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# OVERSEAS MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH UNION: STRUCTURE OF AREA ADMINISTRATION



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This study has not been coordinated with the intelligence organizations of the Departments of State, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

PREFACE

The present report was compiled because several US Government agencies dealing with maps and geographic names have felt the need for detailed information on the present administrative status of various French dependencies in view of radical changes that have occurred since 1945. The former concept of a colonial empire has been replaced by the concept of a union of states and territories -- a union which nevertheless retains many centralist features. In many cases the legal relationships of the different areas to metropolitan France and to each other are highly complicated. Because the new system is still in an evolutionary stage the relationships, in some respects, are not well defined. Many of the postwar changes are more apparent than real.

The report confines itself to a brief factual description of the central governmental organs of the French Union, the status of the individual overseas areas in the Union, the governmental structure of the individual areas, and the internal administrative divisions of each. No evaluation of the Union or of the way in which it functions is attempted, nor are political developments in regard to the Union discussed. For these aspects of the question, the reader is referred to OIR Report No. 4744, 15 August 1950.

The four appendixes to the present report provide information on the individual overseas members of the French Union. In



order that they may be used separately if the need arises, the appendixes are arranged in tabular form for ready reference and are fully documented.

STATUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

OF THE FRENCH UNION

I. INTRODUCTION

The term "French Union" was first used in the declaration of the French Government dated 24 March 1945, which proclaimed the Indochinese Federation an integral part of such a union. The "Union" was not finally defined and established, however, until the adoption of the Constitution of the Fourth French Republic on 27 October 1946.<sup>1</sup> Title VIII of the Constitution provided the general framework for an entirely new relationship between France and her overseas dependencies but left most of the administrative details to organic laws or later decisions.

The governmental regime of the French Union is a complex combination of centralism and federalism. Although the overseas populations have been granted a greater opportunity for self-government than they formerly held, the centralized control from Paris still dominates. The seat of authority remains in the essentially metropolitan institutions of France. No territory can secede from the Union or change its status within the Union without permission of the Parliament. Final authority

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1. Constitution of the French Republic, 27 October 1946; Journal Officiel de la République Française, Lois et Décrets, 28 October 1946, pp. 9166-9175. Hereafter this journal will be referred to as Jl. Of.

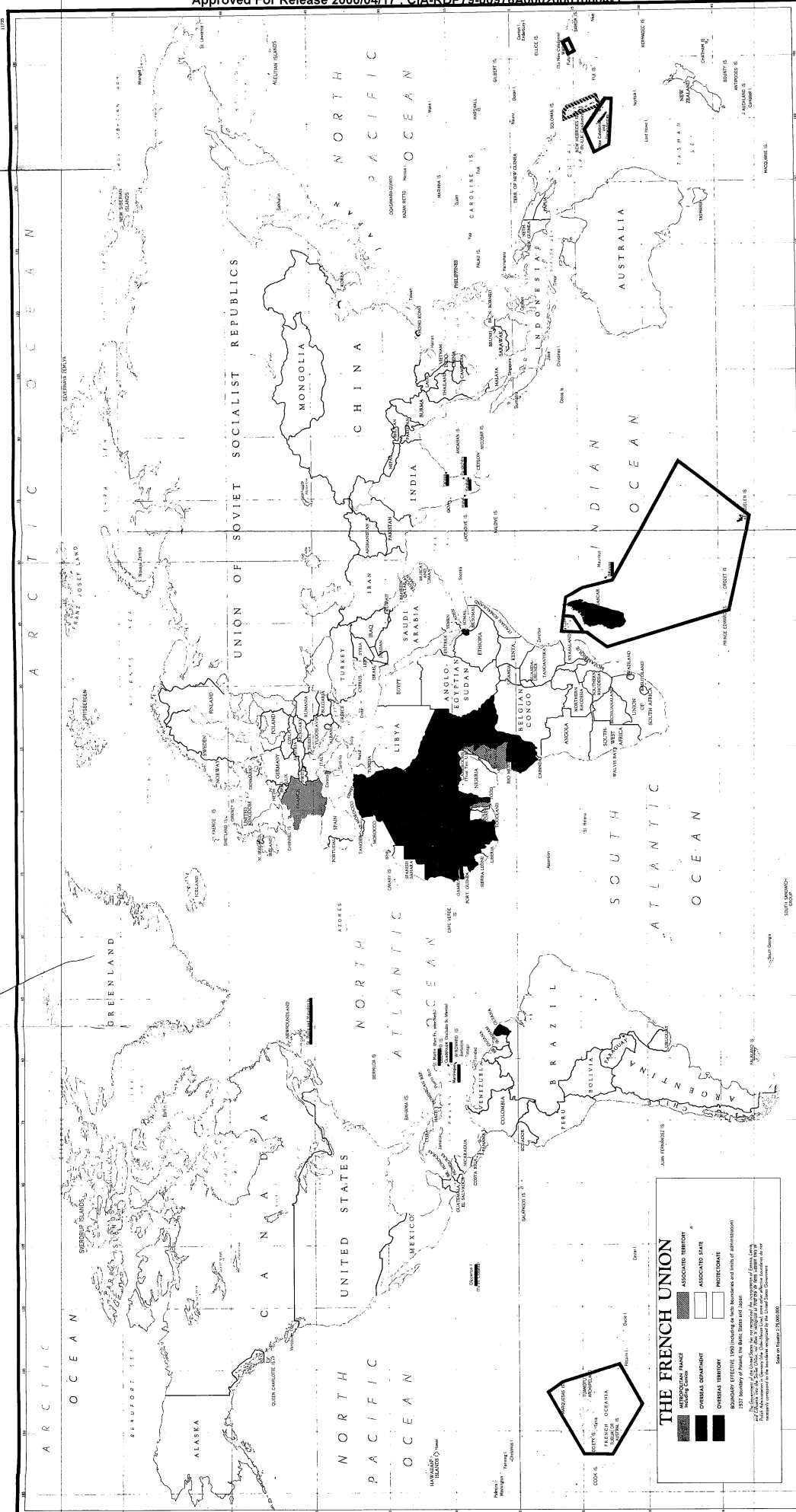
on the basic local statute of each overseas area resides in the French Government in Paris, although the Assembly of the French Union and the appropriate local assembly are first consulted. France remains indisputably sovereign.

The element of decentralization is achieved through the three organs of the French Union set up by the Constitution: the Presidency, the High Council, and the Assembly of the French Union. Although the powers of these organs are meager at present, and although one of them, the High Council, has not yet held its first session, the institutions within which a measure of self-government may gradually be developed have been established.

## II. MEMBERSHIP OF THE FRENCH UNION

According to Article 60 of the Constitution, the French Union comprises metropolitan France (European France, including Corsica), the overseas departments and territories, and the associated territories and states, whereas the French Republic includes only metropolitan France and the overseas departments and territories. Associated territories are administered as part of the French Republic, although they are territories under UN trusteeships. A list of the overseas members of the French Union is given in Appendix I, and their locations are shown on map CIA 11735.

The overseas departments (départements d'outre-mer) are political entities having, with some exceptions determined by law, the same legislative regime as departments of metropolitan France.



**THE FRENCH UNION**

	OVERSEAS SETTLEMENTS		ASSOCIATED STATES
	OVERSEAS TERRITORIES		OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

1972 Secretary of State, the BIRL, BIRL and BIRL  
1972 Secretary of State, the BIRL, BIRL and BIRL  
1972 Secretary of State, the BIRL, BIRL and BIRL  
1972 Secretary of State, the BIRL, BIRL and BIRL

The overseas territories (territoires d'outre-mer) are the former French colonies. Their individual statutes and internal organization are fixed by law upon the advice of the Assembly of the French Union and after consultation with the territorial assemblies concerned.

The associated territories (territoires associés) are the trust territories, the administration of which is based on trusteeship agreements approved by the United Nations and incorporated in French law by decree. According to the French view they are associated territories within the French Union, but the UN Trusteeship Council has not gone on record as agreeing with this view.

The associated states (états associés) are, for the most part, former protectorates. The position of each in the French Union is based upon treaty or agreement between the individual state and France. It is the intention eventually to transform all of the protectorates into associated states, but no steps have been taken in this direction in the cases of French Morocco and Tunisia. These two entities retain their status as French protectorates acquired by virtue of treaties and agreements made in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The French Union is founded on the principle of evolution. The status of members is not fixed but is subject to change as a region progresses or retrogresses in its ability to govern itself and manage its own affairs. According to Article 75 of

the Constitution, the status of any member may be modified or may change from one category to another by a single law passed by Parliament after consultation with the territorial assembly and the Assembly of the French Union. For example, an overseas territory may be raised to the rank of department or associated state. This process is known as "assimilation."

### III. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE FRENCH UNION

A distinction is made in the French Constitution between the institutions of the French Republic and those of the French Union. All members of the French Union except the associated states are represented in organs of both the French Republic and the French Union. The associated states send delegates to organs of the French Union but not to those of the French Republic.

The principal organs of the French Republic are (1) the Presidency (Présidence); (2) the Council of Ministers or Cabinet (Conseil des Ministres); (3) the Parliament (Parlement), consisting of the National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) and the Council of the Republic (Conseil de la République); and (4) the Economic Council (Conseil Économique). Of these, the most significant from the point of view of members of the French Union is the Parliament. This is the most important body in which the French dependencies are represented because, unlike organs of the French Union proper, it has legislative

powers. Parliament alone may legislate with regard to penal law, civil liberties, and political-administrative organization in the overseas areas.

The central organs of the French Union are (1) the Presidency (Présidence), (2) the High Council (Haut Conseil), and (3) the Assembly (Assemblée).

The presidency is the only branch of the French Union that is not separate from organs of the French Republic. The President of the Republic is also the President of the French Union, but he serves in different capacities in the two organizations.

According to Article 64 of the Constitution, the President represents the "permanent interests" of the Union. In consultation with the Cabinet, he appoints the governing officials of the overseas territories.

The High Council of the French Union is as yet inoperative. When established, its functions will be to assist the Government in the general conduct of the affairs of the Union, to coordinate means of defense, and to serve as a liaison organ between the associated states and protectorates and the French Government. It will be empowered to deliberate but not to make decisions of obligatory force.

The powers and functions of the Assembly of the French Union are purely consultative, since all legislative power in the overseas territories belongs to the Parliament. Some of the functions of the Assembly concern the whole French Union, whereas others affect more particularly the overseas members.

An enumeration of overseas representation in the three most important organs of the French Republic and French Union -- the two houses of Parliament and the Assembly of the French Union -- is given in Appendix II.

#### IV. STATUS OF RESIDENTS OF THE FRENCH UNION

From the point of view of the natives of the overseas areas, one of the most important reforms introduced by the Union is the guarantee to all former subjects of French citizenship, with all of its political, economic, and social rights. This reform was accomplished by a law of 7 May 1946, which became effective 1 June 1946,<sup>1</sup> and the principle was reiterated in Article 80 of the Constitution. Natives of overseas departments and territories have the same status of citizenship as Frenchmen of metropolitan France. In addition, all French nationals and residents of the French Union have citizenship in the French Union, which insures them the enjoyment of the rights and liberties guaranteed by the preamble of the Constitution.

In the case of the associated states and protectorates, citizenship in the French Union does not necessarily insure political rights or French nationality. The status of residents of the associated states must be decided by agreements between the individual states and France.

1. Law No. 46-940, 7 May 1946, Jl. Of., 8 May 1946, p. 3888.



Natives of the two associated territories of Togoland and Cameroons have no specific nationality because both are governed in accordance with trusteeship agreements between the United Nations and France. French nationality, however, may be acquired by naturalization.

In spite of the guarantee of French citizenship contained in the Constitution, a distinction still is made between citizens of French status and citizens of local status, which corresponds in part to the former distinction between "citizens" and "non-citizens." Natives, such as Moslems, do not have French civil status, but along with the rights of French citizenship they may retain their special local status. Most overseas and associated territories have two electoral colleges, one of citizens with French status and the other of citizens of local status.

V. REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS OF THE FRENCH UNION

Regional administrative systems of the French Union are discussed according to the following three groups, each of which includes areas with basically the same type of administration: (1) the overseas departments, (2) the overseas territories and associated territories, and (3) the protectorates and associated states. A complete list of the overseas areas in the French Union and their administrative subdivisions is given in Appendix III.

A. The Overseas Departments

The overseas departments are the three Algerian departments and the former colonies of Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion, and French Guiana. With a few exceptions determined by law, they are administered by the Ministry of the Interior (Ministère de l'Intérieur) according to the system in force in metropolitan France.

The departments of Algeria together form the largest and most important of the overseas departments. For this reason and because the political structure and administration of the departments differ so widely from those of the other departments, Algeria is considered separately in this report. The other four departments are discussed as a unit.

1. Algeria

a. Central Government

A special administration for Algeria was instituted in September 1947, when the National Assembly passed the much disputed Statute of Algeria.<sup>1</sup> According to Article 1 of the Statute, Algeria is a group of departments endowed with civil rights, financial autonomy, and the particular organization defined in the Statute.

1. Law No. 47-1853, 20 September 1947, promulgating the organic Statute of Algeria, Jl. Of., 21 September 1947, pp. 9470-9474.

The head of the government of Algeria is the Governor General (Gouverneur Général). He is appointed by the President of the Republic with the approval of the Council of Ministers upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior. The Governor General is responsible to the French Ministry of the Interior. The powers of the Governor General are broad, but he is not declared to be the "depository of the powers of the Republic," as are representatives of the central government in the overseas territories and groups of territories (Article 76 of the Constitution).

The Governor General is assisted by a Secretary General (Secrétaire Général du Gouvernement), who replaces the Governor General in case of his absence or impeachment.

Attached to the office of the Governor General is a Council of Government<sup>1</sup> which serves the Governor General in a consultative capacity and is responsible for the execution of decisions of the Algerian Assembly. The Council is composed of six members elected for 1-year terms and meets at least once a month.

The principal innovation of the Statute of Algeria was the creation of an Algerian Assembly with more than consultative powers, which replaces the former Superior Governmental Council

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1. Instituted by Article 7 of the Statute of Algeria, and further regulated by Decree No. 48-1158, 22 July 1948, Jl. Of., 22 July 1948, p. 7158.

(Conseil Supérieur de Gouvernement) and the Assembly of Financial Delegations (Assemblée des Délégations Financières). General legislation is the most important function of the Assembly. Together with the Governor General, the Assembly is responsible for legislation concerning the special interests of Algeria. The Governor General and the Assembly have joint initiative regarding expenditures and taxation, and the Assembly votes on the budget, which has previously been prepared by the Governor General with the approval of the Minister of Interior and Finance in Paris.

b. Local Government

Local government in Algeria is patterned after that in European (metropolitan) France.

Northern Algeria is divided into three departments -- Alger, Constantine, and Oran. Each department is administered by a Prefect (Préfet), assisted by a Prefectural Council (Conseil de Préfecture), an elective General Council (Conseil Général), and two secretaries general -- one for administration and the other for police and economic affairs. Although the prefects of the Algerian departments, like those of France, are appointed and replaced by the Ministry of the Interior in Paris, they are responsible directly to the Governor General rather than to the central government.

The Algerian departments are divided into arrondissements, under the direction of sub-prefects (sous-préfets.) The arrondissements, in turn, are subdivided into communes. There are no

cantons in Algeria. Communes are of two types -- full communes (communes de plein exercice) and mixed communes (communes mixtes). Mixed communes include both centers of French colonization and native tribes of a comparatively low stage of economic, social, and political development. The Statute of Algeria provides for the gradual abolition of mixed communes, but as yet no decree abolishing a mixed commune has been issued. Communes are practically identical to those of France and are administered by mayors (maires) or other civil administrators assisted by staffs of administrators and elected municipal councils (conseils municipaux).

The four immense territories of southern Algeria are known collectively as the Territories of the South (Territoires du Sud). The Statute of Algeria states that the special form of government of the Territories of the South is abolished and that these territories are to be considered in the same category as the departments of Alger, Constantine, and Oran. A law to be enacted by the Algerian Assembly will determine whether the territories, in whole or in part, are to be constituted as departments or whether they are to be integrated into the departments already existing. In February 1950 the Algerian Assembly voted in favor of a proposal to enlarge the three northern departments by incorporating parts of the Territories

of the South into each of them. The French National Assembly; however, has not yet acted on this proposal.<sup>1</sup>

The four Territories of the South are at present under military administration, each under a Commandant (Commandant de Territoire). Each territory is divided into mixed communes (communes mixtes), native communes (communes indigènes), annexes, and postes. The Commandant, whose position in relation to a territory is analogous to that of a prefect to his department, is responsible to the Governor General.

2. Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion, and French Guiana

a. Central Government

By Law of 19 March 1946,<sup>2</sup> Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion, and French Guiana were raised from the status of colonies to that of departments of France. Since 1946, metropolitan legislation regarding administration, economic regulations, education, justice, etc., has gradually been extended to the overseas departments, but the transition is still not complete. Laws applicable to metropolitan France promulgated since 19 March 1946 have applied automatically to the four departments.

1. A bill dealing with the proposed administrative reorganization of the Southern Territories was introduced in the National Assembly in April 1951. See Appendix IV.

2. Law No. 46-451, 19 March 1946, Jl. Of., 20 March 1946, p. 2294.

By Decree of 7 June 1947<sup>1</sup> the provisions of the prefectural law of metropolitan France were extended to the new departments, and on 1 July 1947 the four governors were replaced by prefects.<sup>2</sup> The prefects are responsible to the French Ministry of the Interior and have been granted the powers and duties formerly held by the governors and privy councils.<sup>1, 3</sup> Each is assisted by a secretary general (secrétaire général de préfecture) and by a cabinet director (directeur de cabinet). In Guadeloupe the prefect is assisted also by a sub-prefect (sous-préfet).<sup>4</sup>

Since 1 January 1948 the administrative services of the four departments, all of which were formerly responsible to the Ministry of Overseas France, have been placed under the authority of the appropriate ministries in Paris, according to the system in force in metropolitan France. The metropolitan judicial regulations were made applicable to the overseas departments by a decree of 25 October 1947, effective 1 January 1948.<sup>5</sup>

The four former colonies thus have been given equal status with the rest of France in educational, health, and other social

1. Decree No. 47-1018, 7 June 1947, Jl. Of., 8 June 1947, p. 5262.

2. Law No. 47-1327, 18 July 1947 (retroactive to 1 July 1947), Jl. Of., 19 July 1947, p. 6918.

3. Decree No. 47-2252, 1 November 1947, Jl. Of., 23 November 1947, p. 11576.

4. Decree No. 47-2252, 1 November 1947, Jl. Of., 23 November 1947, p. 11576.

5. Decree No. 47-1573, 25 August 1947, Jl. Of., 26 August 1947, pp. 8442-8444.

services and in judicial organization. Actually there has been no fundamental change in administration, since the former colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion, and French Guiana had long had their own assemblies, held seats in both houses of Parliament, and been organized administratively in much the same manner as the French departments.

As in metropolitan France, there is a General Council (Conseil Général) in each department, which operates under the French law of 10 August 1871 concerning French general councils. In actual practice, powers and functions of the general councils differ little from those of the assemblies of the overseas territories.

The interior portion of French Guiana is termed the territory of Inini. The status of Inini has been under study, but at present it does not appear to be considered part of the department of Guiana, which is confined to the coastal area. The prefect of Guiana acts as governor of Inini, and the heads of the administrative departments are the same for the two areas. The representatives of the department of Guiana in Paris also act as representatives of Inini.

b. Local Government

Guadeloupe, Martinique, and French Guiana are divided administratively into arrondissements, cantons, and communes, as in metropolitan France. Réunion, according to latest information available, consists of one zone divided into communes and one territory divided into localities.



B. Overseas Territories and Associated Territories

For the purpose of this report, the administrative structures of the French overseas territories and associated territories are being considered together because the two are administered in practically the same manner, even though the former are members of the French Republic and the latter are territories under UN trusteeship. The overseas territories and federations of territories include: (1) the Comoro Islands, (2) French Equatorial Africa, (3) the French Establishments of India, (4) the French Establishments of Oceania, (5) French Somaliland, (6) French West Africa, (7) Madagascar, (8) New Caledonia, and (9) Saint-Pierre and Miquelon. The French Cameroons and French Togoland are the only associated or trust territories.

French administration of the Cameroons and Togoland is based on Trusteeship Agreements approved by the United Nations on 13 December 1946 and made a part of French law by Decree of 27 January 1948.<sup>1</sup> There is no special law incorporating the trust territories in the French Union, but French legislation is applied to them by virtue of Article 4 of each Trusteeship Agreement, which stipulates that "... the administering authority shall have full powers of legislation, administration and jurisdiction in the Territory and shall administer it in accordance with French law as an integral part of French territory, subject

1. Decree No. 48-152, 27 January 1948, Jl. Of., 29 January 1948, pp. 926-929.

to the provisions of the Charter [of the United Nations] and of this agreement; ..." The territories are granted the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the French Constitution.

1. Central Government

Supervision of both the associated territories and the overseas territories is exercised by the Ministry of Overseas France. The executive power in the French Establishments of Oceania, French Somaliland, and New Caledonia rests with a Governor. In the federations of territories of French Equatorial Africa and French West Africa the powers of the Government are represented by a Governor General, to whom the individual territorial Governors are responsible. Executive power in the other territories is vested in the officials listed below:

Comoro Islands -- Superior Administrator (Administrateur Supérieur)

French Cameroons and French Togoland -- High Commissioner of the Republic (Haut Commissaire de la République), for each

French Establishment of India -- Commissioner of the Republic (Commissaire de la République)

Madagascar -- High Commissioner of the Republic, Governor General of the Republic (Haut Commissaire de la République, Gouverneur Général de la République), usually known simply as the Governor General

Saint-Pierre and Miquelon -- Administrator (Administrateur)

The Superior Administrator of the Comoro Islands, like other chief administrators, is directly responsible to the Ministry of Overseas France but also is required to send copies of his political reports to the Governor General of Madagascar to keep him currently informed on the general situation of the Comoro Islands.

The administrative head of the territorial government in most cases is assisted by a Secretary General (Secrétaire Général) and a Privy Council (Conseil Privé). The French Establishments in India have a Government Council (Conseil de Gouvernement) in place of a Privy Council.

In each of the overseas and associated territories there is a local representative assembly. In the federations of French Equatorial Africa and French West Africa there are also Grand Councils (Grands Conseils), which manage interests common to the territories of the group. Appendix III lists the territorial assemblies and cites the decrees under which they were established.

## 2. Local Government

Names of the territorial divisions and subdivisions of the overseas and associated territories differ. A complete list of the official names for the various territories is given in Appendix IV. The principal divisions are variously known as (1) regions, subdivided into districts or subdivisions (as in French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons); (2) cercles, broken

down into subdivisions (French West Africa and Togoland); (3) provinces, subdivided into circonscriptions and districts (Madagascar); and (4) free cities (French Establishments of India). Lower in rank are administrative units such as communes, cantons, and administrative postes and villages.

European officials administer the principal divisions and subdivisions, and native chiefs administer the cantons and villages. All of the administrators are appointed by the head of the territory, often, as in the case of the local chief, in accord with local custom. Most of the administrative subdivisions have local councils or assemblies on which the native inhabitants are represented.

On the communal level, there are four special types of communes in the overseas and associated territories in addition to simple communes:

(1) Communes de plein exercice, which are slightly lower than simple communes in rank, are found in Senegal, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, the French Establishments of India, and the French Establishments of Oceania. They are administered by administrator-mayors (administrateurs-maires).

(2) Communes de moyen exercice may be created in French West Africa by the Governor General upon the advice of the Grand Council.<sup>1</sup> They are administered by mayors (maires) and municipal

1. Decree No. 47-2257, 26 November 1947, Jl. Of., 27 November 1947, p. 11737.

councils (conseils municipaux). After a 5-year period a commune de moyen exercice may be raised to the rank of commune de plein exercice if its development justifies the change.

(3) Communes mixtes are established in the less well-developed regions that also contain centers of foreign settlement. They are administered by municipal commissions (commissions municipaux).

(4) Communes indigenes are similar to communes mixtes but are established in slightly more backward areas that have no centers of foreign settlement.

C. Associated States and Protectorates

The associated states of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and the French protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia are classed together in this report because it is the stated intention eventually to raise all of the protectorates to the category of associated states within the French Union. In the latter, native governments are still under the "protection" of French administration. The associated states, with the exception of the part of Vietnam that was formerly the colony of Cochinchina, were all protectorates until 1946. Detailed provisions for the relationship of the associated states with France were not contained in the Constitution but were left to be worked out by individual treaty or agreement between each state and France. The associated states are not represented in

the French Parliament but may, within the limits and conditions fixed by their internal laws and acts, determine how and to what extent they will be represented in the organs of the French Union. Agreements recognizing them as associated states in the French Union have been signed with Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam and have been approved by the French Parliament.

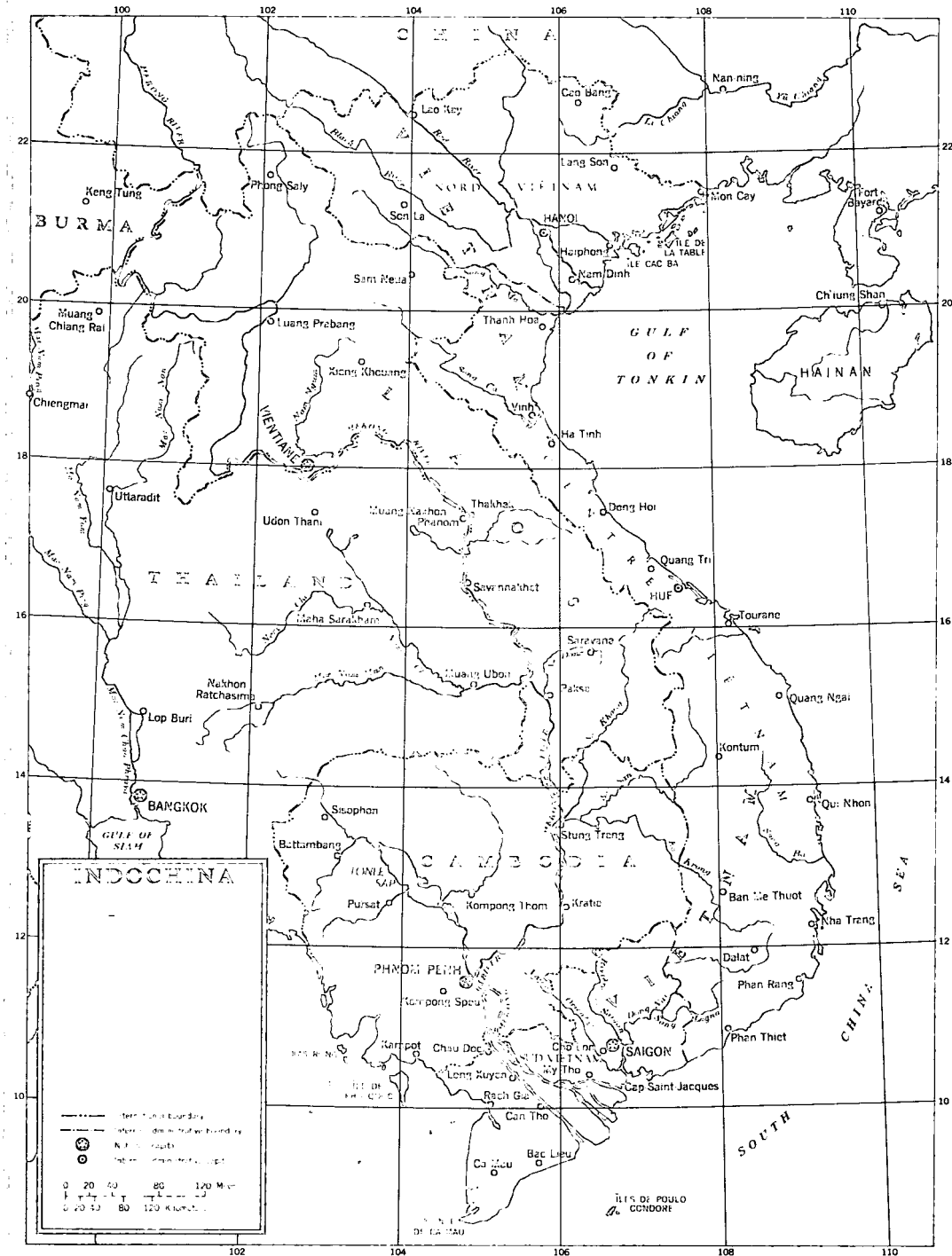
1. The Associated States of Indochina

Until 1946 the federation of Indochina consisted of five states -- the colony of Cochinchina and the protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonkin, and Laos. Indochina at present is composed of the associated states of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos (see map CIA 12129). Vietnam includes Tonkin (now named North Vietnam), Annam (now Central Vietnam), and Cochinchina (now South Vietnam).<sup>1</sup> The Government of the United States and several other governments have granted diplomatic recognition to each of the three associated states.

It appears more accurate at present to consider Indochina as a regional name rather than the name of a political entity. The Indochinese Federation, as a formal union, is still in the process of being dissolved, but remnants of the federation still exist in the form of the High Commissioner's office and certain

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1. Not until 4 June 1949 did Cochinchina cease to be an overseas territory and become incorporated in the associated state of Vietnam. Law No. 49-733, 4 June 1949, Jl. Of., 5 June 1949, p. 5502.



12129 11-51

common administrative organs. Provision was made in the agreements reached at the Pau Conference in 1950 for the establishment of a customs union and for joint coordinating agencies for communications, immigration, economic development, common use of the Mekong River and the port of Saigon, and matters of currency and finance.

The representative of the French Union in Indochina is the High Commissioner (Haut Commissaire), who is responsible to the Ministry of Overseas France. Powers of the High Commissioner were defined by Decree of 27 March 1947.<sup>1</sup> Like territorial governors, he is the depositary of the powers of the Government of the French Republic, and, as such, he possesses all French civil and military authority in Indochina.

The High Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary General (appointed by decree issued in the Council of Ministers), to whom he may delegate all or part of his powers and who replaces the High Commissioner in his absence. The High Commissioner is also assisted by a Government Council (Conseil de Gouvernement).

In each of the associated states of Indochina the High Commissioner is represented by a Commissioner of the Republic (Commissaire de la République) and provincial and other French

1. Decree No. 47-559, 27 March 1947, Jl. Of., 28 March 1947, p. 2879. The High Commissioner's powers with reference to defense and security are described in unnumbered decree, 27 March 1947, Jl. Of., 29 March 1947, pp. 2910-2911.



officials of lower rank. It is planned that the three French Commissioners of Cochinchina, Annam, and Tonkin will be replaced by a single French Commissioner for Vietnam as a whole.

a. Vietnam

By a Preliminary Convention of 6 March 1946 the French Government recognized the Vietnam Republic as a free state having its own government, parliament, army, and finances. Vietnam, however, remains within the Indochinese Federation and the French Union. In an agreement signed 5 June 1948, France formally recognized the independence of Vietnam within the framework of the French Union, and Vietnam proclaimed its adherence to the French Union in the capacity of an associated state and pledged itself to achieve unity.

The relations between Vietnam and France were finally defined by an agreement of 8 March 1949, which was approved by the French National Assembly on 2 February 1950. The agreement provided that Vietnam should possess all the rights of an independent state with internal sovereignty. Powers previously exercised by the French administration have been transferred to Vietnam. The agreement further stipulated that Vietnam should have a national army, consisting of Vietnamese troops and officers, and a foreign policy coordinated by the French Government by means of the High Council of the French Union, on which Vietnam will be represented. Vietnam is to possess a diplomatic corps, the right to send and receive ambassadors, to negotiate and conclude treaties, and to become a member of the United Nations.

b. Laos

The relationship of France with the associated state of Laos is defined by letters of 25 November 1947 and 14 January 1948 exchanged between the President of the French Republic and the King of Laos and by a French-Laos agreement signed in Paris on 19 July 1949 and ratified by the National Assembly on 2 February 1950.<sup>1</sup> According to the agreement, the French Government recognized Laos as an independent state voluntarily associated with France within the French Union.

It was agreed that Laos is to have a national army composed of French and Laotian forces. It may send diplomatic representatives to all governments in Indochina and, with the consent of France, maintain diplomatic relationships with foreign countries. France is to give Laos economic aid and technical advice.

c. Cambodia

A French-Cambodian treaty was signed on 8 November 1949 to replace the provisional modus vivendi of 7 January 1946, by which France recognized Cambodia as an autonomous state within the Indochinese Federation and an associated state within the French Union. This agreement, like those with the other two associated states of Indochina, was ratified by the French Parliament on 2 February 1950.

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1. Despatch No. 710, American Embassy at Paris, 2 August 1949.

The French-Cambodian agreement is similar to that reached between France and Vietnam. Cambodia is to have a national army, which may be assisted by forces of the French Union in defending the Cambodian frontiers. Like Vietnam, Cambodia will send delegates to the High Council of the French Union and will send and receive diplomatic missions.

2. The Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia

a. Central Government

In the protectorate of Morocco the protected power is a sultanate, known as the Sherifian Empire; in Tunisia, it is a beylik, or regency. In both there are two parallel administrative hierarchies, the French and the native, with resultant complexity in administrative organizations.

The French zone in Morocco is the largest of the four zones into which the Sherifian Empire is divided. The other three zones are the international zone of Tangier; the northern zone of the Spanish protectorate, lying along the Mediterranean; and the southern zone of the Spanish protectorate, which is in the extreme south of Morocco and is administered as part of Spanish Sahara (Rio de Oro). In addition, there is the small enclave of Ifni on the Atlantic coast which is under Spanish sovereignty. The Sultan is represented in the Spanish zones by a caliph, but the actual authority is exercised by a Spanish government headed by a high commissioner. The government of Tangier consists of an international assembly of which the mendoub

(representing the Sultan) is ex officio president, a committee of control composed of consuls general of different countries, an administrator, and various subordinate administrative officials.

The political organization of French Morocco is based on the Protectorate Treaty between France and the Sultan of Morocco signed at Fez on 30 March 1912 and promulgated by French Decree of 20 July 1912. The French protectorate in Tunisia was instituted, and is still regulated by, the Treaty of Kassar-Saïd, dated 12 May 1881.

Although the Sultan and Bey are normally the rulers of Morocco and Tunisia, respectively, each government is actually under the direction of the French Foreign Office. During the past 4 years, however, reforms have been initiated to give more power to the native government and include more natives in the administration of public affairs.

Effective control in each protectorate is exercised by a French Resident General (Résident Général) responsible directly to the French Foreign Office. As depositary of all the powers of the French Republic, he is responsible for the control and administration of the state and for its diplomatic interests and foreign affairs.

The Resident General in each protectorate is assisted by a Delegate to the Residency General (Délégué à la Résidence Générale), a Secretary General, and by civil, political,

and military cabinets. In addition, the Moroccan Resident General has a political secretariat, and the Tunisian Resident General has a technical cabinet.

In Morocco the native government of the Sherifian Empire is known as the Makhsen. It is headed by the sultan, who is nominally the absolute sovereign and as such is the supreme civil and religious authority. Until the institution of several administrative reforms in 1947, his temporal powers had been reduced to a point where practically all were exercised by representatives of the French Government, but the prerogatives of the sultan as supreme religious authority have always been preserved. On 21 June 1947 the Makhsen Government was reorganized by three edicts (dahirs),<sup>1</sup> designed to permit the high Sherifian officials to participate to a greater extent in the administration of the country and to facilitate cooperation between French and Moroccan elements.

In Tunisia the native sovereign is the Bey. He is assisted by six ministers, who serve as heads of departments.

Because of the monarchical character of the native administration of the Moroccan and Tunisian states, by which all legislative, executive, and judicial powers belong to the

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1. Dahir concerning the reorganization of the central Makhsen Government, dahir creating a Council of Viziers and Directors, and dahir relative to the Council of Viziers. Bulletin Official [Morocco], No. 810, 4 July 1947, pp. 630-631.

sovereign, there are no legislative assemblies with more than advisory capacity. In Morocco there are two principal councils: the Council of Directors (Conseil des Directeurs) and the Government Council (Conseil du Gouvernement); in Tunisia there are three: the Council of Ministers (Conseil des Ministres), the Grand Council (Grand Conseil), and the Superior Council (Conseil Supérieur). These councils are composed mainly of government officials, although some of them are in part representative in character.

b. Local Government

The regional organizations within Morocco and Tunisia are roughly similar, but the system is more complex in Morocco. For this reason, the local governments of the two protectorates are discussed separately.

(1) Morocco

Morocco is divided into seven regions,<sup>1</sup> three of which are under civil control and four under military control. Regions, in turn, are subdivided into urban territories (territoires urbains), municipalities (municipalités), territories (territoires), cercles, circonscriptions, annexes, and postes.

1. Arrêté résidentiel modifiant l'arrêté résidentiel du 19 septembre 1940 relatif a l'organisation territoriale de la zone française de l'Empire chérifien, 15 February 1949 [effective 1 March 1949]. Empire Chérifien, Protectorat de la République Française au Maroc, Bulletin Officiel, 18 February 1949, p. 201.

The civil regions, which are more highly developed than the military, are under civil controllers (contrôleurs civils); military regions are under officers of native affairs (officiers d'affaires indigènes). Some civil regions include one or more administrative divisions under military control that are responsible to the regional civil controller. Similarly, some military regions include territorial subdivisions under civil control. Powers and duties of the two classes of administrators are essentially the same, except that administrators of military regions have military as well as administrative authority over their regions and act as intermediaries between chiefs of administrative divisions within their areas and the central government. Administrators of both types have at their disposal regional administrative services, which are responsible to their respective governmental bureaus in Rabat. This line of authority insures unity of action on the regional level.

Municipalities and urban territories are cities with special administrations. They are responsible in some matters directly to the central government at Rabat and in others (through the administrative divisions in which they are located) to the regional chiefs.

Territories, which are the major non-urban geographic areas of a region, are responsible to the chiefs of the regions. They may be administered as a whole or divided into

cercles, circonscriptions, annexes, postes, or almost any combinations of the four which meet local needs.

Cercles are normally part of and responsible to territories, but occasionally they are responsible directly to regions. Cercles may be subdivided into circonscriptions, annexes, or postes, or all three.

The structure of provincial Moroccan native organization also has been retained. Just as the civil and military controllers represent the protectorate, caïds, appointed by the Sultan with the assistance of one or more khalifs, represent the Makhzen in the native tribes, or caïdats. The caïds are supervised by French officials of the administrative division in which they are located. Fractions of tribes, or cheikhats, are administered by cheikhs, and settlements by pachas.

(2) Tunisia

Northern Tunisia is divided into areas designated as civil controls (contrôles civils), which are broken down into caïdats and further subdivided into cheikhats. Southern Tunisia consists of one region, which is subdivided into military cercles. Until 1 July 1947, all of Tunisia was divided into regions. On that date all except the southern region of Gabès were abolished.<sup>1</sup>

The civil controls are administered by civil controllers (contrôleurs civils), who, like the administrators of the

1. Department of State Despatch No. 237, Tunis, 21 May 1947.



regions of Morocco, represent the French Government within their areas of control. They are assisted by native caïds, cheikhs, kahias, and khalifs, whose offices are survivals of the former Tunisian regime. Modifications and improvements in administration have been effected by which the basic Tunisian divisions, the caïdat and the cheikhhat, have lost their predominantly ethnic character and have become territorial. The essential features of the former system, however, have been preserved.

The military cercles of the southern region correspond to the civil controls of the north. They are administered by officers of native affairs (officiers des affaires indigènes), whose duties are analogous to those of the civil controllers.

APPENDIX I

OVERSEAS MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH UNION  
(WITH PRINCIPAL ISLAND DEPENDENCIES)

OVERSEAS MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH UNION

(WITH PRINCIPAL ISLAND DEPENDENCIES)<sup>1</sup>

A. Overseas Departments (Départements d'Outre-Mer)

1. Algeria (Algérie)

Departments

Alger

Constantine

Oran

Territories of the South<sup>2</sup>

2. French Guiana (Guyane française)

Territory of Inini<sup>3</sup>

3. Guadeloupe

Islands

Basse-Terre ) 2 islands which together  
                  ) form  
Grande-Terre) Guadeloupe

Petite-Terre

Marie Galante

Les Saintes

La Désirade

1. See map CIA 11735, following p. 2 of the main text. If French names of principal entities differ from the English, they are given in parentheses. The Anglo-French condominium of the New Hebrides is not included in this list, because it is not a member of the French Union.

2. The Territories of the South were abolished by the Statute of Algeria, 20 September 1947, but a law defining their status has not yet been enacted. See p. 11 of the main text.

3. See p. 14 of the main text.

3. French Establishments of India. (Établissements français  
de l'Inde)

Free cities<sup>1</sup>

Karikal

Mahé

Pondichéry

Yanaon

4. French Establishments of Oceania (Établissements français  
de l'Océanie)

Islands

Marquesas Islands:

Eïao (Mané)

Nuku-Hiva

Ua-Uka' (Ua-Huka, Houa Ouka)

No-Tu

Ua-Pu (Ouapou)

Hiva-Oa

Taouhata (Tahuata)

Fatou-Hiva (Fatu-Hiva)

Montane' (Saint-Pierre)

Fatu-Huku

1. By individual decrees of 7 and 17 November 1947 (the same decrees as those establishing municipal assemblies, cited in Appendix III), each establishment was raised to the rank of a free city with administrative and financial autonomy.

On 29 June 1949 the French Government concluded an agreement with the Government of India pledging itself to leave the French Establishments of India free to decide, by popular referenda, whether to remain free cities in the French Union or merge with India. Chandernagor, where the first referendum was held on 19 June 1949, voted against remaining in the French Union and was transferred to India on a de facto basis on 2 May 1950. Referenda in the other areas have been postponed.

Tuamotu Archipelago

Makatéa

Tikéi

Rekareka

Fakarava

Gambier Islands

Mangaréva

Tara-Vaï (Taravai)

Au-Kéna

Aka-Maru (Akamaru)

Society Islands (Îles de la Société)

Leeward Islands (Îles Sous-le-Vent)

Huahiné

Raïatéa

Tahaa

Borabora (Faa-Nui)

Motu-Iti (Tupuaï)

Maupiti

Mopélia

Bellingshausen

Scilly

Windward Island (Îles du Vent)

Tahiti

Moorea (Eïméo)

Maéhétia

Tubuaï-Manu (Toubouaï Manou, Maïao-Iti)

Tetiarora

Austral Islands (Archipel Tubuaï, or Toubouaï)

Maria (Hull)

Rimatara

Rurutu (Rouroutou)

Tubuaï (Toubouaï)

Raïvavaé (Raévavaé, Vavitou)

Rapa (Rapa-Iti)

Clipperton Island

5. French Somaliland (Côte française des Somalis)

6. French West Africa (Afrique-Occidentale française)

Territories

Dahomey

French Guinea (Guinée française)

French Sudan (Soudan français)

Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire)

Mauritania (Mauritanie)

Niger

Senegal (Sénégal)<sup>1</sup>

Upper Volta (Haute-Volta)<sup>2</sup>

7. Madagascar

The island of Madagascar and the following islands:<sup>3</sup>

Glorious Islands

Glorious

L'Île du Lys

Les Roches Vertes

Nossi-Bé

Nossi-Mitsiou

Nossi-Fali

1. The former circonscription of Dakar was reunited with Senegal by Decree No. 46-1108 of 17 May 1946, effective 1 July 1946 (Jl. Of. 19 May 1946, p. 4362). It is administered by a Delegate (Délegué) of the Governor of Senegal and is called the "Delegation of Dakar" (Délégation de Dakar) (Decree No. 46-7, 3 January 1946, Jl. Of., 3 January 1946, p. 152).

2. During the past 30 years, Upper Volta has gone through a series of reorganizations. It was established as a separate colony, composed of districts from Upper Senegal and Niger, by a decree of 1 March 1919. On 5 September 1932 the colony of Upper Volta was abolished by decree and its territory was divided between Niger, Sudan, and the Ivory Coast. The latest change was made by Law No. 47-1707 of 4 September 1947 (Jl. Of., 5 September 1947, p. 8834), which reestablished the territory of Upper Volta and gave it administrative and financial autonomy under the same conditions as prevail in other territories of French West Africa. The boundaries of the old colony of Upper Volta as of 5 September 1932 were reestablished provisionally.

3. In addition to the islands listed, the French Government annexed Adélie Coast to the Government General of Madagascar by Decree of 21 November 1924 and laid formal claim to sovereignty by Decree of 1 April 1938. French sovereignty is not recognized by the US Government, in accordance with US policy in the Antarctic as expressed in US note of 16 May 1939 to the French Government.

Juan de Nova

Sainte-Marie

Kerguelen Archipelago

· Kerguelen Island

Grande Terre

^ Îles Nuageuses

^ Île Howe

^ Îles Swain

Crozet Archipelago

Crozet Island

^ Île de la Possession

^ Île aux Cochons

^ Île aux Pingouins

^ Îles des Apôtres

^ Île de l'Est

Marion

Amsterdam

Saint-Paul

Europa

Saint-Christophe (Juan de Nova)

^ Îles Barren (^ Îles Stériles)

Bassas de India

8. New Caledonia (Nouvelle Calédonie et Dépendances)

The island of New Caledonia and the following islands:

Isle of Pine

Loyalty Islands



Maré

Lifou

Ouvéa (Uvéa)

Surprise

Huon

Walpole

Chesterfield

Bélep Islands

Wallis Islands (Uvéa)

Uvéa

Nukuaéta

Faïoa

Futuna Islands (Îles Horn)

Futuna

Alofi

9. Saint-Pierre and Miquelon (Saint-Pierre et Miquélon)

Islands

Saint-Pierre

Grand-Colombier

Petit-Colombier

Île-aux-Chiens

Île-aux-Vainqueurs

Île-aux-Pigeons

Île du Massacre

Grande Miquelon and Petite Miquelon (Langlade)  
(formerly 2 separate islands, now joined by sandy isthmus)

C. Associated Territories (Territoires Associés)

1. French Cameroons (Cameroun)
2. French Togoland (Togo)<sup>1</sup>

D. Associated States (États Associés)<sup>2</sup>

1. Cambodia
2. Laos
3. Vietnam<sup>3</sup>
  - North (Tonkin)
  - Central (Annam)
  - South (Cochinchina -- Cochinchine)

E. Protectorates (Protectorats)

1. Morocco (Maroc)
2. Tunisia (Tunisie)

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1. French Togoland was granted administrative and financial autonomy by Decree No. 46-6 of 3 January 1946 Jl. Of., 4 January 1946, pp. 148-152). It had formerly been under the administration of the Governor General of French West Africa.

2. See map CIA 12129, following p. 20 of the main text.

3. Vietnam decree of 1 July 1949 divided Vietnam into three regions: North, Central, and South Vietnam, corresponding to the former Tonkin, Annam, and Cochinchina.

APPENDIX II. OVERSEAS REPRESENTATION IN THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT  
AND THE ASSEMBLY OF THE FRENCH UNION

Type of Territory	National Assembly <sup>a</sup>		Council of the Republic <sup>b</sup>		Assembly of the French Union <sup>c</sup>
	1st Colleged	2d Colleged	1st Colleged	2d Single Electorate	
Overseas departments					
Algeria					
Departments of:					
Alger	6	5	3	2	4
Constantine	4	7	2	3	4
Oran	5	3	2	2	4
Territories of the South.	-	-	-	-	6
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	1
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	2
Réunion	-	-	-	-	2
Comoro Islands	-	-	-	-	1
French Equatorial Africa					
Territories of:					
Chad	-	1	1	1	3
Gabon	-	1	1	1	1
Middle Congo	-	1	1	1	1
Gabon-Middle Congo	1	-	-	-	-
Ubangi Snari	-	1	1	1	2
Ubangi Shari-Chad	1	-	-	-	-
French Establishments of India	-	-	-	-	1
French Establishments of Oceania	-	-	-	-	1
French Somaliland	-	-	-	-	1

a. Law No. 45-2151, 5 Oct 1946, relative to the election of members of the National Assembly of the French Republic, Journal Officiel de la République Française, Lois et Décrets, 8 Oct 1946, pp. 8494-8498; Law No. 45-2156, 7 Oct 1946, Jl. Of., 9 Oct 1946, p. 8558; Law No. 45-594, 1 Apr 1948, Jl. Of., 2 Apr 1948, p. 3164; Annuaire de l'Assemblée Nationale, 10 Nov 1946, 76<sup>e</sup> edition, Paris, 15 Jun 1949, pp. 163-165.

b. Law No. 45-2383, 27 Oct 1946, on the composition and election of the Council of the Republic, Jl. Of., 28 Oct 1946, pp. 9176-9177; Law No. 48-1471, 23 Sep 1948, Jl. Of., 24 Sep 1948, pp. 9394-9399; Conseil de la République; Notices et Portraits 1949, Paris, Feb 1949, pp. v-xix.

c. Law No. 45-2385, 27 Oct 1946, on the composition and election of the Assembly of the French Union, Jl. Of., 28 Oct 1946, pp. 9178-9179; Law No. 47-1703, 4 Sep 1947, Jl. Of., 5 Sep 1947, p. 8834; Decrees Nos. 48-1148 and 48-1149, 19 Jul 1948, Jl. Of., 21 Jul 1948, p. 7134.

d. The first college, or section, comprises citizens of French status; the second, citizens of local status.

Type of Territory	National Assembly		Council of the Republic		Assembly of the French Union
	1st College	2d College	1st College	2d College	
<u>Overseas territories</u>					
French West Africa Territories of:					
Dahomey	-	-	1	1	2
French Guinea	-	-	2	1	4
French Sudan	-	-	3	3	5
Ivory Coast	-	-	2	2	4
Mauritania	-	-	1	1	1
Niger	-	-	2	1	3
Senegal	-	-	2	3	3
Upper Volta	-	-	3	2	5
Madagascar	2	3	-	3	7
New Caledonia	-	-	1	-	1
Saint-Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	1	1	1
<u>Associated Territories</u>					
French Cameroons	1	2	-	2	5
French Togoland	-	-	1	1	1
<u>Associated States</u>					
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	5
Laos	-	-	-	-	3
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	12b
<u>Protectorates</u>					
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-d
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-d
Representatives of French citizens residing abroad, elected by Parliament					
	-	-	-	-	3

a. Representative of French citizens residing in Indochina, elected by Parliament.

b. Seven additional seats have been reserved.

c. Representatives of French citizens residing in Morocco, elected by Parliament.

d. Seats have been reserved, but individual representation has not yet been determined.

e. Representatives of French citizens residing in Tunisia, elected by Parliament.

## APPENDIX III. REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLIES IN THE OVERSEAS AND ASSOCIATED TERRITORIES

Overseas or Associated Territory	Name of Assembly	Number of Members <sup>a</sup>		Law or Decree	Establishing Assembly	Journal Officiel in which published
		1st Section	2d Section			
		Total	No.	Date		
<u>Overseas Territories</u>						
Comoro Islands	General Council (Conseil General)	4	20	24	Decree 46-2382	25 Oct 1946 p. 9146-50
French Equatorial Africa	Grand Council (Grand Conseil)	Single electorate	20	20	Law 47-1629	29 Aug 1947 pp. 8654-59
Chad	Representative Council (Conseil Représentatif)	10	20	30	Decree 46-2374	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9114-18
Gabon	Representative Council	12	18	30	Decree 46-2374	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9114-18
Middle Congo	Representative Council	12	18	30	Decree 46-2374	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9114-18
Ubangi Shari	Representative Council	10	15	25	Decree 46-2374	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9114-18
French Establishments of India	Representative Assembly (Assemblée Représentative)	Single electorate	39	39	Decree 46-2381	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9142-46
Free Cities:						
Karikal	Municipal Assembly	8	17 <sup>a</sup>	25	Decree 47-2181	18 Nov 1947 pp. 11360-62
Mahe	Municipal Assembly	Single electorate	20	20	Decree 47-2182	18 Nov 1947 pp. 11363-65
Pondichéry	Municipal Assembly	Single electorate <sup>c</sup>	32	32	Decree 47-2183	18 Nov 1947 pp. 11365-67
Yanaon	Municipal Assembly	Single electorate	17	17	Decree 47-2184	18 Nov 1947 pp. 11367-70
French Establishments of Oceania	Representative Assembly	Single electorate	20	20	Decree 46-2379	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9133-38

a. The first Section comprises delegates elected by the first college, or citizens of French status; the second, delegates elected by the second college, or citizens of local status.

b. Decree No. 49-293, 3 Mar 1949 (Journal Officiel de la République Française, Lois et Décrets, 4 Mar 1949, p. 2349), conferred on the Municipal Assembly of Chandernagor the prerogatives of a territorial assembly in financial matters and abolished Chandernagor's representation of five seats on the Representative Assembly of the French Establishments of India.

c. Elected by municipal councils (conseils municipaux) rather than by universal suffrage as in other free cities.

Overseas or Associated Territory	Name of Assembly	Number of Members		Law or Decree Establishing Assembly Journal Officiel in which published			
		1st Section	2d Section				
		Total	No.	Date			
French Somaliland	Representative Assembly	10	10	20	Decree 45-2706	9 Nov 1945	13 Nov 1945 pp. 7532-34
French West Africa	Grand Council	Single electorate	40	40	Law 47-1629	29 Aug 1947	31 Aug 1947 pp. 8654-59
Dahomey	General Council	12	18	30	Decree 46-2375	25 Oct 1946	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9118-23
French Guinea	General Council	16	24	40	Decree 46-2375	25 Oct 1946	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9118-23
French Sudan	General Council	20	30	50	Decree 46-2375	25 Oct 1946	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9118-23
Ivory Coast	General Council	18	27	45	Decree 46-2375	25 Oct 1946 <sup>a</sup>	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9118-23
Mauritania	General Council	6	14	20	Decree 46-2375	25 Oct 1946	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9118-23
Niger	General Council	10	20	30	Decree 46-2375	25 Oct 1946	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9118-23
Senegal	General Council	Single electorate	50	50	Decree 46-2375	25 Oct 1946 <sup>b</sup>	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9118-23
Upper Volta	General Council	10	40	50	Law 48-570	31 Mar 1948	1 Apr 1948 p. 3115
Madagascar	Representative Assembly	15	21	36	Decree 46-2373	25 Oct 1946	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9109-14
Provinces:							
Majunga	Provincial Assembly (Assemblée Provinciale)	12	18	30	Decree 46-2373	25 Oct 1946	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9109-14
Tuléar	Provincial Assembly	14	20	34	Decree 46-2373	25 Oct 1946	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9109-14
Fianarantsoa	Provincial Assembly	12	18	30	Decree 46-2373	25 Oct 1946	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9109-14
Tananarive	Provincial Assembly	12	18	30	Decree 46-2373	25 Oct 1946	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9109-14
Tamatave	Provincial Assembly	12	18	30	Decree 46-2373	25 Oct 1946	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9109-14

a. Number of members established by Law No. 48-570, 31 Mar 1948, instituting General Council of Upper Volta.

b. Number of members established by Decree No. 46.294, 25 Feb 1946, J.L. Of., 26 Feb 1946, pp. 1673-1676.

Overseas or Associated Territory	Name of Assembly	Number of Members		Law or Decree Establishing Assembly Journal Officiel in which published			
		1st Section	2d Section Total				
New Caledonia	General Council	Single electorate	19	Decree 46-2377	25 Oct 1946	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9127-29	
Saint-Pierre and Miquelon	General Council	Single electorate	14	Decree 46-2380	25 Oct 1946	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9138-42	
<u>Associated Territories</u>							
French Cameroons	Representative Assembly	16	24	40	Decree 46-2376	25 Oct 1946	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9123-27
French Togoland	Representative Assembly	6	24	30	Decree 46-2378	25 Oct 1946	27 Oct 1946 pp. 9129-33

APPENDIX IV

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF OVERSEAS  
MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH UNION



ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF OVERSEAS MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH UNION

Both map and textual data on administrative divisions of members of the French Union are very inadequate. There is little information of recent date, and many of the authorities contradict each other. An effort has been made to reconcile the best available sources, and where this is impossible, the differences are noted. Unless otherwise indicated, seats of government bear the same name as their administrative divisions.

In general, the administrative divisions are those of 1 January 1950. Outstanding exceptions are noted.

A. Overseas Departments

1. Algeria

Capital: Alger (Algiers)

a. Department of Alger

Capital: Alger

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
Alger	Alger (Nord)		Bouzaréa
			Chéragas
			Dely-Ibrahim
			El-Biar
			Guyotville
			Ouled-Fayet
			Saint-Eugène
			Staouéli
			Zéralda
	Alger (Sud)		Birkadem
			Birmandreïs
			Draria
			El-Achour
			Hussein-Dey
			Kouba
			Saoula
	L'Arba		L'Arba

1. The cantons judiciaires are judicial, rather than administrative, divisions. There are no administrative cantons in Algeria.

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
			Rivet
			Rovigo
			Sidi-Moussa
	Boufarik <sup>1</sup>		Baba-Hassen
			Crescia
			Douéra
			Mahelma
			Saint-Ferdinand
	Maison-Carrée		Maison-Carrée
			Aïn-Taya-Les-Bains
			Cap-Matifou
			Fondouk
			Fort-de-l'Eau
			Maison-Blanche
			Maréchal-Foch
			Reghaïa
			Rouïba
	Ménerville		Ménerville
			Alma
			Courbet
			Félix-Faure

1. By Decree of 14 January 1944 (Source 7 on p. 77), creating the arrondissements of Aumale and Blida, all of the canton judiciaire of Boufarik except the five communes listed here was incorporated in the arrondissement of Blida.

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
			Saint-Pierre Saint-Paul
	Palestro	Palestro	Palestro
Aumale	Aumale	Aumale	Aumale
		Sidi-Aïssa	
	Aïn-Bessem	Aïn-Bessem	Aïn-Bessem
			Bir-Rabalou
	Bouïra	Maillot	Bouïra
	Bou-Saâda	Bou-Saâda	
	Tablat	Tablat	
Blida	Blida		Blida
			Beni-Méred
			La Chiffa
			El-Affroun
			Mouzaiïville
			Oued-El-Alleug
	Boufarik		Boufarik
			Birtouta
			Bouïnan
			Chébli
			Souma
	Cherchell	Cherchell	Cherchell
			Dupleix <sup>1</sup>
			Gouraya

1. On Source 4 (p. 77) only.

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
			Novi
	Koléa		Koléa
			Attatba
			Bérard
			Castiglione
			Douaouda
			Fouka
			Tefeschoun
	Marengo		Marengo
			Ameur-El-Aïn
			Bourkika
			Meurad
			Tipaza
Médéa	Médéa		Médéa
			Damiette
			Lodi
			Ben Chicao <sup>1</sup>
			Lovendo <sup>1</sup>
			Champlain <sup>1</sup>
			Brazza <sup>1</sup>
			Nelsonbourg <sup>1</sup>
	Berrouaghia	Berrouaghia	Berrouaghia
		Aïn-Boucif	
	Boghari	Boghari	Boghari

<sup>1</sup>. On Source 4 (p. 77) only.

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
		Chellala (admin. seat at Reibell)	Boghar Letourneux
Miliana	Miliana	Les Braz (admin. seat at Miliana)	Miliana Affreville
		Le Djendel (admin. seat at Lavigerie)	Aïn-Sultan Borély-la-Sapie <sup>1</sup> Lavarande
	Bou-Medfa		Bou-Medfa Vesoul-Bénian
	Duperre'		Duperre' Kherba Littre' Rouïna
	Téniet-El-Hâad	Téniet-El- Hâad Le Sersou	Téniet-El-Hâad Bourbaki Burdeau Vialar
Orléansville	Orléansville	Le Chéliff (admin. seat at Orléansville)	Orléansville Charon (formerly Bou-Kader)

<sup>1</sup>. On Source 4 (p. 77) only.

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
	Oued-Fodda		Oued-Fodda Les Attafs Carnot
	Ténès	Ténès	Ténès Cavaignac Montenotte
Tizi-Ouzou	Tizi-Ouzou		Tizi-Ouzou Mirabeau
	Bordj-Ménaïel		Bordj-Ménaïel Camp-du-Maréchal Haussonvillers Isserville-Les-Issers
	Dellys	Mizrana (admin. seat at Tigzirt- s-mer)	Dellys Abbo Rébeval
	Djurdjura	Djurdjura (admin. seat at Michelet)	
	Dra-El-Mizan	Dra-El-Mizan	Dra-El-Mizan Boghni Tizi-Reniff
	Fort-National	Fort-National	Fort-National Mekla
	Haut-Sébaou	Haut-Sébaou (admin. seat at Azazga)	

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
	Port Gueydon (formerly Azerfoun)	Port Gueydon	.

b. Department of Constantine

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
Constantine	Constantine		Constantine Hamma-Plaisance
	Aïn-Beïda	La Meskiana	Aïn-Beïda
		Oum-El-Bouaghi (admin. seat at Canrobert)	
	Aïn-M'Lila	Aïn-M'Lila	
	Chateaudun-du Rhumel	Chateaudun- du Rhumel	Chateaudun-du Rhumel
	Condé-Smendou		Condé-Smendou Bizot
	El-Milia	El-Milia	
	Fedj-M'Zala	Fedj-M'Zala	
	Le Khroub		Le Khroub Aïn-Abid Guettar-el-Aïch Ouled-Rahmoun
	Mila		Mila Aïn-Kerma Belfort (formerly Aïn-Tinn)



<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
			Grarem
			Rouffach
			Sidi-Merouane
			Zeraïa
	Oued-Athménia		Oued-Athménia
			Aïn-Smara
			Oued-Séguin
	Oued-Zénati		Oued-Zénati
			Renier
	Sedrata	Sedrata	
	Tébessa	Tébessa	Tébessa
		Morsott	
Batna	Batna	Aïn-El-Ksar (admin. seat at El-Madher)	Batna
		Aïn-Touta (admin. seat at Mac-Mahon)	Lambèse
		Aurès (admin. seat at Arris)	
		Barika	
		Belezma (admin. seat at Corneille)	
	Biskra		Biskra
	Khenchela	Khenchela	Khenchela
Bône	Bône		Bône
			Bugeaud

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
			Duzerville
			Lamy <sup>1</sup>
	Aïn-Mokra	Edough (admin. seat at Bône)	Aïn-Mokra Herbillon
	La Calle	La Calle	La Calle
	Duvivier		Duvivier
	Mondovi		Mondovi
			Barral
			Nechmeya
			Penthièvre
	Morris		Morris
			Randon
Bougie	Bougie	Oued-Marsa (admin. seat at Cap Aokas)	Bougie Ziana-Mansouria
		La Soummam (admin. seat at Sidi-Aïch)	
	Akbou	Akbou	Akbou
			Seddouk
			Tazmalt
	Djidjelli	Djidjelli	Djidjelli
			Duquesne
	El-Kseur		El-Kseur
			Oued-Amizour

1. On Source 4 (p. 77) only.

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
	Guergour	Guergour (admin. seat at Lafayette)	
	Taher	Taher	Chekfa  Strasbourg
Guelma	Guelma	Oued-Cherf (admin. seat at Guelma)	Guelma Clauzel  Gallieni Guelaât-Bou-Sba Héliopolis Kellermann Millesimo Petit
	Souk-Ahras	Souk-Ahras  La Séfia (admin. seat at Laverdure)	Souk-Ahras
Philippeville	Philippeville		Philippeville Saint-Charles Stora
	Collo	Collo	Collo
	El-Arrouch		El-Arrouch  Col-des- Oliviers (formerly El-Kantour)
			Gastonville
			Robertville

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
	Jemmapes	Jemmapes	Jemmapes Gastu
Sétif	Sétif	Rhira (admin. seat at Colbert)	Sétif Aïn-Abessa Aïn-Roua Ampère Colbert Coligny <sup>1</sup> El-Ouricia Tocqueville
	Bordj-Bou- Arreridj	Les Bibans (admin. seat at Medjana)	Bordj-Bou- Arreridj
	M'Sila	Mâadid	Aïn-Tagrout
	Saint-Arnaud	Les Fulma (admin. seat at Saint- Arnaud)	Saint-Arnaud
	Takitount	Takitount (admin. seat at Périgotville)	

1. Shown as a center of colonization on Source 4 (p. 77); as a commune de plein exercice on all other sources.

c. Department of Oran

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
Oran	Oran		Oran
			Aïn-El-Turk
			Arcole
			Bou-Sfer
			El-Ançor
			Mangin
			Mers-El-Kébir
			Misserghin
			La Sénia
			Sidi-Chami
			Valmy
	Aïn-El-Arba		Aïn-El-Arba
			Hammam-Bou- Hadjar
			Saint-Maur
	Aïn-Témouchent	Aïn- Témouchent	Aïn-Témouchent
			Aïn-Khial
			Guiard
			Laferrière
			De Malherbe
			Rio-Salado
			Les Trois- Marabouts
			Turgot

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
	Arzew		Arzew
			Kléber
			Port-Aux-Poules
			Saint-Léu
	Lourmel		Lourmel
			Bou-Tlélis
			El-Rahel
	Perrégaux <sup>1</sup>		Perrégaux
	Sainte-Barbe- Du-Tlélat	Saint-Lucien	Sainte-Barbe- Du-Tlélat
			Oued-Imbert
			Tafaraoui
	Saint-Cloud		Saint-Cloud
			Assi-Ameur
			Assi-Ben-Okba
			Assi-Bou-Nif
			Fleurus
			Legrand
			Renan
			Saint-Louis
	Saint-Denis- Du-Sig		Saint-Denis- Du-Sig
			Jean-Mermoz

1. The canton of Perrégaux is responsible administratively to the arrondissement of Oran and judicially to the arrondissement of Mascara.

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
			Mocta-Douz
Mascara	Mascara	Mascara	Mascara
			Aïn-Farès <sup>1</sup>
			Aïn-Fékan
			Dublineau
			Maoussa
			Oued-Taria
			Thiersville
	Palikao	Cacherou (admin. seat at Palikao)	Palikao Dombasle
			Uzès-Le-Duc (Fortassa)
	Saïda	Saïda	Saïda
			Aïn-El-Hadjar
			Franchetti
Mostaganem	Mostaganem		Mostaganem
			Aboukir
			Aïn-Sidi-Chérif
			Aïn-Tedelès
			Belle-Côte
			Bellevue
			Blad-Touaria
			Fornaka

<sup>1</sup>. On Source 4 (p. 77) only.

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
			Georges- Clemenceau (La Stidia)
			Mazagran
			Noisy-Les-Bains
			Pélissier
			Pont-Du-Chélif
			Rivoli
			Tounin
	Ammi-Moussa	Ammi-Moussa	
	Cassaigne	Cassaigne	Bosquet
	Inkermann	Renault	Inkermann
			Saint-Aimé
	Relizane	La Mina (admin. seat at Clinchant)	Relizane
			Bouguirat
			L'Hillil
	Zemmora	Zemmora	Zemmora
Sidi-Bel-Abbès	Sidi-Bel-Abbès		Sidi-Bel-Abbès
			Bonnier (Ain-El-Trid)
			Détrie
			Palissy
			Prudon
			Ténira
			Tessala



<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
			Les Trembles
	Boukanéfis	La Mekerra (admin. seat at Sidi-Bel- Abbès)	Boukanéfis Baudens
			Chanzy
			Deligny (or Zérouela)
			Lamtar
			Parmentier
			Tabia
			Tassin
	Mercier-Lacombe		Mercier- Lacombe
	Le Télagh	Le Télagh	Le Télagh
			Berthelot
			Slissen
			Tirman
Tiaret	Tiaret	Tiaret	Tiaret
		Aflou	Montgolfier
		Djebel- Nador (admin. seat at Trézel)	Palat Prévost-Paradol
			Trumelet
	Frenda	Frenda	Frenda
Tlemcen	Tlemcen	Marnia	Tlemcen

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons Judiciaires</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
			Eugène-Étienne- Fennaya
			Les Abdellys <sup>1</sup>
			Marnia
			Pont-de-l'Isser
	Lamoricière		Lamoricière
			Descartes
	Nemours	Nédroma	Nemours
	Montagnac	Remchi (admin. seat at Montagnac)	Beni-Saf  Turenne
	Sebdou	Sebdou	

1. Separated from commune de plein exercice of Pont-de-l'Isser and raised to commune de plein exercice by arrêté of Prefect of Oran, 9 March 1949 (Source 8 on p. 77).

d. Territories of the South<sup>1</sup>

<u>Territories</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes Indigènes</u>	<u>Annexes</u>	<u>Postes</u>
Aïn-Sefra	Aïn-Sefra		Aïn Sefra	
	Mechéria		Mechéria	
	Colomb-Béchar		Colomb-Béchar	Beni Abbès
				Tabelbala
				Kenadza
				Beni Ounit
	Géryville		Géryville	Beni Oucif
		Touat-Gourara (administrative seat at Adrar)	Touat-Gourara (administrative seat at Adrar)	Timinoun
		La Saoura (administrative seat at Tindouf)	La Saoura (administrative seat at Tindouf)	
Ghardaïa		Ghardaïa	Ghardaïa	El Goléa

1. A bill for the reorganization of the Southern Territories was introduced into the National Assembly in April 1951. It reads, in part, as follows:

Article 1 -- The territorial divisions designated hereunder, formerly part of the Southern Territories, are annexed to the Algerian departments, as follows:

Department of Oran: the mixed communes of Mecheria, Aïn Sefra, Geryville, and that part of the mixed commune of Colomb Bechar which lies north of an imaginary line running through Hassi Doues, the confluence of the Sfaia and Bechar wadis, the Menouazaz Hassi Mezou Pass, and Hassi Mezzi.

Department of Algiers: the mixed communes of Djelfa, Laghouat, and that part of the commune of Ghardaïa which lies north of an imaginary line running through Seba Redjoun, Aïn Messine, Hassi Smaki, Hassi el Hadj, Monssa, and the Noumerate and Mzab wadis, as far as the boundary of the commune of Ouargla.

Department of Constantine: the mixed communes of Biskra, Ouled Djellal, Touggourt, and that part of the mixed commune of El Oued which lies north of an imaginary line running through Hassi Mey Biz, Guettatia, Biz Djedid, Biz el Maatig, and Biz Cheikh Ali.

Article 2 -- These territorial divisions shall constitute a district within each department concerned. Their chief towns will be Aïn Sefra (Department of Oran), Laghouat (Department of Algiers), and Touggourt (Department of Constantine).

Article 5 -- The remainder of the Southern Territories shall be divided into two districts, to be known respectively as the West Saharan District, with Beni Abbas as its chief town, and the East Saharan District, with Ouargla as its chief town. The boundary between these two districts shall follow the present boundary line between Aïn Sefra Territory and Ghardaïa and Oases Territories.

Article 6 -- The Government General of Algeria shall exercise in the new Saharan districts the same administrative and military authority which now devolves upon it in the Southern Territories.

Article 7 -- Each Saharan district shall be divided into Saharan communes. The organization of these communes shall be determined by decree of the French Council of State.

<u>Territories</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Communes Indigènes</u>	<u>Annexes</u>	<u>Postes</u>
Touggourt	Djelfa Laghouat Touggourt Biskra Les Ouled Djellal El Oued		Djelfa Laghouat Touggourt Biskra Les Ouled Djellal El Oued Ouargla Les Ajjers (Ajjers or Azzers)	
Les Oasis Sahariennes (administrative seat at Ouargla)		Ouargla  Le Tidikelt-Hoggar		Tidikelt-Hoggar Tamanrasset In-Salah

Sources:

1. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire du Commerce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, pp. 111-564.
2. Annuaire Afnor, Edition 1945, Année 1946, Alger, 1946.
3. Dictionnaire des Communes, Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1949, pp. 735-742.
4. Map: Gouvernement Général de l'Algérie, Service Cartographique:
  - (a) Département d'Alger: Limites Administratives;
  - (b) Département de Constantine: Limites Administratives;
  - (c) Département d'Oran: Limites Administratives; 1:600,000; 1948. Does not show cantons judiciaires.
5. "L'Administration de l'Algérie," France-Documents: Revue d'Études Politiques, Sociales, Économiques et Financières, June 1948, p. 8.
6. Bottin de l'Algérie 1948, Annuaire du Commerce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1948.
7. Journal Officiel de la République Française, Lois et Décrets, 22 January 1944.
8. Journal Officiel de la République Française, Lois et Décrets, 22 May 1949, p. 5030.

2. French Guiana

Capital: Cayenne

Communes

Guiana

Saint-Laurent

Mana

Iracoubo

Sinnamary

Kourou

Montsinery - Tonnegrande  
(2 settlements which form a single  
commune)

Macouria

Cayenne

Matoury

Rémire

Roura

Kaw - Approuague  
(2 settlements which form a single  
commune, with administrative center  
at Régina)

Oyapock

Territory of Inini<sup>1</sup>

Haute - Maroni

Mana

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1. According to Source 2 (p. 79), there are no communes in Inini, and the organization of that area is under study.

Territory of Inini (Cont'd.)

Approuague

Haute Mana et Haut Approuague<sup>1</sup>

Oyapock

Centre

Sources:

1. Ministère de l'Économie Nationale (Institut de la Statistique et des Études Économiques), Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer (Service Colonial des Statistiques), Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique d'Outre-Mer, Supplément Série Statistique No. 7, Résultats du Recensement de 1946 -- Territoires d'Outre-Mer -- Guyane et Inini, 1 July 1948.
2. Dictionnaire des Communes, Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1949, p. 743.

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1. This division appears on the map but not in the tables of Source 1 (below).

3. Guadeloupe

Capital: Basse-Terre

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons</u>	<u>Communes</u>
Basse-Terre	Basse-Terre	Le Baillif
		Basse-Terre
		Gourbeyre
		Saint-Claude
		Vieux-Fort
		Vieux-Habitants
		Capesterre-de-Guadeloupe
		Capesterre-de-Guadeloupe
		Goyave
		Terre-de-Bas
Terre-de-Haut		
Trois-Rivières		
Lamentin	Lamentin	Baie-Mahault
		Lamentin
		Petit-Bourg
		Sainte-Rose
		Bouillante
Pointe-Noire	Pointe-Noire	Deshales
		Pointe-Noire
		Saint-Barthélemy
Saint-Martin	Saint-Martin	Saint-Barthélemy
		Saint-Martin
Pointe-à-Pitre	Pointe-à-Pitre	Les Abymes
		Le Gosier



<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons</u>	<u>Communes</u>
		Morne-à-l'Eau
		Pointe-à-Pitre
	Port-Louis	Anse-Bertrand
		Petit-Canal
		Port-Louis
	Le Moule	Le Moule
		Sainte-Anne
	Saint-François	La Désirade
		Saint-François
	Grand-Bourg	Capesterre-de-Marie-Galante
		Grand-Bourg
		Saint-Louis

Sources:

1. Decree No. 47-1018, 7 June 1947, Journal Officiel de la République Française, Lois et Décrets, 8 June 1947, p. 5262. Lists arrondissements and communes only.
2. Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, La Guadeloupe, Paris, 1946, p. 8.
3. Dictionnaire des Communes, Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1949, p. 743.
4. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire de Commerce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949.

4. Martinique

Capital: Fort-de-France

Cantons<sup>1</sup>

Fort-de-France

Saint-Therèse

Terres Sainville

Bellevue-Didier

Schoelcher

Lamentin

Saint-Joseph

Basse-Pointe

Ajoupa Bouillon

Grand-Rivière

Lorrain

Macouba

Marigot

Carbet

Case-Pilote

Fonds-Saint-Denis

Morne-Rouge

Prêcheur

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1. The arrondissements, which are the first-order subdivisions of Martinique, have been omitted from this table, since their present organization is uncertain. According to Source 2 (p. 85), Martinique is divided into two arrondissements, East (Est) and West (Ouest). Earlier sources divide it into the arrondissements of North (Nord) and South (Sud). Recently the former communes were converted into cantons and the number of cantons was increased from 8 to 36.

Cantons

Saint-Pierre

Morne Vert

Diamant

Anses-d'Arlet

Sainte-Luce

Trois Îlets

Marin

Rivière-Pilote

Sainte-Anne

Vauclin

Saint-Esprit

Ducos

François

Rivière-Salée

Trinité

Gros-Morne

Robert

Sainte-Marie

5. Reunion

Capital: Saint-Denis

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Cantons</u>	<u>Communes</u>	
Le Vent (administrative seat at Saint-Denis)	Saint-Benoît	Bras-Panon	
		Plaine-des-Palmistes	
	Saint-André	Saint-Benoît	
		Sainte-Rose	
		Saint-André	
	Sainte-Suzanne	Salazie	
		Sainte-Marie	
	Sous-le-Vent (administrative seat at Saint-Pierre)	Saint-Denis	Sainte-Suzanne
			Saint-Denis
		Saint-Louis	Les Avirons
L'Étang-Salé			
Saint-Pierre		Saint-Louis	
		Entre-Deux	
		Petite-Île	
		Le Tampon	
Saint-Paul	Saint-Pierre		
	Le Port		
	La Possession		
Saint-Joseph	Saint-Paul		
	Saint-Joseph		
Saint-Leu	Saint-Philippe		
	Saint-Leu		

Arrondissements

Cantons

Communes

Les Trois-Bassins

Sources:

1. Ministère de l'Économie Nationale (Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques), Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer (Service des Statistiques), Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique d'Outre-Mer, Supplément Série Statistique No. 10, Résultats du Recensement de 1946 -- Territoires d'Outre-Mer -- Réunion, August 1949. Lists only arrondissements and communes.
2. Dictionnaire des Communes, Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1949, p. 744.
3. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire du Commerce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, pp. 1162-1166.

B. Overseas Territories

1. Comoro Islands

Capital: Dzaoudzi

Principal Islands and electoral  
circonscriptions

Seats of Government

La Mayotte

Dzaoudzi

La Grande Comore

Moroni

Anjouan

Mutsamudu

Mohéli

Fomboni

Sources:

1. Decree No. 46-2382, 25 October 1946, Journal Officiel de la République Française, Lois et Décrets, 27 October 1946, p. 9146.
2. Madagascar et Réunion, Encyclopédie de l'Empire Français, Paris, 1947, Vol. 1, p. 202.
3. Dictionnaire des Communes, Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1949, p. 752.
4. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire du Commerce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, pp. 1148-1149.

2. French Equatorial Africa

Capital: Brazzaville

Territories

Chad

Gabon

Middle Congo

Ubangi-Shari

a. Chad

Capital: Fort-Lamy

<u>Regions</u>	<u>Administrative Seats</u>	<u>Districts</u>
Le Chari-Baguirmi	Fort-Lamy (also a <u>commune mixte</u> )	Fort-Lamy Bokoro Massakory Massenya Bouso (or Fort Bretonnet)
Le Ouadaï	Abécher (or Abéché)	Abécher Bilting Niéré <sup>1</sup> Adré Goz-Beida Am-Dam
• Le Batha	Ati	Ati Ouadi-Rimé Mongo Oum-Hadjer
Le Salamat	Am-Timan	Am-Timan Mangueigne Aboudéia <sup>2</sup> Melfi

1. Shown as a district on Source 4 (p. 90) only.

2. Listed in Sources 2 and 3 (p. 90) as a poste de contrôle administrative, in Sources 1 and 4 (p. 90) as a district.



<u>Regions</u>	<u>Administrative Seats</u>	<u>Districts</u>
Le Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti	Largeau (Faya)	Largeau (Faya)
		Fada
		Zouar
Le Kanem	Moussoro	Moussoro
		Zigueï <sup>1</sup>
		Mao
		Bol
		Rig-Rig
Le Mayo-Kebbi	Bongor	Bongor
		Fianga
		Kim
		Léré
		Pala
Le Logoné	Moundou	Moundou
		Baïbokoum
		Doba
		Lai (or De Béhagle)
		Kélo (or Maistreville)
Le Moyen-Chari	Fort-Archambault	Fort-Archambault
		Kyabé
		Koumra
		Moïssala

1. Listed in Sources 2 and 3 (p. 90) as a poste grenier du gr. nomade, in Sources 1 and 4 (p. 90) as a district.

Sources:

1. Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, Agence des Colonies, Afrique Équatoriale Française: Le Tchad, 1948, pp. 7-8.
2. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire du Commerce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, pp. 993-995.
3. Dictionnaire des Communes, Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1949, p. 749.
4. Map: S.G.A.E.F. - Cameroun, Carte de l'Afrique Equatoriale Française et du Cameroun, 1:5,000,000, September 1948, CIA Call No. 49085.

b. Gabon

Capital: Libreville

<u>Regions</u>	<u>Administrative Seats</u>	<u>Districts</u>
L'Estuaire	Libreville (also a <u>commune mixte</u> )	Libreville Kango Cocobeach Chinchoua <sup>1</sup>
L'Ogooué-Maritime	Port-Gentil (also a <u>commune mixte</u> )	Port-Gentil Lambaréné N'Djolé Omboué
Woleu-N'Tem	Oyem	Oyem Bitam Médouneu Mitzic
L'Ogooué-Ivindo	Booué	Booué Makokou Mékambo Lastoursville
La N'Gounié- Nyanga	Mouïla	Mouïla Fougamou Koula-Moutou Mayumba M'Bigou

1. Not shown as a district on Sources 2, 4, and 5 (p. 92).

<u>Regions</u>	<u>Administrative Seats</u>	<u>Districts</u>
		Mimongo
		Sindara <sup>1</sup>
		Tchibanga
Le Haut-Ogooué <sup>2</sup>	Franceville	Franceville
		Okondja

Sources:

1. Arrêté, 31 March 1948, Journal Officiel de l'Afrique Équatoriale Française, 1 May 1948, p. 588.
2. Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, Agence des Colonies, L'Afrique Équatoriale Française: Le Gabon, 1948, pp. 8-9.
3. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire du Commerce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, pp. 981-983.
4. Dictionnaire des Communes, Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1949, p. 748.
5. Map: S.G.A.E.F. - Cameroun, Carte de l'Afrique Équatoriale Française et du Cameroun; 1:5,000,000; September 1948; CIA Call No. 49085.
6. Journal Officiel de la République Française, Lois et Décrets, 17 October 1946, pp. 8826-8828.

1. Not shown as a district on Source 5 (below).
2. The Haut-Ogooué was detached from Middle-Congo and incorporated in Gabon, by Decree No. 46-2250, 16 October 1946 (Source 6, below).

c. Middle Congo

Capital: Brazzaville

<u>Regions</u>	<u>Administrative Seats</u>	<u>Districts</u>
Le Kouilou	Pointe-Noire (also a <u>commune mixte</u> )	Pointe-Noire
		M'Vouti
Le Niari	Dolisie	Kayes (or Madingo-Kayes)
		Dolisie
		Sibiti
		Mossendjo
		Divénié
		Zanaga
		Komono
		Loudima
		Kibangou
		Le Sangha-Likouala
Ewo		
Mossaka		
Makoua		
Kellé		
Ouessou		
Le Pool	Brazzaville (also a <u>commune mixte</u> )	Souanké (or Sembé-Souanké)
		Brazzaville
		Mindouli
		Mouyondzi

<u>Regions</u>	<u>Administrative Seats</u>	<u>Districts</u>
		Madingou
		Boko
		Kinkala
		Mayama
La Likouala	Impfondo	Impfondo
		Dongou
		Epéna
L'Alima-Léfini	Djambala	Djambala
		Gamboma
		Mabirou

Sources:

1. Arrêté, 30 August 1947, Journal Officiel de l'Afrique Équatoriale Française, 1 November 1947, p. 1409.
2. Arrêté, 5 August 1947, Jl. Of. Afr. Eq. Fr., 15 September 1947, pp. 1185-1190.
3. Arrêté, 10 April 1948, Jl. Of. Afr. Eq. Fr., 1 May 1948, p. 594.
4. Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, Agence des Colonies, Moyen-Congo, 1948, p. 7.
5. Map: S.G.A.E.F. - Cameroun, Carte de l'Afrique Équatoriale Française et du Cameroun; 1:5,000,000; September 1948; CIA Call No. 49085.

d. Ubangi-Shari

Capital: Bangui

<u>Regions</u>	<u>Administrative Seats</u>	<u>Districts</u>
Kémo-Gribingui	Fort-Sibut	Fort-Sibut
		Dékoa
		Fort-Crampel
Ombella-M'Poko	Bangui (also a <u>commune mixte</u> )	Bossembélé
		Damara
		Bimbo
		Bogangolo <sup>1</sup>
Lobaye	M'Baïki	M'Baïki
		Boda
Ouham-Pendé	Bozoum	Bozoum
		Bouar
		Baboua
		Bocaranga
		Paoua
Haute-Sangha	Berbérati	Berbérati
		Nola
		Carnot
Ouham	Bossangoa	Bossangoa
		Batangafo
		Bouca
Ouaka-Kotto	Bambari	Alindao

1. On Source 5 only (p. 97).

<u>Regions</u>	<u>Administrative Seats</u>	<u>Districts</u>
		Bakala
		Bria
		Bambari
		Grimari
		Ippy
		Kembé
		Kouango
		Modaye
M'Bomou	Bangassou	Bangassou
		Bakouma
		Yalinga
		Ouadda
		Obo
		Ouango
		Rafai

Autonomous Districts

N'Délé<sup>1</sup>

Birao<sup>1</sup>

1. There is wide disagreement on the status of N'Délé and Birao. Sources 1 and 2 (p. 97) list them as autonomous districts, and Source 3 (p. 97) as parts of a region of Dar El Kouti. Source 4 (p. 97) omits Birao but lists N'Délé as administrative seat of a region of Dar El Konti. On Source 5 (p. 97), which shows no administrative boundaries, both places bear the symbols of administrative centers of regions.



Sources:

1. Arrêté, 17 November 1947 (effective 1 January 1948),  
Journal Officiel de l'Afrique Équatoriale Française,  
15 December 1947, pp. 1634-1638.
2. Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, Agence des  
Colonies, Afrique Équatoriale Française: L'Oubangui-  
Chari, 1948, p. 9.
3. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire du Commerce,  
Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, pp. 987-989.
4. Dictionnaire des Communes, Berger-Levrault, Paris,  
1949, p. 748.
5. Map: S.G.A.E.F. - Cameroun, Carte de l'Afrique  
Équatoriale Française et du Cameroun; 1:5,000,000;  
September 1948; CIA Call No. 49085.

3. French Establishments of India<sup>1</sup>

Capital: Pondichéry

Free Cities

Karikal

Pondichéry

Yanaon

Mahé

Communes

Karikal

Cotchéry

Grand' Aldée

Nédouncadou

Néravy

Tirnoular

Pondichéry

Ariancoupom

Modéliarpeth

Oulgaret

Bahour

Nettapacom  
(or Netzapacom)

Villeneur  
(or Villenour)

Manadipeth

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1. See Appendix I, p. 35, footnote 1.

Sources:

1. Decree No. 47-2181, 17 November 1947, Journal Officiel de la République Française, Lois et Décrets, 18 November 1947, pp. 11360-11362 [Karikal].
2. Decree No. 47-2183, 17 November 1947, Jl. Of., 18 November 1947, pp. 11365-11367 [Pondichéry].
3. Decree No. 47-2184, 17 November 1947, Jl. Of., 18 November 1947, pp. 11367-11370 [Yanaon].
4. Decree No. 47-2182, 17 November 1947, Jl. Of., 18 November 1947, pp. 11363-11365 [Mahé].

4. French Establishments of Oceania

Capital: Tahiti

<u>Circonscriptions</u>	<u>Communes</u>	<u>Districts</u> <sup>1</sup>
Tahiti and dependencies (administrative seat at Tahiti)	Papeete	Faaa (Tahiti)
		Punaauia (Tahiti)
		Paóa (Tahiti)
		Papara (Tahiti)
		Mataióa (Tahiti)
		Papóari (Tahiti)
		Vaírao (Tahiti)
		Hitiaa (Tahiti)
		Mahaóna (Tahiti)
		Tiarei (Tahiti)
		Mahina (Tahiti)
		Arué (Tahiti)
		Téahupo (Tahiti)
		Tautira (Tahiti)
		Pueu (Tahiti)
		Afaahiti (Tahiti)
Faaone (Tahiti)		
Afareaitu (Mooréa)		
Haapiti (Mooréa)		
Papetoai (Mooréa)		

1. Name of island in which district is located appears in parentheses except where the district and island names are the same.

<u>Circonscriptions</u>	<u>Communes</u>	<u>Districts</u>
		Teavaro (Mooréa)
Îles Sous-le-Vent (administrative seat at Uturoa)	Uturoa	Uturoa (Raïatea)
		Avera (Raïatea)
		Opoa (Raïatea)
		Fetuna (Raïatea)
		Vaiaau (Raïatea)
		Tevaitoa (Raïatea)
		Vaitoare (Tahaa)
		Haamene (Tahaa)
		Faaaha (Tahaa)
		Iripan (Tahaa)
		Ruutia (Tahaa)
		Niua (Tahaa)
		Fare (Huahine)
		Maeva (Huahine)
		Maroe (Huahine)
		Tefarerii (Huahine)
Fitii (Huahine)		
Haapu (Huahine)		
Faanui (Huahine)		
Nunue (Huahine)		
Anau (Borabora)		
		Maupiti (Maupiti)
Îles Tuamotu et Gambier		Takaroa

Circonscriptions

Districts

	Tikehau
	Anaa
	Makemo
	Kaukura
	Amanu
	Fakarava
	Rangiroa
	Gambier
Îles Marquises	Atuona (Hiva-Oa)
2 subdivisions:	Puamau (Hiva-Oa)
(1) Southern Group (administrative seat at Atuona (Hiva-Oa))	Vaitahu (Tahuata)
(2) Northern Group (administrative seat at Taiohae (Nuku-Hiva))	Omoa (Fatu-Hiva)
	[Names of districts are not known. Group comprises the following islands:
	Nuku-Hiva
	Ua-Uka (Ua-Huka)
	Ua-Pu, and
	Hanae.]
Îles Australes	Rurutu
2 subdivisions:	[There may be other districts, but if so, their names are not known.]
(1) Islands: Rurutu and Rimatara, with adminis- trative seat at Moerai (Rurutu)	
(2) Islands: Tubuai, Raivavaé, and Rapa, with administrative seat at Tubuai	

Sources:

1. Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, Agence des Colonies, Établissements Français de l'Océanie, 1948, p. 19.
2. Journal Officiel des Établissements Français de l'Océanie: 30 June 1949, p. 265; 15 August 1949, pp. 340-341.

5. French Somaliland

Capital: Djibouti

Cercles

Djibouti

Dikhil

Tadjoura

Sources:

1. Dictionnaire des Communes, Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1949, p. 752.
2. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire du Commerce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, p. 1107.



6. French West Africa

Capital: Dakar

Territories

Dahomey

French Guinea

French Sudan

Ivory Coast

Mauritania

Niger

Senegal

Upper Volta

a. Dahomey

Capital: Porto-Novo

<u>Cercles</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Poste Administratif</u>
Abomey	Abomey		
	Zagnanado		
	Kétou		
Athiémé	Athiémé		
	Parahoué		
	Grand-Popo		
Cotonou	Abomey-Calavi	Cotonou	
Kandi			
Natitingou	Natitingou		
	Kouandé		
	Tanguiéta		
Ouidah	Ouidah	Ouidah	
	Allada		
Parakou	Parakou		
	Djougou		
	Nikki		
	Bembéréké		
Porto-Novo	Porto-Novo-banlieue [suburbs]	Porto-Novo	
	Saketé		
	Adjohon		
	Pobé		

<u>Cercles</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>	<u>Poste Administratif</u>
Savalou	Savalou		
	Savé		Bassila

Sources:

1. Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, Agence des colonies, Afrique Occidentale Française: Le Dahomey [undated pamphlet].
2. Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, Agence des Colonies, Afrique Occidentale Française: Le Dahomey, Paris, 1948, p. 6.
3. Agence de Distribution de Presse, Agence Havas A.O.F., Guid' A.O.F., Dakar, 1948, pp. 317-325.
4. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire du Commerce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, pp. 1058-1062.

b. French Guinea

Capital: Conakry

<u>Cercles</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>	<u>Communes Mixtes</u>
Conakry		Conakry
Beyla (admin. seat at Beyla- Diakolidougou)		
Boffa		
Boké		
Dabola	Dabola Dinguiraye Faranah	
Dubréka		
Forécariah	Benty	
Gaoual	Gaoual Youkounkoun	
Gueckédou		
Kankan		Kankan
Kindia	Kindia	Kindia
Kissidougou		
Kouroussa		
Labé	Labé Mali Tougué	
Macenta	-- --	
Mamou	Mamou	

Cercles

Subdivisions

Communes Mixtes

N'Zérékoré

Dalaba

Pita

Télimélé

Siguiri

Sources:

1. Agence de Distribution de Presse, Agence Havas  
A.O.F., Guid' A.O.F., Dakar, 1948, pp. 205-240.
2. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire du Commerce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, pp. 1065-1070.
3. Annuaire Noria de l'Afrique Occidentale Française,  
1948-1949, Paris, 1949, pp. 155-171.

c. French Sudan

Capital: Bamako

<u>Cercles</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>
Bamako (also a <u>commune mixte</u> )	Bamako
	Dioïla
	Koulikoro
	Kolokani
	Kourémalé
Bafoulabé	Kéniéba
Bougouni	-- -- --
Gao	Gao
	Bourem
	Ansongo
	Kidal
	Ménaka
Goundam	-- -- --
L'Issa-Ber (administrative seat at Niafunké)	-- -- --
Kayes (also a <u>commune mixte</u> )	-- -- --
Kita	-- -- --
Koutiala	-- -- --
Mopti	Mopti
	Bandiagara
	Douentza
	Djenné

<u>Cercles</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>
Nioro	Nara
	Yélimané
	Mourdiah <sup>1</sup>
San	-- -- --
Ségou	Ségou
	Macina (admin. seat at Ke-Macina)
	Niono
Sikasso	-- -- --
Tombouctou	Gourma-Rharous

Sources:

1. Agence de Distribution de Presse, Agence Havas A.O.F.,  
Guid' A.O.F., Dakar, 1948, pp. 175-204.
2. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire du Commerce,  
Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, pp. 1083-1088.
3. Map: Soudan Français -- Carte des Cercles, 1:3,000,000;  
November 1945, with penciled corrections dated 1948;  
CIA Call No. 65601.

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1. On Source 3 (below) only.

d. Ivory Coast

Capital: Abidjan

<u>Cercles</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>
Abidjan (also a <u>commune mixte</u> )	Bingerville
	Dabou
	Tiassalé
Abengourou	-- -- --
Aboville	Aboville
	Adzopé
Bondoukou	Bouna
Bouaké	Zuénoula
	Béoumi
	Bouaké (sometimes called <u>Subdivision Centrale</u> )
	Tiébissou
	M'Bahiakro
Daloa	Issia
	Sinfra
	Vavoua
	Daloa
	Bouaflé
Dimbokro	Toumodi
	Dimbokro
	Bongouanou
	Bocanda



<u>Cercles</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>
	Ouellé
Gagnoa	Gagnoa
	Oumé
Grand-Bassam (also a <u>commune mixte</u> )	Grand-Bassam
	Aboisso
	Adiaké-Assinié
Grand-Lahou	Grand-Lahou
	Divo
	Lakota
Katiola	Katiola
	Dabakala
Korhogo	Ferkessédougou
	Boudiali
	Odienné
	Korhogo
Man	Man
	Danané
	Duékoué
	Guiglo
	Toulépleu
Sassandra	Sassandra
	Soubré
Séguéla	Séguéla
	Mankono

Cercles

Subdivisions

Tabou

Touba

Grabo

Sources:

1. Map: Service de l'Agriculture, Côte d'Ivoire: Limites -- Régions Naturelles -- Isohyetes [1949 administrative boundaries]; 1:1,000,000, CIA Call No. 60801.
2. Guid' A.O.F., L'Afrique Occidentale Française, Cercle par Cercle, Dakar, 1948, pp. 259-301.
3. Annuaire Noria de l'Afrique Occidentale Française, 1948-1949, Paris, 1949, pp. 195-205. Not a complete listing .
4. L'Agence des Colonies, France d'Outre-Mer; Côte d'Ivoire, Paris [1947 ?]. Used only for names of communes mixtes .
5. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire du Commerce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, pp. 1049-1053.

e. Mauritania

Capital: Saint-Louis (Senegal)

<u>Cercles</u>	<u>Administrative Seats</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>
L'Adrar	Atar	Atar Chinguetti Fort-Gouraud
Aïoun el Atrouss	Aïoun el Atrouss	Nema Timbedra Tamchakett Aïoun el Atrouss
Akjoujt (military <u>cercle</u> )	Akjoujt	
L'Assaba	Kiffa	Kiffa M'Bout
La Baie du Lévrier	Port-Étienne	
Le Brakna	Aleg	Aleg Boghé
Le Gorgol	Kaédi	
Le Guidimakha	Sélibaby	
Le Tagant	Tidjikja	Tidjikja Moudjeria Tichitt
Le Trarza	Boutilimit	Rosso

Cercles

Administrative Seats

Subdivisions

Méderdra

Nouakchott<sup>1</sup>

Sources:

1. Guid' A.O.F., L'Afrique Occidentale Française,  
Cercle par Cercle, Dakar, 1948, pp. 159-173.
2. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire du Com-  
merce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, pp. 1072-1073.
3. Annuaire Noria de l'Afrique Occidentale Française,  
1948-1949, Paris, 1949, p. 130. Not a complete  
listing.

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1. Created in October 1947.

f. Niger

Capital: Niamey

<u>Cercles</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>
Niamey	Niamey
	Say
	Filingué
Agadès	Bilma
	Iferouane
Dosso	Dosso
	Gaya
	Dogondoutchi
Gouré	Gouré
	Mainé-Soroa
Maradi	Maradi
	Tessaoua
	Dakoro
N'Guigmi	
Tahoua	Tahoua (sedentary)
	Tahoua (nomadic)
	Konni
	Madaoua
Tillabéri	Tillabéri
	Téra
	Ouallam
Zinder	Zinder

Cercles

Subdivisions

Magaria

Tanout

Tanout

Source:

1. Présidence du Conseil [de la République Française],  
Le Niger, Notes et Études Documentaires No. 1373,  
 Série Outre-Mer XX, Paris, 30 August 1950, p. 6.

g. Senegal

<u>Cercles</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>	<u>Délégation</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
		Dakar	Dakar
			Rufisque
Le Bas-Sénégal (administrative seat at Saint- Louis)	Saint-Louis		Saint-Louis
	Dagana		
Diourbel			
Kaolack	Kaolack		
	Guinguinéo		
	Fatick		
	Foundiougne		
	Kaffrine		
	Nioro-Rip		
Kédougou			
Linguère			
Louga			
Matam	Bakel		
Podor			
Tambacounda	Tambacounda		
	Goudiry		
Thiès	Tivaouane		
	M'Bour		
	Thiès		
Ziguinchor (also a <u>commune mixte</u> )	Ziguinchor		
	Sedhiou		

<u>Cercles</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>	<u>Délégation</u>	<u>Communes de Plein Exercice</u>
	Kolda		
	Velingara		
	Bignona		
	Oussouye		

Sources:

1. Guid' A.O.F., L'Afrique Occidentale Française Cercle par Cercle, Dakar, 1948, pp. 113-157.
2. Decree No. 46-7, 3 January 1946, Journal Officiel de la République Française, Lois et Décrets, 4 January 1946, p. 152.
3. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire du Commerce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, pp. 1037-1041.



h. Upper Volta

Capital: Ouagadougou

<u>Cercles</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>
Bobo-Dioulasso	Banfora
	Houndé
Dori	---
Fada N'Gourma (admin. seat at Fada)	Fada
	Diapaga
	Bogandé
	Pama
Gaoua	Gaoua
	Batié
	Kampti
	Diébougou
Kaya	
Koudougou	Yako
	Boromo
Dédougou	
Ouagadougou	Ouagadougou
	Pô
	Léo
Ouahigouya	
Tenkodogo	
Tougan	Tougan
	Nouna

Sources:

1. Guid' A.O.F., L'Afrique Occidentale Française, Cercle par Cercle, Dakar, 1948, pp. 241-258.
2. Annuaire Noria de l'Afrique Occidentale Française, 1948-1949, Paris, 1949, pp. 211-213.
3. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire du Commerce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, pp. 1092-1093.
4. Map: Carte d'Ensemble du Gouvernement Général de l'Afrique Occidentale Française: Communications Postales, Lignes Telegraphiques; 1:5,000,000; Service Géographique de l'A.O.F. a: Dakar, Paris; [no date]; CIA Call No. 35074.
5. Manuscript map: Territoire de la Haute-Volta; 1:3,500,000; [no date]; CIA Call No. 64193.

7. Madagascar

Capital: Tananarive

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Districts</u>	Administrative Postes ( <u>Postes Administratifs</u> )	<u>Communes</u>
Tananarive	Tananarive-city		Tananarive
	Tananarive-suburbs		
	Ambohidratrimo		
	Ankazobe	Kiangara	
	Arivonimamo		
	Manjakandriana	Anjozorobe	
	Antsirabe	Faratsiho	Antsirabe
	Betafo	Mandoto	
	Ambatolampy	Andramasina	
	Tsiroanomandidy		
	Miarinarivo	Fenoarivo	
	Soavinandriana		
Fianarantsoa	Fianarantsoa	Ikalamavony	Fianarantsoa
	Ambatofinandrahana	Amborompotsy	
	Ambositra	Fandriana	
	Ambalavao	Tsitondroina	
	Ambohimahasoa		
	Ifanadiana	Ambohimanga- du-Sud	
	Nosy-Varika	Ampasinambo	

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Districts</u>	Administrative Postes ( <u>Postes</u> <u>Administratifs</u> )	<u>Communes</u>
	Mananjary	Vohilava Antsenavolo	Mananjary
	Manakara	Fort-Carnot Sahasinaka	
	Vohipeno		
	Farafangana	Vondrozo Karianga Ivohibe	
	Vangaindrano	Amparihy	
	Midongy-du-Sud	Befotaka	
	Ihosy	Ranohira Iakora	
Tamatave	Tamatave	Foulpointe	Tamatave
	Sainte-Marie		Sainte-Marie
	Maroantsetra		
	Mananara		
	Fénérive	Soanierana- Ivongo	
	Andevoranto	Anivorano	
	Vatomandry		
	Mahanoro	Marolambo	

<u>Provinces</u>	Autonomous Circonscriptions ( <u>Circonscriptions</u> Autonomes)	Districts	Administrative Postes ( <u>Postes</u> Administratifs)	<u>Communes</u>
	Antalaha	Antalaha		Antalaha
		Sambava <sup>1</sup>		
		Andapa <sup>1</sup>		
	Ambatondrazaka	Ambatondrazaka	Andilamena	
			Amparafaravola	
		Moramanga	Anosibe	
Majunga		Majunga		Majunga
		Besalampy	Ankasakasa	
		Soalala		
		Maevatanana	Kandreho	
			Andriba	
		Ambato-Boéni	Sitampiky	
		Marovoay		
		Mitsinjo		
		Tsaratanana	Andriamena	
		Port-Bergé	Mampikony	
		Mandritsara		
		Analalava	Antonibe	
		Befandriana		
		Antsohihy		
		Bealanana	Antsakabary	

1. Sambava and Andapa were formerly districts of the province of Majunga.

<u>Provinces</u>	Autonomous Circonscriptions ( <u>Circonscriptions</u> <u>Autonomes</u> )	<u>Districts</u>	Administrative Postes ( <u>Postes</u> <u>Administratifs</u> )	<u>Communes</u>
	Diégo-Suarez	Diégo-Suarez	Anivorano-Nord	Diégo-Suarez
		Vohémar		
		Ambilobe		
		Nossi-Bé		Nossi-Bé
		Ambanja	Maromandia	
Tuléar		Tuléar	Manombo	Tuléar
			Sakaraha	
		Manja		
		Beroroaha		
		Morombe	Befandriana	
		Ankazoabo		
		Betioky	Tongobory	
			Benenitra	
		Ampanihy	Ejeda	
			Androka	
	Morondava	Morondava		Morondava
		Mahabo	Mandabe	
			Malaimbandy	
		Belo-sur-Tsiribihina	Berevo	
		Miandrivazo		
		Antsalova	Ankavandra	
		Maintirano	Tambohorano	

<u>Provinces</u>	Autonomous Circonscriptions ( <u>Circonscriptions</u> <u>Autonomes</u> )	<u>Districts</u>	Administrative Postes ( <u>Postes</u> <u>Administratifs</u> )	<u>Communes</u>
		Morafenobe	Ambatomainty	
	Fort-Dauphin	Fort-Dauphin	Manantenina	Fort-Dauphin
		Tsivory		
		Ambovombe	Antanimora	
			Behara	
		Bekily	Isoanala	
		Tsihombe	Beloha	
		Betroka		

Sources:

1. Arrêté relative to the administrative organization of Madagascar and Dependencies, 19 March 1947, Journal Officiel de Madagascar et Dépendances, 22 March 1947, p. 303.
2. Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, Agence des Colonies, Madagascar, 1949, p. 12.

8. New Caledonia

Capital: Nouméa

<u>Arrondissements</u>	<u>Communes</u>
Ouégoa	Ouégoa
	Pouébo
	Plum <sup>1</sup>
	Arama
	Koumac
	Kaala-Gomen
Touho	Hienghène
	Touho
	Pouembout
	Kone
	Voh
Houailou	Poindimie
	Ponerihouen
	Houailou
	Bourail
	Poya
Canala	Canala
	Thio
	Saramea
	Le Foa
	Bouloupari

1. Although listed in Source 1 (p. 130) this Commune cannot be located on a map, but it is assumed that it refers to Pam.



Arrondissements

Nouméa

Communes

Yaté

Ducos

Païta

Dumbea

Île de Nou

Nouvelle

Nouméa

Mont-Dore

Plum

Note: Table 1 bis. in Source 1 (p. 130) lists the following arrondissements and communes in addition to those listed above:

Arrondissements

Îles des Pins

Îles Loyalty

Communes

Île Mahe [Maré]

Île Lifou

Île Ouvea

Tables 1-3 combine the two island groups in one arrondissement. However, according to the map on p. 3 of Source 1 (p. 130), and according to Source 2 (p. 130), there are only five a arrondissements in New Caledonia.

Sources:

1. Ministère de l'Économie Nationale (Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques), Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer (Service Colonial des Statistiques), Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique d'Outre-Mer, Supplément Série Statistique No. 6, Résultats du Recensement de 1946 -- Territoires d'Outre-Mer -- Nouvelle-Calédonie, pp. 5-7.
2. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, Annuaire du Commerce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, pp. 1298-1302.

9. Saint-Pierre and Miquelon

Capital: Saint-Pierre

Communes

Saint-Pierre

Miquelon-Langlade

Source:

1. Decree No. 45-2811, 13 November 1945, Journal Officiel de la République Française, Lois et Décrets, 15 November 1945, p. 7597.

C. Associated Territories

1. French Cameroons

Capital: Yaoundé

<u>Regions</u>	<u>Administrative Seats</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>
Wouri	Douala	Douala (also a <u>commune</u> )
Kribi	Kribi	Kribi  Lolodorf  Campo
Sanaga Maritime	Edéa	Edéa  Eséka  Babimbi <sup>1</sup> (or Ngambé, <sup>2</sup> or Babimbi-Ngambé <sup>3</sup> )
Mungo	N'Kongsamba	Yabassi  N'Kongsamba  M'Banga
Bamileké (Noun)	Dschang	Dschang  Bangangté  Bafoussam  Bafang
Bamoun	Foumban	Foumban  Foumbot

1. On Source 1 (p. 135) only.
2. On Source 3 (p. 135) only.
3. On Source 2 (p. 135) only.

<u>Regions</u>	<u>Administrative Seats</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>
Nyong-et-Sanaga	Yaoundé	M'Balmayo
		Akonolinga
		Sâa
		Nanga-Eboko
		Yaoundé (also a <u>commune</u> )
M'Bam	Bafia	Bafia
		N'Dikiniméki
		Yoko
Haut-Nyong	Abong-M'Bang	Abong-M'Bang
		Doumé
		Lomié
		Messaména
N'Tem	Ebolowa	Ebolowa
		Sangmélina
		Amban
		Djoum
		Akoafim <sup>1</sup>
Lom-et-Kadei	Batouri	Yokadouma
		Bertoua
		Betaré-Oya
		Batouri
		Moloundou

1. On Source 3 (p. 135) only.

<u>Regions</u>	<u>Administrative Seats</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>
Adamaoua	N'Gaoundéré	Meiganga Tibati Banyo N'Gaoundéré Kontcha <sup>1</sup>
Benoué	Garoua	Garoua Guider Poli Rez-Bouba
Nord-Cameroun	Maroua	Maroua Yagoua Mokolo Kaélé Mora Fort Foureau

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1. On Source 3 (p. 135) only.

Sources:

1. Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, Service Colonial des Statistiques, Annuaire Statistique du Cameroun, Vol. I, 1938-1945, Paris, 1947, pp. 26-31.
2. Dictionnaire des Communes, Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1949, p. 753.
3. Map: S.G.A.E.F. - Cameroun, Carte de l'Afrique Équatoriale Française et du Cameroun; 1:5,000,000; 1948; CIA Call No. 49085.

2. French Togoland

Capital: Lomé

<u>Cercles</u>	<u>Subdivisions</u>
Lomé (also a mixed commune)	Lomé Tsévié
Aniécho	--- --
Atakpamé	Atakpamé
Palimé (formerly Klouto)	--- --
Sokodé	Sokodé Bassari Lama-Kara
Mango (Sansanné)	Mango Dapango

Sources:

1. Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, Agence des Colonies, Le Togo, 1948, p. 7.
2. Guid' A.O.F.: L'Afrique Occidentale Française, Cercle par Cercle, Dakar, 1948, pp. 327-337.
3. Annuaire Noria de l'Afrique Occidentale Française, 1948-1949, Paris, 1949, pp. 219-223. Shows cercles only.
4. Manuscript map, Territoire du Togo Placé Sous la Tutelle de la France; [no scale]; CIA Call No. 64196. Shows cercles only.



D. Associated States of Indochina<sup>1</sup>

Capital: Saigon

Associated States

Cambodia

Laos

Vietnam<sup>2</sup>

North Vietnam (Tonkin)

Central Vietnam (Annam)

South Vietnam (Cochinchina)

1. See map CIA 12129, following p. 20 of the main text.
2. Vietnam was administratively reorganized by Decree of the Head of the Vietnam Government dated 1 July 1949, dividing the state into three regions: North, Central, and South Vietnam, each with separate administrations under a governor.

1. Cambodia

Capital: Phnom-Penh

Provinces

Battambang

Kampot

Kandal

Kompong Cham

Kompong Chhnang

Kompong Speu

Kompong Thom

Kratié

Prey Veng

Pursat

Siemréap

Stung Treng

Svayrieng

Takeó

Phnom-Penh (city)

Source:

1. Haut-Commissariat de France en Indochine, Annuaire Statistique de l'Indochine 12<sup>e</sup> vol., 1947-1948, 1949,  
Table 4, p. 19.

2. Laos

Capital: Vientiane

Provinces

Champassak

Khammouane

Haut-Mékong

Houaphan

Luang-Prabang

Phongsaly

Saravane

Savannakhet

Sayaboury

Xiengkhouang

Vientiane

Source:

1. Haut-Commissariat de France en Indochine, Annuaire  
Statistique de l'Indochine, 12<sup>e</sup> vol., 1947-1948, 1949,  
Table 8, p. 21.

3. Vietnam: North Vietnam (Tonkin)

Capital: Hanoi

Provinces

Bac-Kan

Bac-ninh

Cao-bang

Ha-dong

Hai-duong

Hoa-binh

Hung-yen

Kien-an

Langson

Laokay

Moncay

Nam-dinh

Ninh-binh

Quang-yên

Pays Thaïs

Hanoi

Haiphong

Source:

1. Haut-Commissariat de France en Indochine, Annuaire Statistique de l'Indochine, 12<sup>e</sup> vol., 1947-1948, 1949, Table 7, p. 21.

3. Vietnam: Central Vietnam<sup>1</sup>(Annam)

Capital: Hué

Provinces

Binh-dinh

Binh-thuân

Darlac<sup>2</sup>

Ha-tinh

Haut-Donnai<sup>2</sup>

Khanh-hoa

Kontum<sup>2</sup>

Nghê-an

Ninh-thuân

Phu-yên

Pleiku

Quang-binh

Quang-nam

Quang-ngai

Quang-tri

Thanh-hoa

Thuq-thiên (Hué)

Tourane

Dalat

1. The provinces listed are from 1943 population statistics.
2. According to Source 2 (p. 142) during the transitional period of 1947-48 the four provinces of Darlac, Haut-Donnai, Kontum, and Langbian were detached administratively from Annam and made a separate unit called "Plateaux Montagnards du Sud Indochinois." The province of Langbian cannot be identified, as it was not listed in Source 1 (p. 142), from which this list of provinces was taken.

Sources:

1. Haut-Commissariat de France pour l'Indochine, Annuaire Statistique de l'Indochine, 1943-1946, 1948, p. 27.
2. Haut-Commissariat de France pour l'Indochine, Annuaire Statistique de l'Indochine, 1947-48, 1949.

3. Vietnam: South Vietnam (Cochinchina)\*

Capital: Saigon

Provinces

Baclieu

Baria

Bentre

Bienhoa

Cântho

Cap Saint-Jacques

Châudoc

Cholon

Giadinh

Gocong

Hàtien

Longxuyen

Mytho

Rachgia

Sadec

Soctrang

Tânan

Tây ninh

Thudâumôt

Tràvinh

Vinhlong

Provinces

Poulo Condore

Saigon-Cholon

Source:

1. Haut-Commissariat de France en Indochine, Annuaire  
Statistique de l'Indochine, 12<sup>e</sup> vol., 1947-1948,  
1949, Table 5, p. 20.



E. Protectorates

1. Morocco

Capital: Rabat

a. Region of AGADIR  
(Military region)

- (1) Secrétariat général de la région: AGADIR
- (2) Municipalité: AGADIR
- (3) Cercle: INEZGANE
  - (a) Bureau du cercle: INEZGANE
  - (b) Annexe a.i.:<sup>1</sup> LES AÏT-BAHA (seat at Souk-el-Arba-des-Aït-Baha)
    1. Poste a.i.: LES AÏT-SOUAB (seat at Tanalt)
  - (c) Annexe a.i.: LES IDA-OUTANANE (seat at Souk-el-Khemis-d'Imouzzèr-des-Ida-Outanane)
- (4) Cercle: TAROUDANNT
  - (a) Bureau du cercle: TAROUDANNT
  - (b) Annexe a.i.: TAFINEGOULT
  - (c) Annexe a.i.: IRHERM
    1. Poste a.i.: LES AÏT-ABDALLAH
  - (d) Annexe a.i.: ARGANA
- (5) Territoire: TIZNIT
  - (a) Bureau du territoire: TIZNIT

1. "a.i." denotes des affaires indigènes (areas under military control); "c.c." will be used to signify de contrôle civil (areas under civil control).

(b) Cercle: TIZNIT

1. Bureau du cercle: TIZNIT

a. Poste a.i.: LES AHL-ES-SAHËL À  
MIRLEFT

2. Circonscription a.i.: BOU-IZAKARN

a. Postes a.i.:

IFRANE

L'ANTI-ATLAS

TLETA-DES-AKHSASS

3. Circonscription a.i.: LES IDA-  
OULTITE (seat at Souk El-Had-d'  
Anezi)

4. Annexe a.i.: TAFRAOUTE

(c) Cercle: GOULIMIME

1. Bureau du cercle: GOULIMIME

2. Poste a.i.: L'OUED NOUN

3. Poste a.i.: EL-AÏOUN-DU-DRA

4. Poste a.i.: ASSA

5. Poste a.i.: TARHJICHT

6. Poste a.i.: TAFNIDILT

(d) Annexe a.i.: AKKA

1. Poste a.i.: FOUM-EL-HASSANE

(e) Annexe a.i.: TATA

1. Poste a.i.: TISSINNT

b. Region of CASABLANCA

(Civil region, with areas under military, as well as civil, administration)

(1) Secrétariat Général de la Région: CASABLANCA

(2) Territoire urbain: CASABLANCA

(3) Territoire: MAZAGAN

(a) Bureau du territoire: MAZAGAN

(b) Municipalité: MAZAGAN

(c) Circonscription c.c.: AZEMMOUR

1. Municipalité: AZEMMOUR

(d) Circonscription c.c.: SIDI-BENNOUR

1. Poste c.c.: EL-KHEMIS-DES-ZEMAMRA

(4) Territoire: CHAOÛIA

(a) Bureau du territoire: CASABLANCA

(b) Circonscription c.c.: BERRECHID

1. Poste c.c.: FOUCAULD

(c) Circonscription c.c.: FEDALA

1. Municipalité: FEDALA

(d) Annexe c.c.: BOULHAUT

(e) Annexe c.c.: BOUCHERON

(f) Cercle: LES CHAOÛIA-SUD

1. Bureau du cercle: SETTAT

2. Municipalité: SETTAT

3. Circonscription c.c.: BENAHMED

4. Annexe c.c.: EL-BOROUJ

5. Annexe c.c.: LES OULAD-SÂÏD

(5) Territoire: OUED-ZEM

(a) Bureau du territoire: OUED-ZEM

(b) Circonscription c.c.: KHOURIBGA

(c) Annexe c.c.: BOUJAD

(6) Territoire: LE TADLA

(a) Bureau du territoire: BENI-MELLAL

1. Annexe c.c.: KASBA-TADLA

(b) Circonscription c.c.: LES BENI-AMIR --  
BENI-MOUSSA (seat at Fkih-Bensalah)

1. Annexe c.c.: LES BENI-MOUSSA (seat  
at Dar-  
Ould-  
Zidouh)

(c) Cercle: AZILAL

1. Bureau du cercle: AZILAL

a. Postes a.i.

TANNANT

LES AÏT-ATTAB

2. Annexe a.i.: LES AÏT-MOHAMMED (seat at  
Ait-  
Mohammed)

a. Poste a.i.: ZAOUÏA-AHANESAL

(d) Cercle: EL-KSIBA

1. Bureau du cercle: EL-KSIBA

2. Poste: ZAOUÏA-ECH-CHEÏKH

3. Poste: TARHZIRTE

4. Annexe: ARHBALA

(e) Circonscription a.i.: OUAOUIZAREHTE

1. Poste a.i.: TILLOUGUIT-N'AÏT-ISCHA
2. Poste a.i.: LES TAGUELEFT
3. Poste a.i.: LES AÏT-OUANERGUI

c. Region of FÈS

(Military region, with areas under civil, as well as military, administration)

(1) Secrétariat général de la région: FÈS

(2) Municipalité: FÈS

(3) Territoire: FÈS

(a) Bureau du territoire: FÈS

(b) Circonscription c.c.: FÈS-banlieue  
/suburbs/ (seat at Fès)

(c) Circonscription c.c.: KARIA-BA-MOHAMMED

1. Poste c.c.: EL-KELÂA-DES-SLÈS

(d) Circonscription c.c.: TISSA

(e) Cercle: SEFROU

1. Bureau du cercle: SEFROU

2. Municipalité: SEFROU

3. Circonscription c.c.: SEFROU

a. Annexe c.c.: IMOUZZER-DU-KANDAR

4. Circonscription a.i.: BOULEMANE

a. Poste a.i.: SKOURA

5. Annexe a.i.: IMOUZZER-DES-MARMOUCHA

6. Annexe a.i.: AHERMOUMOU

a. Poste a.i.: EL-ADERJ

(f) Cercle: LE HAUT-OUERRHA

1. Bureau du cercle: TAOUNATE

2. Poste a.i.: EL-HADDADA

3. Annexe a.i.: TLETA-DES-BENI-OUUID

a. Poste a.i.: AÏN-MÉDIOUNA

(g) Cercle: LE MOYEN OUERRHA

1. Bureau du cercle: RHA<sup>..</sup>SAÏ
2. Poste a.i.: RATBA
3. Poste a.i.: SIDI-MOKHFI
4. Annexe a.i.: TA<sup>..</sup>FRANNT-DE-L'OUERRHA<sup>..</sup>
  - a. Poste a.i.: TABOUDA-DE-L'OUERRHA

(4) Territoire: TAZA

(a) Cercle a.i.: TAZA

1. Bureau du cercle: TAZA
2. Municipalité: TAZA
3. Circonscription a.i.: TAHALA
  - a. Annexe a.i.: MERHAOUA

(1) Poste a.i.: TAZARINE

(b) Cercle a.i.: GUERCIF

1. Bureau du cercle: GUERCIF
2. Annexe a.i.: SAKA
3. Annexe a.i.: MISSOUR
4. Annexe a.i.: OUTAT-OULAD-EL-HAJ
  - a. Poste a.i.: OULAD ALI
5. Annexe a.i.: BERKINE
6. Poste c.c.: EL MAIRIJA<sup>..</sup>

(c) Cercle a.i.: LE HAUT-LEBEN

1. Bureau du cercle: TAINESTE
  - a. Annexe a.i.: LES TSOUL (seat at Beni-Lennt)

b. Annexe a.i.: KEF-EL-RHAR

c. Annexe a.i.: BAB-EL-MROUJ

d. Annexe a.i.: TAHAR-SOUK

(d) Cercle a.i.: LE HAUT-MSOUN

1. Bureau du cercle: AKNOUL

2. Annexe a.i.: MEZGUITEM

3. Poste a.i.: BOURED

4. Poste a.i.: TIZI-OUZLI



- d. Region of MARRAKECH  
(Military region, with areas under civil, as well as military, administration)
- (1) Secrétariat général de la région: MARRAKECH
  - (2) Territoire urbain: MARRAKECH
  - (3) Territoire: MARRAKECH
    - (a) Bureau du territoire: MARRAKECH
    - (b) Circonscription c.c.: MARRAKECH-banlieue  
[suburbs/ (seat at Marrakech)
    - (c) Circonscription c.c.: LES REHAMNA (seat at Marrakech)
      - 1. Annexe c.c.: LES SKHOUR-DES-REHAMNA  
(seat at Souk-el-Arba-des Skhour-des-Rehamna)
      - 2. Poste c.c.: BENGUERIR
    - (d) Circonscription c.c.: LES SRARHINA-ZEMRANE  
(seat at El-Kelâa-des-Srarhna)
      - 1. Annexe c.c.: SIDI-RAHHAL
    - (e) Circonscription c.c.: AMIZMIZ
      - 1. Poste c.c.: TALATE-N-YÂKOUB
    - (f) Circonscription c.c.: IMI-M-TANOUTE
      - 1. Annexe c.c.: CHICHAOUA
    - (g) Circonscription c.c.: LES AÏT-OURIR
      - 1. Annexe c.c.: DEMNATE
  - (4) Territoire: SAFI
    - (a) Bureau du territoire: SAFI
    - (b) Municipalité: SAFI
    - (c) Annexe c.c.: CHEMAÏA

- (5) Cercle: MOGADOR
- (a) Bureau du cercle: MOGADOR
  - (b) Municipalité: MOGADOR
  - (c) Annexe c.c.: TAMANAR
- (6) Territoire: OUARZAZATE
- (a) Bureau du territoire: OUARZAZATE
  - (b) Cercle: OUARZAZATE
    - 1. Bureau du cercle: OUARZAZATE
    - 2. Annexe a.i.: SKOURA (seat at Skoura-des-Ahl-el-Oust)
    - 3. Annexe a.i.: TALIOUINE
    - 4. Annexe a.i.: TAZENAKHTE
      - a. Poste a.i.: FOUM-ZGUID
  - (c) Cercle: LE DADES-TODRHA
    - 1. Bureau du cercle: BOUMALNE-DU-DADES
    - 2. Annexe a.i.: SEMRIR
      - a. Poste a.i.: TILMI
    - 3. Annexe a.i.: TINERHIR
      - a. Poste a.i.: IKNIOUN
    - 4. Annexe a.i.: EL-KELAA-DES-MGOUNA
  - (d) Cercle: ZAGORA
    - 1. Bureau du cercle: ZAGORA
    - 2. Annexe a.i.: TAZARINE (seat at Tazarine-des-Ait-Atta)
    - 3. Circonscription a.i.: AGDZ
    - 4. Annexe a.i.: KTAOUA (seat at Tagounite)

a. Postes a.i.:

LE MHAMMID

ZEGDOU

e. Region of MEKNÈS

(Military region, with areas under civil, as well as military, administration)

(1) Secrétariat général de la région: MEKNÈS

(2) Territoire urbain: MEKNÈS

(3) District c.c.: IFRANE

(4) Territoire: MEKNÈS

(a) Bureau du territoire: MEKNÈS

(b) Circonscription c.c.: MEKNÈS-banlieue  
/suburbs/ (seat at Meknès)

1. Annexe c.c.: MOULAY-IDRISS

(c) Circonscription c.c.: EL-HAJEB

(d) Cercle: AZROU

1. Bureau du cercle: AZROU

2. Annexe a.i.: AÏN-EL-LEUH

3. Annexe a.i.: EL-HAMMAM

(5) Cercle: MIDELE

(a) Bureau du cercle: MIDELE

(b) Circonscription a.i.: ITZÈR

1. Postes a.i.:

BOUMIA

KERROUCHÈN

(c) Annexe a.i.: TOUNFITE

(6) Cercle: KHENIFRA

(a) Bureau du cercle: KHENIFRA

1. Poste c.c.: MOULAY-BOUÂZZA

(b) Circonscription a.i.: EL-KBAB

1. Poste a.i.: LES AÏT-ISEHAK

(7) Territoire: LE TAFILALT

(a) Bureau du territoire: KSAR-ES-SOUK

(b) Annexe a.i.: KSAR-ES-SOUK

(c) Cercle: RICH

1. Bureau du cercle: RICH

a. Poste a.i.: AMOUGUER

2. Circonscription a.i.: TALSINNT

a. Postes a.i.:

GOURRAMA

BENI TAJJIT

3. Annexe a.i.: L'ASSIF-MELLOUL  
(seat at Imilchil)

a. Poste a.i.: OUTERBATE

(d) Cercle: LES AÏT-MORRHAD

1. Bureau du cercle: GOULMIMA

2. Annexe a.i.: ASSOUL

a. Postes a.i.:

AMELLAGO

LES AÏT-HANI

3. Annexe a.i.: TINEJAD

a. Poste a.i.: ARHBALOU-N-KERDOUSS

(e) Cercle: ERFOUD

1. Bureau du cercle: ERFOUD

a. Postes a.i.:

AOUFOUS

LE JORF

2. Annexe a.i.: RISSANI

a. Poste a.i.: TAOUZ

3. Annexe a.i.: ALNIF

(f) Circonscription a.i.: BOUDENIB

1. Poste a.i.: BOUANANE

f. Region of OUJDA  
(Civil region)

- (1) Secrétariat général de la région: OUJDA
- (2) Territoire urbain: OUJDA
- (3) Circonscription c.c.: OUJDA
  - (a) Annexe c.c.: EL-AÏOUN
  - (b) Annexe c.c.: BERGUEENT
  - (c) Annexe c.c.: DJERADA
- (4) Cercle c.c.: BERKANE<sup>1</sup>
  - (a) Bureau du cercle: BERKANE
  - (b) Annexe c.c.: MARTIMPREY-DU-KISS
  - (c) Poste c.c.: TAFORALT
- (5) Circonscription c.c.: TAOURIRT
  - (a) Annexe: DEBDOU
- (6) Cercle c.c.: FIGUIG<sup>2</sup>
  - (a) Poste c.c.: TENDRARA
  - (b) Poste c.c.: BOUARFA

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1. Called cercle of Beni-Snassen, with administrative seat at Berkane, on Sources 5 and 6 (p. 162).

2. Called cercle of Beni-Guil, with administrative seat at Figuig, on Sources 5 and 6 (p. 162).

g. Region of RABAT

(Civil region, with areas under military, as well as civil, administration)

- (1) Secrétariat général de la région: RABAT
- (2) Territoire urbain: RABAT
- (3) Circonscription c.c.: RABAT-banlieue [suburbs]  
(seat at Rabat)
- (4) Circonscription c.c.: SALE<sup>1</sup>
  - (a) Municipalité: SALE<sup>1</sup>
- (5) Circonscription c.c.: MARCHAND<sup>1</sup>
- (6) Cercle c.c.: LES ZEMMOUR
  - (a) Bureau du cercle: KHEMISSÈT
  - (b) Annexe c.c.: TEDDERS
  - (c) Annexe c.c.: OULMÈS
  - (d) Annexe c.c.: TIFLÈT
- (7) Territoire: PORT-LYAUTEY
  - (a) Bureau du territoire: PORT-LYAUTEY
  - (b) Municipalité: PORT-LYAUTEY
  - (c) Circonscription c.c.: PORT-LYAUTEY-banlieue [suburbs]  
(seat at Port-Lyautey)
  - (d) Circonscription c.c.: PETITJEAN
    1. Poste: SIDI-SLIMANE
  - (e) Cercle c.c.: SOUK-EL-ARBA-DU-RHARB
    1. Bureau du cercle: SOUK-EL-ARBA-DU-RHARB

1. Called Les Zaer, with administrative seat at Marchand, on Sources 5 and 6 (p. 162).



2. Circonscription c.c.: HAD-KOURT

3. Annexe c.c.: MECHRA-BEL-KSIRI

(8) Territoire: OUEZZANE

(a) Bureau du territoire: OUEZZANE<sup>1</sup>

(b) Municipalité: OUEZZANE

(c) Circonscription a.i.: ZOUMI

1. Poste a.i.: MOKRISSÈT

(d) Annexe a.i.: ARBAOUA

(e) Annexe a.i.: TEROUAL

(f) Poste a.i.: BRIKCHA

(g) Poste a.i.: MZEFROUN

1. Sources 5 and 6 (p. 162) also list a circonscription c.c. of Ouezzane-banlieue [suburbs]. Since none of the rest of the territory of Ouezzane is under civil control, the existence of any such civil circonscription seems unlikely.

Sources:

1. Map Maroc: Carte Administrative, 1948; 1:500,000;  
L'Institut Géographique National, Annexe du Maroc; CIA  
Call No. 60451.
2. L'Annuaire Economique du Maroc, 1949. Chérifienne  
d'Éditions et de Publicité, Casablanca, 1949.
3. Bottin de la France d'Outre-Mer, 1949, Annuaire du  
Commerce, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1949, pp. 565-803.
4. Annuaire Afnor, Année 1946, Van-Cau-Publicité, Algiers,  
1945.
5. Gouvernement Chérifien, Secrétariat Général du Protec-  
torat, Service des Statistiques, Resultats du Dénom-  
brement de la Population de la Zone Française de  
l'Empire Chérifien, effectué le 1<sup>er</sup> Mars 1947, Vol. 2,  
Population Marocaine, 1 March 1948.
6. Report No. R-98-49, from Military Attaché, Tangier,  
25 April 1949, Unclassified. This report gives 1  
January 1948 census listing and therefore agrees quite  
closely with Source 5.
7. Arrêté résidentiel portant suppression du commandement  
d'Agadir - Confins et créant et organisant la région  
d'Agadir, 15 February 1949 [Effective 1 March 1949],  
Empire Chérifien, Protectorat de la République Française  
au Maroc, Bulletin Officiel, 18 February 1949, p. 208.  
Corrected in Bulletin Officiel, 25 March 1949, p. 373.

8. Arrêté résidentiel portant réorganisation territoriale et administrative de la région de Casablanca, 12 December 1948, Bulletin Officiel, 18 February 1949, pp. 207-208. Amended by Arrêté résidentiel of 4 May 1949, Bulletin Officiel, 13 May 1949, p. 592.
9. Arrêté résidentiel portant réorganisation territoriale et administrative de la région de Marrakech, 12 July 1948 [retroactive to 1 January 1948], Bulletin Officiel, 23 July 1948, pp. 810-811. Amended by:
  - (1) Arrêté résidentiel, 17 January 1949 [retroactive to 16 October 1948], Bulletin Officiel, 28 January 1949, p. 87.
  - (2) Arrêté résidentiel, 12 July 1948, Bulletin Officiel, 18 March 1949, pp. 336-337.
  - (3) Arrêté résidentiel, 4 May 1949, Bulletin Officiel, 13 May 1949, p. 592.
10. Arrêté résidentiel portant réorganisation territoriale et administrative de la région de Meknès, 28 September 1949 [effective 1 October 1949], Bulletin Officiel, 30 September 1949, pp. 1251-1253.
11. Arrêté résidentiel portant réorganisation territoriale de la région d'Oujda, 6 July 1948, Bulletin Officiel, 16 July 1948, p. 771. Modified Arrêtés résidentiels of 30 September 1940, 12 December 1946, and 10 May 1947.

12. Arrêté résidentiel, 4 May 1949, Bulletin Officiel,  
13 May 1949, p. 592. Arrêté résidentiel, 12 July  
1949, Bulletin Officiel, 5 August 1949, pp. 986-987.  
Both arrêtés modify arrêté résidentiel portant  
réorganisation territoriale de la région de Rabat,  
30 September 1940.

2. Tunisia

Capital: Tunis

<u>Civil Controls</u> <u>(Contrôles Civils)</u>	<u>Caidats</u>	<u>Communes</u>
Béja	Béja	Béja
Bizerte	Bizerte	Bizerte
		Ferryville
	Mateur	Mateur
Djerba	Djerba	Djerba (formerly Houmt-Souk)
Gabès	Gabès (Aradh)	Gabès
		El Hamma
Gafsa	Gafsa	Gafsa
		Philippe Thomas
	Hammama-Dahara	
Grombalia	Soliman	Soliman
		Menzel bou Zelfa
		Grombalia
	Nabeul	Nabeul
		Menzel Témime
		Hammamet
Kairouan	Djelass (Zlass)	Hadjeb el Aïoun
	Kairouan	Kairouan
		Sidi Amor Bou Hadjela

Civil Controls (Contrôles Civils)	<u>Caïdats</u>	<u>Communes</u>
Kasserine (formerly Thala)	Kasserine (Sbeitla)	Kasserine
		Fériana
		Sbeitla
		Thala
Le Kef	Le Kef	Thala
		Foussana
		Le Kef
Mahdia <sup>1</sup>	Tadjerouine	Ebba-Ksour
		Mahdia
		Ksour Essaf
		Mahdia
Maktar	Les Souassi	El Djem
		Oulad Aoun
		Siliana
Medjez-el-Bab	Oulad Ayar	Medjez-el-Bab
		Medjez-el-Bab
		Bou Arada
Sfax	Djebeniana	Medjez-el-Bab
		Sfax
		Sfax
	La Skhira (admin. seat at Maharès)	Maharès

1. The caïdat of Souassi is listed as part of the civil control of Mahdia on Source 3 and part of the control of Sousse on Sources 1 and 2 (p. 169). Source 4 (p. 169) includes it in both civil controls.

<u>Civil Controls</u> ( <u>Contrôles Civils</u> )	<u>Caïdats</u>	<u>Communes</u>
Souk-el-Arba	Souk-el-Arba	Souk-el-Arba
		Ghardimaou
Sousse	Souk-el-Khémis	Souk-el-Khémis
		Djemmal
		Monastir
		Monastir
		Sousse
Tabarka	Aïn-Draham	M'Saken
		Kalaa Kebira
		Tabarka
Téboursouk	Téboursouk	Aïn-Draham
		Téboursouk
Tozeur	Djerid	Le Krib
		Nefta
		Tozeur
Tunis	Tunis (suburbs)	Maxula-Radès <sup>1</sup>
		L'Ariana <sup>1</sup>
		La Manouba <sup>1</sup>
		La Goulette <sup>1</sup>
		La Marsa <sup>1</sup>
		Tébourba <sup>1</sup>

1. The distribution of the communes between the caïdats of Tunis (suburbs) and Tunis (city) is uncertain.

Civil Controls  
(Contrôles Civils)

Caïdats

Communes

	Tunis (city)	Tunis Hammam Lif <sup>1</sup> Le Bardo <sup>1</sup> Carthage <sup>1</sup> Saint-Germain <sup>1</sup> Sidi bou Saïd <sup>1</sup>
Zaghouan	Zaghouan	Zaghouan Pont du Fahs
Military Territories of the South	Matmata Nefzaoua Ouerghemma Tatahouine	Médenine Zarzis Foum Tatahouine Ben Gardane

1. The distribution of the communes between the caïdats of Tunis (suburbs) and Tunis (city) is uncertain.



Sources:

1. Service Tunisien des Statistiques, Annuaire Statistique de la Tunisie, 1940-1946, 2<sup>m</sup>e Partie, Territoire et Population, pp. 12-44.
2. Régence de Tunis, Secrétariat Général du Gouvernement Tunisien, Bulletin de Service Tunisien des Statistiques, 2<sup>e</sup> Trimestre 1947, pp. 51 and 71-72.
3. Map: Service Topographique, Carte Administrative de la Régence; 1:1,000,000; 1 February 1949; CIA Call No. 36246.
4. S.A.P.I., Annuaire Tunisien du Commerce, de l'Industrie, de l'Agriculture et des Administrations de la Régence, 1948, Tunis, 1948.