HANDBOOKS PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE HISTORICAL SECTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—No. 101

D 6
.G7
no. 101
Copy 2

FRENCH MOROCCO

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

1920

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
1800

Class D16
Book .G7

133

HANDBOOKS PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE HISTORICAL SECTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—No. 101

Gt. Brit.

207
1407

FRENCH MOROCCO

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

1920

2d net

II6
.G7
copy 2

U. of D.
OCT 22 1920

EDITORIAL NOTE

In the spring of 1917 the Foreign Office, in connexion with the preparation which they were making for the work of the Peace Conference, established a special section whose duty it should be to provide the British Delegates to the Peace Conference with information in the most convenient form—geographical, economic, historical, social, religious, and political—respecting the different countries, districts, islands, &c., with which they might have to deal. In addition, volumes were prepared on certain general subjects, mostly of an historical nature, concerning which it appeared that a special study would be useful.

The historical information was compiled by trained writers on historical subjects, who (in most cases) gave their services without any remuneration. For the geographical sections valuable assistance was given by the Intelligence Division (Naval Staff) of the Admiralty; and for the economic sections, by the War Trade Intelligence Department, which had been established by the Foreign Office. Of the maps accompanying the series, some were prepared by the above-mentioned department of the Admiralty, but the bulk of them were the work of the Geographical Section of the General Staff (Military Intelligence Division) of the War Office.

Now that the Conference has nearly completed its task, the Foreign Office, in response to numerous inquiries and requests, has decided to issue the books for public use, believing that they will be useful to students of history, politics, economics, and foreign affairs, to publicists generally and to business men and travellers. It is hardly necessary to say that some of the subjects dealt with in the series have not in fact come under discussion at the Peace Conference; but, as the books treating of them contain valuable information, it has been thought advisable to include them.

It must be understood that, although the series of volumes was prepared under the authority, and is now issued with the sanction, of the Foreign Office, that Office is not to be regarded as guaranteeing the accuracy of every statement which they contain or as identifying itself with all the opinions expressed in the several volumes ; the books were not prepared in the Foreign Office itself, but are in the nature of information provided for the Foreign Office and the British Delegation.

The books are now published, with a few exceptions, substantially as they were issued for the use of the Delegates. No attempt has been made to bring them up to date, for, in the first place, such a process would have entailed a great loss of time and a prohibitive expense; and, in the second, the political and other conditions of a great part of Europe and of the Nearer and Middle East are still unsettled and in such a state of flux that any attempt to describe them would have been incorrect or misleading. The books are therefore to be taken as describing, in general, *ante-bellum* conditions, though in a few cases, where it seemed specially desirable, the account has been brought down to a later date.

G. W. PROTHERO,

General Editor and formerly
Director of the Historical Section.

January 1920.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

I. GEOGRAPHY PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL

(1) Position and Frontiers 1
(2) Surface, Coast, and River System
Surface 2
(*a*) The Mediterranean Mountain Region . 2
(*b*) The Plains of Western Morocco . . 2
(*c*) The Atlas System 3
Coast 5
River System 5
(3) Climate 7
Temperature 7
Rainfall 8
(4) Sanitary Conditions 8
(5) Race and Language 9
(*a*) Berbers 9
(*b*) Arabs 11
(*c*) Jews 11
(*d*) Haratin 12
(*e*) Negroes 12
(6) Population
Distribution and Density 12
Towns and Villages 15
Movement 15

II. POLITICAL HISTORY

Chronological Table 16
(1) Early History 17
(2) The 'Arab Conquest' 17
(3) Berber Dynasties (eleventh to sixteenth centuries) 18
(4) Sherifian Dynasties (sixteenth to nineteenth centuries) 19
(5) From 1830 to 1912 21
(6) The Moroccan Question 23
(7) Morocco during the Great War (1914–18) . . 29

Wt. 10611/911. 1000. 7/20 O.U.P.

PAGE

III. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS
(1) Religious 31
(2) Political 33
(3) Educational 33
General Observations 34

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
(A) Means of Communication
(1) Internal
(a) Roads, Paths, and Tracks 36
(b) Rivers 38
(c) Railways
Light Railways 39
Tangier–Fez Line 40
Projected Lines 41
(d) Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones
Posts 41
Telegraphs 42
Telephones 43
(2) External
(a) Ports
Accommodation 43
Tides 45
Nature of Trade 45
(b) Shipping Lines 46
(c) Cables 46
(B) Industry
(1) Agriculture
(a) Products of Commercial Value . . . 47
(b) Methods of Cultivation 48
Irrigation 48
(c) Forestry 49
(d) Land Tenure 49
(2) Fisheries 51
(3) Minerals
Copper 51
Gold 51
Iron 51
Phosphates 51
(4) Manufactures 52

PAGE

(C) COMMERCE

(1) Domestic 52
(2) Foreign
(a) Exports and Imports
Quantities and Values 54
Countries of Destination of Exports . 56
Countries of Origin of Imports . . 56
(b) Customs and Tariffs 57

(D) FINANCE

(1) Public Finance 57
(2) Currency 58
(3) Banking 59

APPENDIX

I. Convention of Madrid, July 3, 1880 . . 61
II. French and English Declarations as to Tripoli:
(a) December 14, 1900 63
(b) March 11, 1902 64
III. Franco-Moroccan Agreement, July 20, 1901 . 64
IV. Anglo-French Declarations respecting Egypt and Morocco, April 8, 1904:
(a) Public 67
(b) Secret 69
V. (a) Franco-Spanish Declaration concerning Morocco, October 3, 1904 70
(b) Franco-Spanish Convention (secret), October 3, 1904 71
VI. Moroccan Refusal of French Proposals, May 27, 1905 74
VII. Franco-German Agreement as to Conference, July 8, 1905 76
VIII. Franco-Spanish Treaty (secret), September 1, 1905 77
IX. Franco-German Agreement as to Programme at Conference, September 28, 1905 . . . 80
X. Act of Algeciras, April 7, 1906 . . . 81
XI. Franco-Spanish Note on Recognition of Mulai Hafid, September 11, 1908 82

PAGE

XII. Franco-German Declaration, February 9, 1909 85
XIII. Franco-German Convention respecting Morocco, November 4, 1911 85
XIV. Franco-German Convention respecting Equatorial Africa, November 4, 1911 . . . 88
XV. Franco-Moroccan Treaty, March 30, 1912 . . 88
XVI. Franco-Spanish Convention, November 27, 1912 90

AUTHORITIES 97

MAPS 98

I. GEOGRAPHY PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL

(1) Position and Frontiers

The north-west corner of the African continent is occupied by a group of countries which form in all essential respects a single geographical whole, and of these Morocco is the most westerly. Its name is derived from that of the southern capital, Marrakesh.

Morocco has no fixed or natural boundaries, except the Mediterranean on the north and the Atlantic on the west; and the recognized lines of frontier depend on the terms of treaties, chiefly between European Powers. The present conventional eastern boundary begins on the Mediterranean coast at the mouth of the Wad Kiss, and runs, roughly speaking, south-south-east to Figig, where it turns sharply in a west-south-westerly direction. The southern boundary is undefined; it is, however, convenient to regard it as marked from the Atlantic inwards by the lower and middle course of the Wad Draa, which, since the Franco-Spanish treaty of 1912, is also the northern limit of the Spanish colony of Sahara. Thus defined, Morocco lies within the parallels of 28° and 36° north and the meridians 1° and 12° west of Greenwich, and occupies an area of about 240,000 square miles.

There are two Spanish zones in Morocco; the first in the north, consisting of the Mediterranean coast and its hinterland, including the Rif district and part of the Jebala; and the second in the south-west, comprising the small port of Ifni, with a certain amount of territory surrounding it. The boundaries of these

zones are fully described in *Spanish Morocco*, No. 122 of this series.

The rest of the country, with the exception of the zone of Tangier, lies within the French zone.

(2) Surface, Coast, and River System

Surface

Morocco falls naturally into three divisions: (*a*) the Rif or Mediterranean mountain region, (*b*) the plains of western Morocco, (*c*) the Atlas system.

(*a*) *The Mediterranean Mountain Region.*—The northern coast is bordered by a narrow strip of high ground, immediately behind which rise the Rif (or Little Atlas) Mountains, attaining heights of 3,000–7,000 ft. From Jebel Musa on the Straits of Gibraltar the mountains run first in a southerly direction and then east-south-east, following the line of the coast. The region is as a whole very little known, but it appears that the ranges run parallel to each other, and that on their southern slopes there are many rich valleys and plains.

(*b*) *The Plains of Western Morocco.*—The greater part of western Morocco consists of plateaux, rising gradually from the coast to the foot of the Atlas and extending far into the interior. The region may be divided into (1) the Gharb, or northern district, (2) an intermediate zone, (3) the Huz, or southern district.

The *Gharb* extends along the Atlantic coast from Tangier to the Wad Sebu, its alluvial coastal plains being edged with sand-dunes. The Gharb includes the two great valley plains of the Wad Lekkus and the Wad Sebu—the latter of which, covering an area of about 1,500 square miles, is very marshy; it is continued towards the east in the plain of Fez. The whole region has been largely denuded of forest.

South of the Sebu lies the *intermediate zone*, a thickly wooded and in places almost impassable region, much cut up by ravines. Farther into the interior the country rises to a series of high table-lands, culminating south of Fez in the vast plateau occupied by the Beni Mtir.

The *Huz* region rises in tiers from the Atlantic coast (from Cape Ghir to Rabat) towards the Atlas Mountains. Three zones may be distinguished: (1) a coastal plain, (2) an inland plateau, (3) a plain lying just at the foot of the Atlas.

The *coastal plain* has at its widest a breadth of 50 miles, and rises gradually inland to a height of 500–600 ft. The region is very fertile, and contains the richest cornlands of Morocco. South of the Wad Tensift it merges into steppe land. The *inland plateau* rises very sharply from the plain to a height of 1,200–2,000 ft., extending inland for about 50–60 miles. The steppe land of which it is composed supports great herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. The *Atlas plain*, of which the high plain of Marrakesh forms the central portion, is about 200 miles long by about 20 miles wide, extending as far as Bujad in the Tadla region. Marrakesh itself lies in a large oasis, and is an important centre of communications. The plain merges on its southern border into the ranges of the Atlas proper.

(*c*) *The Atlas System.*—These mountains, which are characterized by great regularity of form, are divided into the following parallel ranges: (1) the Middle Atlas, lying to the north-east of the other two chains; (2) the High Atlas, extending from Cape Ghir (Ras Aferni) to the High Ghir; (3) the Anti-Atlas, which runs north-eastwards from the Atlantic coast and is joined to the High Atlas by the Jebel Sirwa.

The Middle Atlas chain is still very little known, the only route across it which is used to any extent

being the road leading from Meknes and Fez by Kasba el-Makhzen to the Tafilelt oasis. The south-western part of the range is linked by a lower chain to the High Atlas. The mountains lie in a region of abundant rainfall, and are clothed up to a height of 11,000 ft. with splendid forests of cedar. The Middle Atlas has always been a stronghold of Berber resistance to foreign influence, and is the home of some of the wildest and most warlike tribes in Morocco.

The mountains of the *High Atlas* form a lofty barrier 600 miles long between the north-western part of Morocco and the desert, rising in the Tizt Tamfrit to the estimated height of 15,000 ft. The chain is crossed by various high passes, the principal pass south of Marrakesh being 12,000 ft. in height. The High Atlas is divided into an eastern and a western wing, the junction being at the Tizi n Telwet, south-east of Marrakesh. The western wing is fairly well known, but the eastern has been little explored.

On the southern side of the High Atlas is the plain of the Sus, reaching from the Atlantic coast far into the interior. There is a fair amount of cultivation along the course of the Wad Sus. At the extreme eastern end of the High Atlas, between it and the Middle Atlas, lies the upper valley of the Muluya, an immense bare plain, mostly desert, extending far over the borders of Algeria. There are a few isolated oases.

The Anti-Atlas rises from the Atlantic coast between the Wad Sus and the Wad Draa, and extends eastwards as far as the Tafilelt district. Southwards the range slopes to the Draa depression, and beyond this is the Jebel Bain (650–1,650 ft.), separating Morocco from the Sahara. On the east the Anti-Atlas merges into vast plateaux, characterized by the presence of *gur*, isolated table-topped hills of hard rock.

Coast

The coast-line of Morocco lies along both the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and in general has very few bays and scarcely any good harbours.

From the Algerian boundary the low and sandy coast runs first in a north-westerly direction to the promontory of Melilla. From Melilla the coast runs south-west, west, and north-west to Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar, and is for the most part high and rocky. The only bay of importance is that of Alhucemas. There is a succession of small and rocky islands along the Mediterranean coast, of which the chief are the Zaffarin Islands, containing a good roadstead.

From Ceuta the coast runs south-west as far as Cape Spartel, and this section contains the Bay of Ceuta and the important port of Tangier. From Cape Spartel the coast runs generally south-west and, except for a section of high cliffs, is low and sandy towards the mouth of the Wad Sebu. Anchorage is bad all along this part of the coast, and the only headlands are those of Fedala and Casablanca. South of Mogador the coast becomes more inaccessible from the sea. The best natural port on the Atlantic coast is that of Laraish (El-Araish), which falls within the Spanish zone. Mogador and Agadir are somewhat more sheltered, but as a rule vessels can only approach to within 1½ or 2 miles of the coast.

River System

Morocco is more fortunate than the other countries of north-west Africa in possessing several considerable rivers. This is due partly to the comparatively abundant rainfall and partly to the melting of the snows on the great mass of the central mountains.

The most important river flowing into the Mediterranean is the *Wad Muluya*, which rises in the east of

the High Atlas and pursues a winding course of nearly 250 miles, entering the sea at Cap de l'Eau, east of Melilla. In its upper course it has a steep fall, but towards the mouth it becomes sluggish, with an average width of 100 yds. The chief tributaries are, on the right bank, the Wad Za, and, on the left, the Wad Msun.

The chief rivers flowing into the Atlantic are, named from north to south, the Wad Lekkus, the Wad Sebu, the Umm er-Rebia, the Wad Tensift, the Wad Sus, and the Wad Draa. The *Wad Lekkus* (*Lukkos*, *Lukkus*) rises in the Jebala Mountains and flows into the sea at Laraish. The *Wad Sebu* rises in the Middle Atlas. After passing Muelin el-Bab it enters the plain of the Gharb, and, winding through country which gradually becomes marshy, enters the sea at Mahediya. The chief tributaries are, on the right, the Wad Innawen and the Wad Waghra (Warra, Werra), and, on the left, the Wad Mikkes, the Wad Ghedem, and the Wad Beht.

The *Umm er-Rebia* rises in the Middle Atlas, and has a course of about 370 miles, mostly rapid. It reaches the sea at Azemmur, with an average width of 110 yds., and a depth at low tide of over 8 ft. Its chief tributary is the Wad el-Abid, on the left bank.

The *Wad Tensift* rises in the High Atlas and enters the sea 16 miles south-west of Saffi. Though its bed is wide, its flow is small, and in summer quite dries up. A large amount of its water is drawn off for irrigation. The *Wad Sus* is of the same type as the Tensift. It rises at the meeting-place of the Jebel Sirwa and the High Atlas, and for a large part of its course is intermittent. The *Wad Draa*, which rises in the Anti-Atlas, and has a winding course roughly parallel to those of the other rivers of the Atlantic system, is chiefly remarkable as forming a barrier between Morocco proper and the desert. It also in a sense marks the natural

southern boundary of the country, being the line between Morocco and the Spanish colony of Rio de Oro (Spanish Sahara).

(3) Climate

The climate of Morocco, except in the most northerly district, is not of the Mediterranean type, as the greater part of the country looks towards the Atlantic, and the influence of the ocean is felt far inland. In the south and south-east desert conditions prevail, and this, to a certain extent, affects the atmosphere of neighbouring regions. It must, however, be borne in mind that the great central chains divide the country into two sections of widely different character, and that the greater part of the country lies open to the moisture-laden western winds. Meteorological data are as yet insufficient, but, speaking generally, the year falls into two seasons, the cool, rainy season from November to April, and the hot, dry season from May to October.

Temperature.—On the Atlantic coast the annual mean temperature is fairly low and the daily and yearly variations slight. The east wind (scirocco) which blows from the desert in summer raises the temperature considerably, though the scirocco periods vary, e. g. at Mogador the wind blows only two or three times a year, and never lasts more than half a day, while at Agadir it sometimes blows continually for several weeks. The west winds which prevail in winter tend to lower the temperature, though south of Rabat the thermometer never falls below 32° F. (0° C.).

Inland the conditions are different, as both daily and yearly variations are great. At Marrakesh the heat in summer is much greater than on the coast, while in winter the temperature is lower, especially at night, but even in January and February the thermometer rarely falls below freezing-point. The effect of the scirocco is felt in summer even as far as Fez.

Rainfall.—The west winds which blow from the Atlantic in the winter bring with them a considerable amount of moisture, and the effects of the consequent rainfall are felt from 30 to 60 miles inland. The rainfall is most abundant in the north-west, especially in the Gharb, gradually lessening towards the south. It may therefore be said that on the coast there is a regular rainy season in the winter, a fair amount of rain also falling in both spring and autumn. The Mediterranean coastal region also receives a good deal of rain, but the amount of it rapidly decreases inland.

Much snow falls on the Atlas Mountains between November and May, above the level of 3,300 ft., but it melts at the beginning of summer, and thus ensures a plentiful supply of water for the rivers during the dry season. Many districts which have an insufficient rainfall are thus provided with ample water for irrigation, &c.

(4) Sanitary Conditions

In general the climatic conditions of Morocco are favourable to health, and some districts are even adapted to become health resorts. There is no lack of good drinking-water, and the health conditions are in most places well adapted for European visitors and settlers as well as for the natives.

Among the natives skin diseases are common; leprosy and elephantiasis occur, but are rare, while of contagious diseases syphilis is the most widespread. Malaria is common in the valleys, and occurs even in the Atlas up to a height of 5,000 ft. Small-pox is very prevalent, except, apparently, in the Sus basin, but pulmonary tuberculosis is rare. Plague and cholera are periodically imported by pilgrims from Mecca. As is usually the case in North Africa, eye diseases are very common and are almost completely neglected.

(5) Race and Language

Morocco is inhabited by a medley of races. As is everywhere the case in North-west Africa, the original Berber stock has been considerably mixed with Arab, negro, and other elements.

The name *Moors*, which is often loosely employed to designate the inhabitants of Morocco, is best reserved for the descendants of the mixed population which flowed back into Africa from Spain in the fourteenth century. They are a handsome people, with features of a European type, and must not be confused with the Moors of Mauretania, who lead a nomad existence between the extreme south of Morocco and Senegal, and belong to the North African brown race. At present they are found only in certain of the towns.

The distinction of race sometimes made between Berbers and Arabs in Morocco must not be pressed too far, as the two elements have closely intermingled, and Mohammedanism is spreading among these mixed tribes, so that in some tribes it is now quite impossible to distinguish the two supposed original strains. Arabic is tending to displace Tamazight (i.e. the Berber speech).

The population may be conveniently considered under the following headings: (*a*) Berbers, (*b*) Arabs, (*c*) Jews, (*d*) Haratin, (*e*) Negroes.

(*a*) *Berbers.*—The earliest known inhabitants of Morocco were of the Berber race; and tribes predominantly Berber still vastly outnumber the others and occupy the greater part of the country. They appear to be originally a blend of two races, a brown race coming from southern Europe and a Saharan brown (not black) race. To this mixture was later added a fair strain which among the mountain tribes, above all in the Middle Atlas, holds an important place.

The various peoples collectively called Berbers are far from presenting a single physical type, as many intermediate types between Berber and Arab are found, and no sharp line can be drawn.

The Berbers are not a racial so much as a linguistic unity. They call themselves *Imazighen* (i. e. 'free' or 'noble'), and their common language *Tamazight*. This tongue has affinities with Coptic and ancient Egyptian, with the non-Semitic languages of Abyssinia and Nubia, and with Hausa; and dialects of it are spoken in districts from the Trarzas on the banks of the Senegal to the oasis of Siwa in the Libyan desert. In spite of great dialectal differences the general structure is the same throughout. Of the total Mohammedan population it has been suggested that 2,200,000 speak Arabic, and 800,000 Berber, but the figures given cannot be relied upon.

The Berbers may be divided into three main groups: the Beraber, the Shluh, and the Ruafa.

The *Beraber*, who form the most powerful confederation of tribes in Morocco, are still little known. They occupy the central part of Morocco, the valleys of the upper Muluya, Gir, Ziz, and Draa, with the districts north of Figig and Tafilelt, and south-west of Fez and Meknes. They are mostly nomads, and are notorious raiders. Their dialect is not understood by the other Berbers.

To the group of the *Shluh* belong the tribes which inhabit the mountains east and south of Marrakesh; the Glawa, Mesfiwa, Mtuga, and all the tribes the names of which begin with *Ida u*; the Suassa in the Sus valley (Arabized), and all the inhabitants of the Anti-Atlas almost to the Wad Draa. They are mostly sedentary, and are milder than the other two groups.

The *Ruafa* or Rif tribes resemble the Beraber, but on the southern slope of the mountains the stock is more mixed. Arabization is advancing in the Jebala.

(*b*) *Arabs.*—The number of Arabs who at any time invaded Morocco, or at any rate who remained there, can never have been great; and they soon merged in the Berber population. It was the great Hilalian invasion of the eleventh century, followed by a continued immigration or infiltration during the three succeeding centuries, which introduced into Morocco most of the existing Arab elements. They are found mostly in the north-west districts (Jebala and Lekkus valley), in the Haskura plain near the Wad Dades, on the plateaux near the Algerian frontier, and as nomads about the region of the Wad Draa. The tribes of the Atlas are almost untouched by Arab influence.

The chief way in which the Arab element has affected Morocco is through the introduction of Islam and the influence possessed by the Sherifs, especially those of Fez and Wazzan.

(*c*) *Jews.*—Four considerable groups of Jews, differing in various respects from one another, may be distinguished: (i) In the district between Tangier and the Gharb, a group of about 30,000, of Spanish origin, and speaking a mixture of Spanish and Berber.

(ii) In the chief coast towns and inland districts of the north, a group of 50,000–60,000, speaking mainly Arabic, but under Spanish influence through their Rabbis.

(iii) In the Berber districts of the south, a group of 40,000, chiefly skilled artisans (these are probably Berbers who had adopted Judaism before Morocco was Islamized).

(iv) In the districts of Glawa, Dades, the upper Draa, Tafilelt, and among the Ait Atta, a group of about 30,000, coming from Tuat (according to themselves their forefathers entered Morocco about A. D. 70).

The position of the Jews in Morocco has been an unhappy one, but it appears to be somewhat im-

proving. They are still subject to vexatious restrictions, but are now more despised than ill-treated. The trade of the country is very largely in their hands, particularly in the cities and ports, and many have acquired considerable wealth, especially by money-lending.

(*d*) *Haratin.*—The Haratin (sing. *Hartani*) are usually considered to be half-castes, of mixed Shluh and Sudanese origin, but it is possible that they belong to a distinct race. They are negroid (though often fair-skinned), and are found mostly in the Shluh districts south of the Atlas. They are usually employed as agricultural labourers, and do not mix much with either Arabs or Berbers.

(*e*) *Negroes.*—Negroes were until comparatively recently imported from the Sudan in large numbers as slaves; and in many parts of the country there is a strong admixture of negro blood. The slave-trade, resolutely discouraged by the French, has now much decreased, and is only carried on furtively in a few markets. The Buakher, who supply the garrison of Meknes, are descendants of the famous Black Guard of Mulai Ismail.

(6) Population

Distribution and Density

No exact statistics exist for most parts of the country; and exaggerated estimates, based on acquaintance with the more populous coast districts and towns, or upon haphazard native information, have frequently been put forward. The figures given are those accepted by the best recent authorities, but they are still to a considerable extent conjectural.

Of the total area of Morocco (about 240,000 square miles) the inhabited surface (not reckoning the purely desert regions) may be estimated at 100,000 square

miles. The population is variously estimated at from four to six millions, although even the former figure may possibly be too high. Of these, from three and a half to five and a half live within the French zone, some two and a half in the occupied, and one million in the not yet occupied, territory; the native population of the Spanish zone and Tangier territory is roughly estimated at one million. In the figures given for the Protectorate are reckoned 125,000 Jews (75,000 in the occupied, 50,000 in the unoccupied, territory). Naturally, as the occupation advances, these ratios alter. To the total for the native population must be added (for the whole of Morocco) a European or immigrant population of 60,000, of whom 36,000 are Frenchmen or Franco-Algerian subjects, 1,000 English, and 13,450 Spanish.

The average density of population all over Morocco is therefore less than 20 to the square mile of total area, or about 45 to the square mile of inhabited area. The population is very unevenly distributed throughout the country, which as a whole appears to be capable of supporting a much larger one.

The most densely peopled zone is certainly that lying on the Atlantic coast, i. e. that which comprises the Gharb and the Huz, but even here the density varies greatly. The population of this region, which largely falls within the French Protectorate, has been estimated at 2,200,000. A second zone consists of the mountain regions (coastal ranges, Middle and High Atlas), which are much more sparsely peopled than is commonly supposed. In the Spanish zone some parts, especally in the west, are fairly densely inhabited, e. g. round Tetuan and Wazzan, as also is the Geliya peninsula in the Rif. In the Atlas itself the villages of the mountain valleys are poor and sparsely inhabited, while in the Sus and the Muluya

valleys the settlements do not extend beyond the immediate banks of the streams. It is only where the mountains meet the plain that considerable villages are found in any number. For the whole of the mountain districts an estimate of 1,500,000 has been suggested; to this may be added 200,000 apiece for the basins of the Sus and the Muluya. This would bring the total for the second zone to 1,900,000.

A third zone includes the Moroccan Sahara, the basins of the Draa, the Ziz (Tafilelt), and the Gir. Here again the inhabited oases lie in narrow strips along the course of the rivers, and relatively to the extent of the district the population is small. The following figures have been suggested, but are probably much too high:

Basin of the Draa . . .	100,000–250,000
Basin of the Ziz	120,000–200,000
Basin of the Gir (including Figig and the nomads of the region)	100,000
Total for the third zone .	320,000–550,000

Even the lower figure may be excessive, and the population of the Moroccan oases may not be above 125,000. As the estimate for the second or mountain zone is possibly slightly too low, the results may be stated as follows:

Atlantic zone . . .	2,200,000
Mountain zone . . .	2,000,000
Saharan zone . . .	300,000
Total . . .	4,500,000

Tangier and its zone occupying an area of 110 square miles, has a native population of about 42,000 (of whom 12,000 are Jews); there are 11,000–12,000 Europeans (including Franco-Algerians).

Towns and Villages

The urban population has of late years considerably increased, one cause of this being the influx of Europeans into the coast towns. The most important towns are Tangier (see above); Fez, a centre of trade and commerce; Rabat, also a trading town; Meknes and Marrakesh, containing many negroes; Casablanca (Dar el-Beida), a health resort; and Mogador (Suerah), a modern town with a very large Jewish population.

For the towns in the Spanish zone, see *Spanish Morocco*, No. 122 of this series.

By far the greater part of the population, however, is rural, and there are many large villages, chiefly in the Tell region. Towards the southern desert region there are many nomadic or semi-nomadic tribes, who frequently change their abiding-places in consequence of droughts or quarrels with their neighbours.

Movement

Little can be said except that in some instances in recent years tribes have lost heavily in wars, raids, famines, and epidemics, while in districts where security has been assured, and where growing wealth encourages polygamy, numbers tend to increase.

II. POLITICAL HISTORY

Chronological Table

682–710. The ' Arab Conquest '.
788. Idrisi Dynasty founded by Idris I.
1062. Foundation of Almoravid Empire.
1086. Foundation of Almohad Empire.
1415. Portuguese take Ceuta.
1471. Portuguese take Tangier.
1550. Sherifian Dynasties begin ; the Saadian Sherifs.
1580. Tangier passes to Spain.
1656. Tangier again Portuguese.
1660. Dynasty of Filali Sherifs begins.
1662. Tangier passes to England.
1672–1727. Reign of Mulai Ismail.
1684. English evacuate Tangier.
1759. Portuguese evacuate Mazagan.
1844. Conflict with France ; Treaty of Tangier.
1859–60. War with Spain ; Treaty of Tetuan.
1873–94. Reign of Mulai el-Hasan.
1880. Conference of Madrid.
1894. Accession of Abd el-Aziz.
1900. Franco-Italian Agreement.
1902. Rebellion of Bu Hamara.
1904. Agreements between Great Britain and France, and France and Spain, concerning Morocco.
1905. Visit of the German Emperor to Tangier.
1906. Conference and Act of Algeciras.
1908. Abd el-Aziz deposed by Mulai Hafid.
1909. Franco-German Agreement.
1911. French expedition to Fez. The *Panther* at Agadir.
1911. Franco-German Agreement.
1912. Franco-Spanish Agreement.
1912. French and Spanish Protectorates in Morocco.
1912. Mulai Hafid abdicates : Mulai Yusuf succeeds.

(1) Early History

The earliest peoples to explore and report upon Morocco were the Phoenicians and Carthaginians, who established trading stations on its coasts. The Romans followed and converted Morocco into a province, Mauretania (Tingitana), but their sway never extended beyond the northern part; and, on the fall of the Empire, the civilization and language of Rome died out. Nor did the Vandal or Gothic invasions of the fifth and sixth centuries leave any more abiding traces. The natives recovered all parts, except Ceuta; their superficial Christianity faded; and all links were broken with the West and with European civilization.

(2) The 'Arab Conquest'

The so-called 'Arab Conquest' of the seventh century (A.D. 682–710) was less an invasion than a successful foray by a small but highly disciplined and skilfully led force. The leaders did not subdue the natives, but cleverly set themselves at their head and enlisted them for the conquest of Spain. The Berbers shared in the victories which brought the Mussulman invaders across the Pyrenees, in the foundation and maintenance of the Western Khalifate, and in the defeats which ultimately rolled the invaders back to the continent of Africa. The final collapse of the immense Empire of the Khalifs was in part due to insurrections of the Berbers in their rear.

Meanwhile, the hold of the Khalifate over Morocco itself was always precarious and frequently challenged. The land was for many centuries the scene of intestine strife and of widespread and passionate religious movements. The Berbers had in name accepted Islam, but their orthodoxy was skin-deep. In the eighth century the Kharejite heresy so prevailed as to wrest western Africa from the grasp of the Khalifate. The Kharejites

succeeded in founding short-lived empires at Tiaret and at Sijilmassa in Tafilelt.

A more permanent result was achieved by another movement, also in origin heretical, in the west of Morocco. In A. D. 788 Idris I established his sway over a great part of the land. He was succeeded by his posthumous son Idris II, the founder of Fez (A.D. 804–28). The former is still regarded as the patron saint of all Morocco, while the latter is that of Fez. But the Idrissite power rapidly disintegrated and a period of great confusion followed, in which dynasties rose and disappeared like bubbles, while the country as a whole was threatened or attacked on the one side by the Fatimite Empire of Egypt and on the other by the Ommayyad Khalifate of Cordova.

(3) Berber Dynasties (Eleventh to Sixteenth Centuries)

In the eleventh century hordes of fierce Arab invaders and pillagers swept over the land from the east (the 'Hilalian Invasion'), settling down upon it, sometimes submerging and sometimes being submerged by the indigenous population. Presently another power arose in the desert, under the leadership of fanatics (Mujahidin or Morabitin), who took Sijilmassa and Tarudant, crossed the High Atlas, and conquered as far as the province of Tadla. One of their leaders, Yusuf ben Tashfin, founded the so-called Almoravid Empire, with its capital and base in the new city of Marrakesh (A. D. 1062). He besieged and took Fez, Tangier, and Tlemsen, made himself master of the whole of Morocco, and invaded Spain.

In less than half a century his immense empire had crumbled away, and was succeeded by that of the Almohad, founded by an austere Berber of the Atlas, Ibn Tumert, who proclaimed himself Mahdi. On his death

in A. D. 1128, Abd el Mumin, his disciple, continued his work and established a Moslem Empire only exceeded by that of the Turk. It included all Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli; in Europe, Cadiz, Cordova, and Granada. He created a fleet, and maintained complete order and security in Morocco. In A.D. 1170 the Almohad capital was moved to Seville. The son and grandson of Abd el-Mumin also proved themselves great warriors and rulers.

In the thirteenth century the Almohad Empire fell in ruins, and again a long period of confusion ensued. For a time the chief power fell into the hands of an originally nomad tribe, the Beni Merin (Merinids). The rulers of this dynasty carried the Holy War on to the seas, and spread terror by means of their corsairs over the coasts of Christian Europe. Towards the end of the next century anarchy was again rampant in Morocco. The Spaniards and the Portuguese expelled the Moors from the Peninsula, and carried the war against them into Africa. The Portuguese took Ceuta in 1415, El-Ksar (Alcazar) in 1458, and Arzila and Tangier in 1471.

These infidel successes provoked a reaction. Centres of resistance by the end of the fifteenth century were organized by the Marabuts or the Sherifs in the tribes, whom they inspired with a fanatical devotion to Islam and a fierce detestation of the foreigner. The movement was religious and national rather than political. The last of the Merinid sovereigns were murdered or dethroned, and the period of the Sherifian dynasties began (A. D. 1550).

(4) Sherifian Dynasties (Sixteenth to Nineteenth Centuries)

From this date, A. D. 1550, two novel features emerge: (1) the formation by the Marabuts of large quasi-feudal

fiefs all over Morocco, mostly recalcitrant to the rule of the central power, of which the majority still exist; (2) the rivalry of the Sherifs with the Turks, who had by this time established themselves in the Barbary States.

The present form of native government in Morocco was created by the Saadian Sherifs, whose power was based on a mercenary army modelled on that of the Turks. The sovereigns of this dynasty were able to conquer Senegal and the Sudan, but at home there was no real system of government, and what government there was depended for its occasional effectiveness upon the personal character of the sovereign of the day. Throughout this period, for some two and a half centuries at least, the Sallee rovers (so named from the port on the Atlantic—Rabat-Sallee—which formed their main base) were the terror of the seas. They approached as nearly to an organized navy as anything the country ever possessed, and were at times fitted out by the State. Their ravages reached even as far as Devon and Cornwall. They carried off the inhabitants of whole hamlets; and the heart-rending condition of the Christian slaves in Morocco excited the pity and indignation of Christian Europe for many long years before any effective remedy was found.

The Saadian dynasty ended in A.D. 1660. It was succeeded by the present dynasty, that of the Hassanian or Filali Sherifs, originally from Tafilelt. The greatest of the sovereigns of this house was the second, Mulai Ismail. A man of immense vitality, courage, and cruelty, he ruled for 55 years (A.D. 1672–1727), and during the whole of his reign his fierce grasp never relaxed. He created a personal guard of black troops (the 'Black Guard' or Abid el-Bokhari), whom he kept partly at the court, partly dispersed in garrisons (*kasbas*) throughout the country. With their aid he

dominated the Marabuts, the Turks, and the Christians. He even obliged the wild mountain tribes to submit to his rule, and reintroduced security throughout his domains. By these means the semblance of a central government was maintained in Morocco down to the end of the nineteenth century.

Ismail's feebler successors loosened their grasp upon their subjects, and had constantly to struggle against rebellions and with the disloyalty of the palace guard. Yet the framework of government established by Ismail remained firm, and at intervals a relative order was restored. In one respect success was maintained. European influence was expelled from Morocco. Tangier had been captured by the Portuguese in 1471, passed to Spain in 1580, returned again to the Portuguese in 1656, and in 1662 came into English possession as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza on her marriage with Charles II. But after defending it successfully against Mulai Ismail in 1680, the English finally evacuated it in 1684. Portugal, however, retained a footing in Morocco until 1759, when she evacuated her last possession there, Mazagan. After this year no foreign Power held a foothold on the mainland, though the Spaniards clung to the valueless *presidios* (convict settlements) upon a few barren islets strung out along the Mediterranean coast.[1] Apart from the depredations of her corsairs, Morocco for some seventy years after this date remained little noticed by the Powers of Europe.

(5) From 1830 to 1912

A change of enormous importance in the external relations of Morocco was brought about by the establishment of France in Algeria (1830). The insurrection of Abd el-Kader against the French, and especially the

[1] See *Spanish Morocco*, No. 122 of this series.

reception of the fugitive rebel in Moroccan territory, led to armed conflict between the Moroccan and the French armies (1843–4) and the French victory at Isly in August 1844. Hostilities were terminated in this year by the Treaty of Tangier and the Convention of Lalla Marnia. The Sultan of Morocco withdrew his protection from the rebel Emir, who in 1847 surrendered to General de Lamoricière. The boundary line between Algerian and Moroccan territory was defined in a Franco-Moroccan treaty signed on March 18, 1845.[1] With Spain a war broke out in 1859, which terminated with the Treaty of Tetuan on April 26, 1860.[2] The terms of both the French and the Spanish treaties were largely influenced by the reluctance of the British Government to tolerate the occupation by any European Power of the Moroccan coast.

For some time outside interference with the affairs of Morocco was suspended or only occasional. The process of internal decay was arrested or delayed by the energetic rule of Mulai el-Hasan (A. D. 1873–94), who by a series of rapidly moving expeditions consolidated his authority over the more accessible regions of his empire. On one of these in 1894 he died and was succeeded by his son Abd el-Aziz. During his minority (till 1900) the real governor was the Grand Vizier, Ba Ahmed, who continued with skill and success the policy of his late master.

Abd el-Aziz possessed a good intelligence, but neither by saintliness of character nor by military qualities was he suited for the position of Sherif. From his accession he was surrounded by intrigues both native and foreign. His native counsellors after the death of Ba Ahmed, both in his and their own interest, leant upon foreign support. Towards the end of 1902 internal troubles

[1] See Hertslet, *Map of Africa by Treaty*, p. 1146.
[2] Ibid., p. 1173. See *Spanish Morocco*.

broke out. A pretender (*rogi*) called Bu Hamara raised the banner of revolt and defeated the army of the Sultan; he did not, however, attempt to enter Fez, and the conflict continued with varying fortunes till 1906. The predatory activities of the notorious Raisuli (Mulai Hamid bin Raisuli) began some years before 1903. The ensuing anarchy was nothing new in Morocco, but a growing interest was taken in it by the great European Powers. In 1908 Abd el-Aziz was unable, even with the support of France, to maintain himself against another pretender, his elder brother Mulai Hafid, who was, upon the enforced abdication of Abd el-Aziz, recognized by the Ulema as the legitimate Sultan and acknowledged as such by all Morocco. He captured Bu Hamara and threw him to the wild beasts of his menagerie. He was obliged to call in the French to save him from the Berbers, who besieged him in Fez, but he declined their further co-operation and in the end resigned his throne in 1912, to be succeeded by his brother Mulai Yusuf. Mulai Hafid lived in Tangier till the outbreak of war in 1914, when he retired to Barcelona.

(6) The Moroccan Question

Although the Conference of Madrid (1880)[1] foreshadowed future conflicts, it was not till about 1900 that the 'Moroccan question' definitely assumed an international character, and the European Powers whose interests were chiefly concerned endeavoured to come to agreement.

In 1900 France and Italy agreed not to interfere with each other in Tripoli and Morocco. Similarly, by an Anglo-French Declaration, signed on April 8, 1904, the two contracting parties bound themselves not to obstruct each other's action in Egypt and

[1] See *Spanish Morocco*, and Appendix, I, *infra*, p. 61.

Morocco. In this agreement Spanish interests in the latter country, derived 'from her geographical position and from her territorial possessions on the Moorish coast of the Mediterranean', were recognized.[1]

To this Declaration Spain gave her adhesion; and in a Declaration between France and Spain, of date October 3, 1904, both Powers expressly recognized the 'integrity of the Moroccan Empire under the sovereignty of the Sultan'.[2] A secret convention between France and Spain of the same date delimited the frontier of the Spanish coastal possessions and of the territory of Ifni (ceded by the Sultan to Spain on April 26, 1860), and described the line of demarcation between the French and Spanish spheres of influence.[3]

This secret convention in reality prepared for a partition of Morocco whenever the independence of the sultanate, recognized in the open declaration, became impossible. These provisions, though communicated at the time to H. M. Government, were not publicly revealed till 1911, and on becoming known produced startling results in Germany.

The visit of the Emperor William II to Tangier on March 31, 1905 (with the subsequent dispatch of a German mission to Fez), was an unexpected notification to the world that Germany claimed an interest and a voice in the settlement of a question from which she had in the earlier stages expressly dissociated herself. The immediate result was that the Sultan rejected the French proposals for reform, and demanded that they should be submitted to an international conference. In the end such a conference

[1] See Appendix, IV, p. 67.

[2] Hertslet, *Map of Africa by Treaty*, p. 1168.

[3] Cd. 6010, Morocco, No. 4 (1911). See for more details *Spanish Morocco*.

was held at Algeciras on January 16, 1906, where an agreement was arrived at (April 7, 1906)[1] and accepted by the Sultan.

The lines of French policy in Morocco were early determined upon; the principle adopted was that of safeguarding, and by reforms strengthening, the power of the Sultan and the native government while at the same time developing the political and economic interests of France in Morocco—in general to work for the organization of the country through a reformed and regenerated *Makhzen* (i. e. the form of government erected by the Saadian Sherifs).

But untoward events for a while delayed the application of this policy. Murderous attacks on some of her subjects obliged France to intervene by armed demonstrations and punitive expeditions in both the east and the west of Morocco. These police operations successfully attained their objects, and the forces employed were withdrawn. In 1908 Abd el-Aziz was dethroned by Mulai Hafid, whose success led to his recognition as Sultan by the Powers on January 9, 1909.

Various incidents again brought Germany into the field of diplomatic discussion concerning Morocco; and in 1909 pourparlers led to an agreement (February 8, 1909) by which Germany, while securing protection for her economic interests in Morocco, acknowledged once more the peculiar and special political concern of France in that country.[2] This was followed by an agreement between France and the Makhzen, a parallel convention being signed about the same time between Spain and the Makhzen. By the former France secured important points of advantage for the carrying out of reforms. In 1910 the region between Melilla and the Wad

[1] Cd. 3302, Treaty Series, No. 4 (1907), and Appendix, X, p. 81.
[2] See Appendix, XII, p. 85.

Muluya was brought temporarily under Spanish control, while the military occupation of the district between Laraish, El-Ksar (Alcazar), and Arzila took place in 1911. At the beginning of 1911 the chronic anarchy again rose to a head; there was much agitation among some of the tribes, and the Sultan, besieged in Fez, appealed for assistance to France against the insurgents. An expeditionary force of considerable numbers proved requisite; it marched rapidly on Fez and raised the siege. An unexpected result of this was a renewal of the German claims to a voice in the affairs of Morocco, expressed in the dispatch, on July 1, 1911, of a German gunboat, the *Panther*, to the port of Agadir. Ostensibly its mission was to protect German interests in that port. In reality Germany desired to acquire a port on the Atlantic, which might give rise to claims to a hinterland of indefinite extent.

A period of acute international tension followed, but was eventually ended by an Agreement, negotiated at Berlin (November 4, 1911). This Agreement, together with the accompanying explanation by the German Foreign Secretary, secured important privileges to France in return for concessions to Germany in the French Congo. By it France might, after obtaining the consent of the Moorish Government, proceed with such military occupation of Moorish territory as she might consider necessary; exercise all rights of police on land and in Moorish waters; and, if she deemed it also necessary, assume a protectorate over Morocco. The port of Agadir itself was to be opened to international commerce.[1]

As soon as the Agreement with Germany was ratified, it was submitted by France for acceptance by the Sultan. A convention was signed at Fez, in which the

[1] See Cd. 6010, Morocco, No. 4 (1911), and Appendix, XIII, p. 85.

two Governments agreed to institute a new form of government embracing all the reforms that France should see fit to introduce in Moroccan territory, and constituting the French Resident-General the sole intermediary of the Sultan in his relations with foreign Powers. Thus the Protectorate of France over Morocco was formally established.

In 1912 negotiations between France and Spain concerning their respective spheres of influence in Morocco resulted in a Franco-Spanish treaty of November 27, 1912. By this France recognized Spanish exclusive administrative rights in the Spanish zone, the limits of which were precisely defined. The Agreement also provided for the recognition of Spanish rights in the district of Ifni and Cape Nun (granted to Spain as far back as 1860 by the Treaty of Tetuan), and determined its limits. It was also agreed that Tangier and the adjacent district, the limits of which were described in the Agreement (amounting to some 140 square miles in extent), should become a distinct zone with a separate administration to be determined later. Rules concerning existing rights and privileges, Spanish responsibilities, jurisdiction, arbitration, &c., were also laid down.[1]

The Agreement had added to it a protocol concerning the Tangier–Fez Railway and the conditions of its construction and finance, &c. In it provision was made for the close co-operation of France and Spain in this matter.

The proclamation of the Protectorate by France proved the occasion, if not the cause, of grave troubles in Morocco. The Sherifian troops, who were being reorganized by a French military mission, mutinied; the population of Fez joined the revolt and massacred

[1] See Appendix, XVI, p. 90, and *Spanish Morocco*, No. 122 of this series.

a number of Europeans. The neighbouring Berbers began a siege of the capital, which was held only with difficulty. The Sultan proposed to abandon Fez for Rabat, and in the end abdicated, being succeeded by his second brother, Mulai Yusuf. Serious unrest showed itself in other regions, especially in the northern (or Spanish) zone and in the south. It looked as if Morocco was once more on the point of falling a prey to one of its old frenzies of fanatical religious zeal and hatred of foreigners, but at this crisis an almost ideal representative of France was appointed Commissary Resident-General. General Lyautey was, as events have proved, by his personal qualities and his large colonial experience, both military and civil, just the man to cope with the manifold and grave difficulties of the situation. The besiegers of Fez were repelled, the tribes in its neighbourhood mastered or rolled back towards their mountains, the pretender El-Hiba was routed, the southern capital (Marrakesh) was occupied, the Mahdist hordes were dispersed or driven back into the deserts. Peace soon reigned over the plains, and an extended line of military posts secured the frontiers against the wild mountaineers, while south of Marrakesh friendly relations began with the great Kaids, who as almost independent princes controlled these regions. The line of military posts was steadily pushed forward, while at each advance the pacified country behind was ordered and civilized. The native government was reformed and strengthened; local administration was organized, and a genuine development of the natural resources of the country initiated. With tact and patience the goodwill of the inhabitants was sought and in large measure attained.

(7) Morocco during the Great War (1914–18)

The work of pacification and consolidation had made a good beginning when the Great War broke out, bringing with it, to those who held in their hands the fortunes of Morocco, new anxieties and dangers. To the inevitable repercussion of the European War upon the native mind were added deliberately-organized intrigues by enemy agents, who availed themselves of all the old sources of disturbance and stirred up all elements of disorder.

Yet this ceaseless German propaganda never attained its main object of provoking a general insurrection throughout French Morocco. The untiring French vigilance and military activity were supported by the great Kaids, who remained loyal and again and again checked attempted risings. Rebellions were suppressed, communications temporarily interrupted were restored, reverses were made good, new posts were constantly established, and the area of effective occupation was steadily increased. Thus Tafilelt was definitely occupied in December 1917 and a French Resident installed.

When the Protectorate was established in 1912 the effectively occupied area was 88,000 square kilometres in extent. On January 1, 1914, it was 163,000 square kilometres, but by July 1, 1917, it had increased to 235,000 square kilometres. Moreover, despite the constant troubles and intrigues, the French found it possible not only to replace their regular troops in the country by territorial battalions, but even to employ on European soil elements from the native military forces, who distinguished themselves by their bravery and skill.

The final German collapse found El-Hiba still troublesome in the south, and Raisuli's attitude is still

ambiguous. In spite of all these difficulties the French grip of Morocco was never relaxed throughout the war, and the French administration triumphed over all the added perils with which the European conflict threatened it. The Protectorate proved to France during the war a source of strength rather than of weakness.

III. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

(1) Religious

Nominally and superficially the native inhabitants of Morocco are orthodox Musulmans of the Malekite rite, but beneath the surface there are traces of old Moslem heresies, and still deeper persistent survivals of pre-Islamic beliefs and practices. Everywhere there prevail the belief in magic, the cult of stones and trees, and the fear of evil spirits. But what, above all, characterizes the religion of Morocco, as of all north-western Africa, is the veneration paid to dead or living saints (*marabuts*). The centre of such worship is, in the case of a deceased saint, his tomb, around which often lies a *zawiya* (a sort of monastery) occupied by his descendants. Saintship is acquired by good works, by asceticism, by learning, and even by madness or imbecility. The *baraka* or divine gift is generally hereditary in the family of the original saint, and his family often live on the offerings of the faithful. Female saints are not uncommon. The influence of a saint is often highly localized, but some enjoy a widespread repute. A similar veneration is paid to the Shurfa (Sherifs), reputed descendants of the Prophet through his daughter Fatima. The whole of Morocco may be regarded as partitioned into the spheres of influence of different saints or Sherifs and their living representatives. Each tribe, city, and district tends to have a patron saint of its own, to whom more reverence is paid than to the Sultan himself. This worship of saints, though not strictly orthodox, is not felt to be

inconsistent with the profession of monotheism. The *zawiyas* have frequently been centres of resistance to foreign influence, but undoubtedly they have also not seldom exercised locally a beneficent influence as sanctuaries for the poor and oppressed, and as supplying the lack of tribunals for the settlement of disputes. In a word, the Marabuts and Sherifs are the greatest religious and political powers in Morocco. They and the communities specially devoted to them are potential centres of fanatical resistance to foreign penetration and control of their districts, but they have helped to maintain some semblance of order and respect for rights. Their power is weakened by internal dissensions and the ruinous management of the property belonging to them.

In Morocco, as in all north-western Africa, much influence is exercised by the numerous religious confraternities. These are widespread associations whose members profess certain common doctrines and practise certain common observances. Some are mainly or purely religious in character, or not much more than charitable societies, but often are not free from the suspicion of aiming at a political rôle. In Morocco the most powerful of these is the Taibiya or Tuhama Order, the head of which is the Sherif of Wazzan. His estates are large, and he claims a certain independence of the Sultan. The present Sherif is a protégé of France and is in good relations with the Sultan. His influence is chiefly religious, and his person is regarded with great reverence.

The most striking character of Moroccan Mohammedanism is a narrow intolerance, but the fanaticism which has often excited alarm in Europeans is not so much anti-Christian as anti-foreign, and almost more political than religious. In the cities these feelings are dissembled, but are not less deep than among the

country and mountain tribes. The desert populations in the south are easily and dangerously aroused to action against the infidel. But of recent years the combination of firmness and tact has greatly diminished the suspicions and fears of the Mohammedan population and so lessened the risk of religious movements.

Jews are found widely but unequally distributed over Morocco. They are scrupulously observant of their religious practices, but are at a low level of morality and education.

(2) Political

On March 30, 1912, the French Protectorate over Morocco came into being. Henceforward the Sultan is, in all his relations with foreign Powers, represented by the Resident-General of the French Republic, and the whole of the internal affairs of the Moroccan Empire are under French supervision and control, subject, however, to the provision of the Franco-Spanish treaty of 1912 as regards the Spanish zone. The city of Tangier, with its environs, was also by various agreements with the Powers interested assigned a special character, and still constitutes a sort of international zone; its future status remains unsettled, the war having suspended discussion of the question.

(3) Educational

Before the establishment of the Protectorate the means of education in Morocco were elementary. Such education as existed was closely connected with religion. The native 'University' of Fez enjoyed some repute, but had fallen into decay. Schools for natives, principally intended to spread a knowledge and use of French, have now been established in several of the principal cities. The *Alliance israélite universelle* has also, in the cities, started schools for Jews. There are

French schools for Europeans in some of the chief centres. As a rule, except among the higher class in the cities, the natives are illiterate; and, owing to the suspicion of religious propaganda, efforts at educational reform have to be cautiously pursued.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The determining factors of Moroccan history have always been its geography and ethnography. Its wide tracts of extremely fertile and easily cultivable soil have from the earliest times attracted invaders from the east, and still more from the deserts of the south. Its long coast-line, lying as the country does along two trade-routes—a Mediterranean and an Atlantic—threatened the security of European traders and voyagers for long years when the Barbary and Sallee rovers, issuing out from innumerable coves and creeks, were the pests of the seas. Then, when piracy was suppressed, reports of Morocco's mineral resources excited the attention of competing Powers and stimulated international rivalry.

But appropriation, conquest, and indeed any settled native government of the country, have been rendered extraordinarily difficult by its internal geographical features, as well as by the resolute, fearless, and independent character of the mass of its Berber inhabitants.

While indeed Morocco lies open to penetration from all sides and can be traversed to the Atlantic by the open valley corridor of the Innawen and Sebu rivers; while even the lofty chains of the Atlas have proved an insufficient protection to the rich plains and table-lands of the north-west against invading hordes; yet this vast tangled central mountain mass and also the region lying behind the Mediterranean seaboard have always been a refuge and harbourage alike for moun-

taineers defiant of any central government and for refugees from invaders who have found themselves unable to pursue their advantage up from the conquered oases and plains into the mountains.

In consequence Morocco has never for any length of time formed a political unity or become genuinely subject to a single central government. Even the so-called Sherifian Empire is a misnomer and little better than a diplomatic fiction. By far the greater part of the country remained to all its titular rulers *pays insoumis* (*bled es-siba*), and gave to them at best a grudging, nominal, and precarious allegiance. Aspirants to empire have had, for the most part, to content themselves with the occupation of the more important cities of the interior and on the coasts with the control of the neighbouring plains and oases. Hence Morocco has always been a land of fierce internal dissension and disorder as well as a danger to civilization.

But the natural resources of the land are capable of development; the economic basis of its life may be, both in its internal structure and in its external relations, greatly altered and the valuable qualities of its population diverted to different uses, if the peculiarities of its situation, as revealed in its history, are constantly taken into account.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

(A) MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

(1) Internal

(*a*) *Roads, Paths, and Tracks*

The only metalled roads in Morocco are those which have been made since 1908 within the French zone. The greater number of these are in the pacified districts of western Morocco. A system of trunk roads of a total length of 870 miles was planned, and early in 1917 the greater part of it had been completed. This is designed as the nucleus of a network of secondary roads, now in process of construction, serving the agricultural districts of the Gharb, Shawiya, Dukkala, and Abda. The trunk roads connect the coast towns from Mahediya to Mogador with one another, and with the inland cities. In 1916 the system was extended to penetrate the Tadla region. The roads are fit for motors and heavy traffic at all seasons; they are 26 ft. wide, with a chaussée of 13 ft., and wherever possible a total width of 100 ft. has been kept for the passage of caravans and to permit of future widening of the road. In eastern Morocco road-making is not yet so far advanced, but a road is in process of construction to connect Fez with Algeria *via* Taza and Ujda. Most of the existing bridges are those erected by the military engineers during the pacification, and are of wood, but a permanent bridge has been thrown over the Umm er-Rebia on the Casablanca–Marrakesh road, and others are in contemplation.

The whole country is crossed by a network of tracks. The course of these is seldom well marked; and in the

plains a dozen tracks or more often run parallel with one another, a new one being started when the old have been worn inconveniently deep. Their surface varies according to the nature of the soil over which they pass; in the *tirs* or black soil they are knee-deep in mud between December and March, but where, as among the Rehamna, the ground is harder, they are practicable in places for wheeled traffic at all seasons. They run straight ahead, paying no attention to the steepness of the gradients; they cross the rivers by fords, very rarely by bridges. In the mountain regions they tend to follow the beds of streams or wind among enormous boulders. The natives seldom attempt to engineer these hill paths, but occasionally they are cut in the rock; they are in general impracticable for wheeled traffic. In the Rif the tracks are especially poor and difficult. On some routes there are alternative winter and summer tracks. Where this is the case, the winter track is generally, in spite of the mud and the swollen rivers, through the low ground, as farther up the torrents tear down the slopes and sweep away the tracks; the summer track is in the mountains, where the temperature is cooler and the water-supply more plentiful. Except in the extreme south, there is a good water-supply along the routes; wells are frequent, and sometimes water is collected by the roadside in shallow pools (*ghedir*).

Deep ravines and unbridged rivers form the two great obstacles to travelling; they frequently interrupt the native tracks, and make wheeled traffic difficult even in dry weather. Where the country is flat, the rivers, both large and small, commonly have very steep banks, and their depth varies greatly and often suddenly with the season. Outside the French zone bridges are few. At some of the most frequented

passages over the larger rivers there are ferries, but even in summer the crossing of numbers of men or animals would present serious difficulties. In times of flood travellers have often to wait hours or days until the water subsides.

Some of the tracks are called *Makhzen*, or Government, tracks. They are seldom any better than the other native paths, but the more important of them have caravanserais (*nzala*) at intervals along their course. These are composed occasionally of houses, but more frequently of huts occupied by armed troops to guard the routes by day and protect travellers from robbery at night. The security they afford is only relative. The natives incline to avoid them, preferring to make long détours in order to escape paying the small sum charged for shelter.

(*b*) *Rivers*

Most of the rivers which drain into the Atlantic are either diverted for irrigation purposes before reaching the coast or else owing to evaporation are reduced to mere trickles. All of them have sand-bars at their mouths, and are constantly silting up. The *Umm er-Rebia* is available for local boat traffic in parts of its lower course. The *Wad Lekkus* (*Lukkos*) is navigable by boats as far as El-Ksar, and is much used for irrigation. The *Wad Sebu* would be more useful for irrigation than for navigation. The question of its navigability has been seriously studied in recent years, especially in connexion with the development of the port of Kenitra. At present the bar at its mouth makes it inaccessible at low tide to craft drawing more than 10 ft. Vessels of about this draught and of 1,200 tons burden brought the materials for the railway to a temporary quay at Kenitra ($10\frac{1}{2}$ miles by river from the bar). The influence of the tide ends about 55 miles up-stream at

the ford of Sidi Abdallah; here the river-bed is blocked for 7–10 miles by a large bank of mud, sand, and pebbles, covered when the stream is at its lowest by not more than 2 ft. of water. Above this obstacle to Muelin el-Bab, where the rapids begin, the depth, except at four fords, reaches 13 ft. It appears that, if the great bank were removed, the Sebu could be made navigable for 155 miles from its mouth.

(c) *Railways*

Light Railways.—All the existing lines, except that between Lalla Maghrnia and Ujda, are light military railways with a gauge of 2 ft. (0·60 metre). They are now open for civil use and commercial traffic, although priority is naturally given to military requirements. The use of the railway by civilians is limited to approved goods; these have to be consigned to certain chief stations, where there is a *Commandant d'Étapes*, but in special cases intermediate stations may be used.

As the work of pacification proceeds the lines are constantly being extended; the intention is ultimately to widen the gauge to 4 ft. 8½ in. (1·44 metres), and to replace the present wooden bridges by stone ones. The speed of the trains is 6–8½ miles an hour. The train-service is supplemented by a quicker service of motor trollies, which carry the post and a few passengers. There are no passenger compartments except between Casablanca and Rabat; elsewhere trains are made up of open trucks, with a wooden covering over those used for passengers.

In western Morocco there are two systems: (1) Casablanca (Dar el-Beida) to Fez *via* Rabat, Sallee, Kenitra, Dar Bel Hamri, and Meknes (210 miles). There is no line from Rabat to Sallee; the crossing is by ferry. (2) Casablanca to Kaid Tunsi *via* Ber Reshid (96 miles). The extension to Marrakesh is in process of construc-

tion. There is a branch line from Ber Reshid to Ben Ahmed (30½ miles), the extension of which to Wad Zem and Khenifra is also in process of construction.

In eastern Morocco there is one system, viz. from Taza to Ujda (145 miles). At Ujda there is a station of the standard-gauge line (4 ft. 8½ in.) which connects at Lalla Maghrnia with the West Algerian Railway. Between Taza and Ujda there are forty-two bridges, generally with one or two arches. The bridge over the Wad Za is of timber on piles; that over the Muluya at Dar el-Kaid has piers of ferro-concrete resting on piles, and is floored with metal girders, carrying both road and rails. At the Msun the height is 1,735 ft., at the Muluya bridge 1,148 ft., at El-Agreb 1,551 ft., and at the Wad Za 1,190 ft.; the line then ascends by a series of gradients to 2,211 ft. at Naima, and descends to Ujda (1,781 ft.). Three types of locomotives are in use: Dac (8 tons), Mallet (18 tons), and Weinknecht (14 tons); the last two have only three axles, and are too heavy for the line. The water-supply is poor, as it is all chalky or saline or contains magnesia. A special service of motor trollies carries the post and not more than five passengers from Ujda to Taza in one day; otherwise the journey takes two days. Between Ujda and Oran there is a train daily each way (ten hours). An extension from Fez to Taza (53 miles) linking up the western and eastern light-railway systems is in contemplation.

Tangier–Fez Line.—By the Franco-German agreement of November 1911 it was stipulated that no railways other than light railways for purely military use should be laid in Morocco, until the completion of the standard-gauge line from Tangier to Fez. When the outbreak of war relieved France of this condition the survey for the French part had been completed. The line is planned to run by El-Ksar (Alcazar) and Meknes;

at mile 18 it leaves the international zone; thence to mile 67 it runs through the Spanish zone (passing El-Ksar at mile 62), and reaches Meknes at mile 157. Between Tangier and the point at which it leaves the Spanish zone, the gradients are sometimes difficult; from Suk el-Arbaa in the Gharb to Sidi Kassem (nearly 40 miles) the course is perfectly level; thence to Meknes it is difficult and steep in the valley of the Wad Ghedem; from Meknes to Fez it is again level except where it crosses the rivers.

Projected Lines.—The general programme for the future permanent railway system of the Protectorate includes:

1. The conversion to standard European gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) of the existing light military railways.

2. A line from Petitjean on the Tangier–Fez line to Kenitra.

3. A line from Kaid Tunsi to Marrakesh, in continuation of the line from Casablanca to Kaid Tunsi.

4. A line from Taza to Fez, connecting Fez by Taza and Ujda with Algeria.

The construction of a continuous route from western Morocco to Algiers will, however, be difficult and costly; and because of its length the through line may, apart from political reasons, never have more than a secondary importance. The connexion of Fez with the Atlantic coast and of Algeria with the country as far as Taza is of much greater commercial value. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the contemplated standard-gauge line from Casablanca to Marrakesh should follow the present military line or the road.

(*d*) *Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones*

Posts.—Before the establishment of the French Protectorate various Powers had post offices of their own in Morocco, and there was also a purely inland postal service

under the Sherifian Government. The only foreign post offices which remained at the end of 1915 were those of Great Britain at the principal ports and also at Fez, Meknes, El-Ksar (Alcazar), and Marrakesh. France retains her post office at Tangier. Within her own zone Spain has post offices at the port towns. In the French Protectorate the French and Sherifian post services have since 1913 been combined under a single administration, the Moroccan Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Office, which also undertakes money order business and parcels post. It is well organized, and the number of post offices is increasing (thirty in January 1914); on many of the trunk roads the postal service is by motor. There is a daily post to and from Europe *via* Cadiz and Algeciras, and a weekly parcels post to and from the United Kingdom.

Telegraphs.—Within the French zone several thousands of kilometres of telegraph line have been put up for military purposes, and are now in use. The lines, which start from Rabat and Casablanca, are constantly being extended as the pacification advances; as progress is definitely secured they are handed over to the civil administration, but even while they are still under military control their use is open to the public. Communication between western and eastern Morocco is assured by a line from Fez to Taza, which is probably already working; this line is linked up at Ujda with the Algerian system. Spain has a line across her zone from Tangier to Arbawa in the French zone; it is open for use by the French during certain hours.

Wireless telegraphy was an earlier installation (dating from 1906); the stations are now under the control of the Moroccan Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Office. They are available for public use, as are also the long-distance army installations at Fez, Marrakesh,

and Agadir, and those belonging to the *Makhzen* (Government) at Tangier and Mogador.

Telephones.—A certain number of lines (under civil administration) have existed since 1913. They are much used by the natives, and are being rapidly extended. In 1914 the coast towns were connected from Mazagan to Rabat, and from Rabat there was a line to Kenitra, which is intended in the end to form part of a circuit uniting Rabat with Fez *via* Meknes.

(2) External

(*a*) *Ports*

Accommodation.—At no place on the coasts of Morocco is there any good natural harbour. No Moroccan port is really well sheltered, and along the whole seaboard every natural anchorage is unsafe during certain winds, although the dangerous quarters are not the same for all ports. On the Atlantic coast there are hardly any ports where a vessel can anchor in bad weather. A good port in Morocco is, therefore, only a comparative term, and no expenditure of money or labour will ever make the case otherwise. No artificially made port as yet exists in a finished state.

There is no port where vessels can lie at the quay, and in all of them lighters are required. In the past the provision of these was a monopoly of the Sherifian Government; in the ports of the French zone it passed into the hands of the *Service des Travaux Publics* and has been developed to keep pace with the increase of commerce.

The efforts of the French to provide a great port have been concentrated on *Casablanca* (*Dar el-Beida*), the situation of which offers no natural advantages. The anchorage is dangerous in winter, owing to foul bottom and strong current. South-west winds are particularly unfavourable. Considerable harbour works have been

planned and partly executed, but it is not certain how far the natural disadvantages can be overcome. The design includes a small inner harbour and two large quays for the protection of the outer port; the inner harbour is bounded on the west by a quay 240 yards long, which is already finished, and on the east by a quay 400 yards long, which is being built. This inner harbour can shelter small vessels, lighters, &c.; it supplies the needs of the present commerce. Docks, warehouses, cranes, &c., are to be provided.

In the meantime *Fedala* (12½ miles to the north of Casablanca) has, owing to its greater natural advantages, become a considerable port. Vessels can sometimes anchor here when anchorage is impossible at Casablanca, although the port has dangers, especially in north to west winds.

Rabat, still farther north, lies at the mouth of the Wad Bu Regreg, facing Sallee on the opposite bank, and is a small port with a mole 200 ft. long, a dock for fishing-boats, and a quay 260 ft. long; it has a specially troublesome bar. Anchorage is comparatively safe; it is one of the few ports of the Atlantic coast that have no special warnings in sailing directions.

Mahediya lies between Rabat and Laraish at the mouth of the Sebu, again with a troublesome bar. Anchorage is unsafe in south-west winds. At *Kenitra* (10½ miles up-stream) is a fine expanse of water with a depth of over three fathoms. Its situation is healthier than that of Mahediya, and the French hope to create an important port. It is on the Fez and Meknes Railway, and is the point of departure of a system of railway lines intended to draw the trade of the Gharb to the ports in the French zone. The projects for its development have been at a standstill during the war.

In southern Morocco there are four ports more or

less capable of development: Mazagan, Saffi, Mogador, and Agadir. They are all exposed to westerly winds. *Mazagan* presents perhaps the greatest possibilities, as it lies in a small bay, where good shelter could be secured by a breakwater; *Saffi* offers a tiny but well-sheltered roadstead; *Mogador* (*Suerah*)—at present the best of the southern ports—lies in a channel between the land and Mogador Island; *Agadir* has a calmer sea and is more sheltered than the others from the prevailing north winds.

Tides.—On the Atlantic coast the tidal wave arrives at Mogador at the same time as it reaches Cadiz. The rise at the spring tides is between 8 and 12 ft. Violent tidal races are frequently produced on this coast.

Nature of Trade.—In this connexion the division of the ports of Morocco between the Spanish and the French zones of influence is of capital importance. Spain, holding all the Mediterranean coast towns except Tangier, and also Laraish, has in her hands the best natural inlets and outlets for the trade of eastern Morocco and Fez, and, were these ports properly developed and the necessary railways built, they could probably compete successfully with those under French control, including those in Algeria.

The international port of Tangier is also a rival for the trade of the Fez district, and this will be more than ever the case when the Tangier–Fez Railway is built. The superior shipping conveniences of Tangier also attract to it many of the products of the Gharb, for which the natural outlets are Laraish and Mahediya.

Mahediya and its companion port of Kenitra are likely under French management, with the help of the Fez–Meknes Railway, to divert to themselves from Laraish more and more of the Gharb trade. Rabat serves the same district. Casablanca and Fedala have behind them the rich Shawiya region, and also that of

the Tadla, into which the French are now penetrating. If the harbour development of Casablanca answers expectation, that port should be the outlet for much of the commerce of Marrakesh. That city, which is the capital of the south and the goal of the caravans from beyond the Atlas Mountains, has a trade at least as important as that of Fez. At present, although Saffi is the nearest port, most of the imports to Marrakesh come through Mazagan, and the exports are divided between Mazagan and Mogador. All the southern ports have rich districts behind them: Mazagan is on the edge of the Dukkala province, a region of fertile 'black soil'; Mogador is the natural port of the Huz district and has also much of the trade of the plain of the Sus; in free competition for the latter, however, Agadir should always have the advantage.

(*b*) *Shipping Lines*

The *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique* and the *Compagnie de Navigation Paquet* maintain regular services, the former from Bordeaux and the latter from Marseilles, to Tangier and Casablanca. Each line has three sailings per month. Their boats are of 4,500–5,000 tons, much larger and more comfortable than those of the lines connecting Marseilles with Algeria. Vessels of about the same size belonging to the *Société Orano-Marocaine* ply between Moroccan ports and Oran, and there are also coastal services from the Atlantic ports of Morocco to Oran, Algiers, and Tunis. Connexion with Europe is also maintained by Spanish, Dutch, and British lines.

(*c*) *Cables*

The French Government has cables from Tangier to Cadiz and Oran, and one from Casablanca to Brest.

(B) INDUSTRY

(1) Agriculture

(a) *Products of Commercial Value*

Agriculture of various kinds is the main, and indeed almost the sole, industry of the natives. According to the district and the habits of the tribes it takes the form of the cultivation of annual crops, of stock-keeping, or of fruit-growing. For all three occupations Morocco is well adapted. For the first there are, especially on the western coast, great expanses of extremely fertile soil; for the second there are vast stretches of pasture land, especially in the steppes; and for the third good conditions exist in most parts of Morocco.

The climate of Morocco is, in general, very favourable to annual crops. Those grown are chiefly *cereals* (wheat, barley, maize, sorghum), and broad beans, chick-peas, and lentils. Only a small part of the available land has been brought under cultivation, and there is seldom more produced than is required for local consumption. *Cotton* has been tried and may succeed. *Sugar-cane* was once grown in the plain of the Sus, but the climate is not suitable to it.

For the keeping of *live-stock* there are abundant resources in Morocco. Many tribes combine cattle-farming with the production of crops. In eastern Morocco, however, the population is almost entirely pastoral, and even in the Atlas Mountains some tribes live exclusively by their flocks and herds. The breeds are, on the whole, poor, and the methods of pastoral farming still primitive. Certain districts of Morocco are specially adapted for horned cattle; the oxen, which are kept in considerable numbers, are of a better

kind than those of the other parts of North-west Africa. There are large numbers of sheep and goats; and horses, mules, and asses are bred.

Fruit-tree cultivation is carried on largely by the help of irrigation. Almost all the towns of Morocco are surrounded by magnificent orchards and gardens. In the Tells the trees chiefly cultivated are the olive, the fig, the vine, the orange, the lemon, the pomegranate, the peach, and the apricot; almonds constitute the largest export from Morocco. In the south the date-palm is the chief vegetable product.

(*b*) *Methods of Cultivation*

The native methods of agriculture are primitive. The crops are divided into early or autumn-sown and late or spring-sown; sometimes different tribes reap the one and the other from the same fields. In reaping only the ears are gathered, the straw being left standing for the cattle. For security against marauders the grain is often stored in fortified villages or barns or in carefully hidden store-houses, in which it remains in good condition for many years.

Irrigation is employed for the cultivation of the date-palm even in the north of Morocco, while in the south it is indispensable. Many methods are employed: sometimes the water is drawn off by canals, sometimes underground conduits are constructed, while in other cases the water is raised by mechanical means to a higher level. Occasionally the natives are reduced to the laborious watering of their crops from wells. Much might easily be done to extend the use of irrigation, as some of the great rivers flow through fertile regions at a level above the surrounding plain.

(c) *Forestry*

In the region of the Middle Atlas, as in the Spanish zone, the cedar is abundant. It covers also large areas in the upper valley of the Muluya and in the neighbourhood of Khenifra. The timber is excellent for building purposes.

Extensive forests of the cork-oak exist in various parts, the most important being the Forest of Mamora, which stretches inland from the Atlantic coast near Mahediya and Sallee. It is estimated that from this forest, the extent of which is 310,000 acres, cork to the value of 3,500,000 francs could be obtained each year. The total area of the cork-oak forests is stated to be between 555,000 and 620,000 acres.

Other trees which would probably repay exploitation are the *thuya*, especially the variety producing resin sandarac, and the ironwood tree. The latter is said to cover 500,000 acres; the natives use its wood for fuel, the leaves and the pulp of the fruit as food for goats and camels, and the almonds for the production of oil.

(d) *Land Tenure*

Apart from the State domain (*Makhzen* property) and land in mortmain (*habus*, belonging to *zawiyas*,[1] mosques, &c.), the land is either private property (*melk*), or communal property, or *gish* land. Private property is found where the soil is rich; in the grazing lands communal holding is normal. Among the Berbers of the Atlas Mountains, there is a peculiar form of tenure: according to the season a tribe of the mountains and a tribe of the plains alternately crop the same fields, each family always returning each year to the same lands and regarding them as its own. Among some tribes occupation is necessary to constitute ownership. *Gish* land is considered administratively as

[1] See above, p. 31.

domain burdened with usufruct rights; it belongs to the Sultan as overlord, and he permits the use of it to certain tribes in return for the rendering of military services.

In 1913 a new system of land tenure was introduced, resembling, though not identical with, that existing in Tunis. It is not as yet universally applied in the Protectorate. The title of the professed owner to the land, together with any obligations incumbent on the land, is entered on a roll and made public. All oppositions to the claims made during a fixed period are considered by a tribunal, and, if they are allowed, the roll is amended accordingly. At the end of the period no further claims are admitted, and the ownership of the land is established as stated on the roll.

A further innovation, made in the year 1914, is the taxation of increases in land values. The tax is leviable only where the difference in the price of sale is greater by 50 per cent. than the previous price of purchase together with allowances for the expenses of acquisition, for improvements and interest on capital amounting to 31 per cent. Its object is to prevent wild speculation in land.

Makhzen property and *habus* are at times let, in some cases on terms which give to the tenants apparent ownership. As abuses have arisen through the sale of land by persons who are not the true owners, regulations governing the sale of land have been introduced. The title of the vendor and the freedom of the land from the obligations attached to *Makhzen* property and *habus* are investigated by a kadi. Even the transfer of land from one European to another has to be accomplished under the kadi's supervision.

The right of acquiring land in Morocco was only gradually conceded to foreigners, and even now, except in the towns and their environs, purchase is attended with so many difficulties that it is frequently replaced

by a registered contract of partnership between the foreigner and a native partner. Various incidental advantages which have thereby accrued to the native have furthered the increase of these partnerships.

(2) Fisheries

Along the whole of the Atlantic coast, soles, turbot, bream, and mullet are common. The south is visited by shoals of the *Sciaena aquila*, a large fish reaching sometimes 100–110 lb. in weight. Off the coast of Casablanca mackerel are fished. Crayfish, prawns, oysters, and mussels abound, as do also the tunny, pilchard, sardine, and a species of shad.

(3) Minerals

Copper has been traced on the southern slopes of the High Atlas, and in the Sus basin, where exploitation is being carried on by the natives.

Gold is stated to exist in the district of Taza, and at Tazeroualt, where *silver* also is reported.

Iron is said to exist in the Atlas Mountains between the district of Haha and Wad Nefis. In the north-east, important deposits have been found at Tarhilest, 15½ miles to the south of El Aïoun, and some of these have been worked.

Phosphates have been discovered in the district of Tadla.

The acquisition of mining rights within the French zone, whether for search or working, depends upon priority of application. The rights must be so exercised as not to interfere with the customary rights of the natives to extract certain substances. Phosphates and nitrates are subject to special rules. Salt-mines are completely reserved by the Government. The use of quarries and turbaries is left to the proprietor of the soil. Mining taxes are levied according to the area of

the claim or, if the minerals are for export, according to the value of the output. The regulations are laid down in a code, which is applied by vizirial decrees to districts where there is assured security, and they are administered by an arbitration commission of three members, one nominated by the Government, one by the Power whose subject is interested, and one by the King of Norway from among Norwegian judges or ex-judges. Since the institution of this system there have not been many applications.

(4) Manufactures

Manufactures are practically confined to the towns; in the rural parts each family is occupied in spinning, weaving, and grinding corn for itself, and even in the villages there are few artisans. The chief native manufactures are arms, dress fabrics, carpets, leather, pottery, and goldsmith's work. But more and more of the products which are sold in Morocco as of native manufacture are made in Europe and imported for sale. Since 1912 the requirements of the army of occupation and the creation of public works, harbour works, railways, roads, &c., have led to a great development of European industries. In particular, many flour-mills have been started.

(C) COMMERCE

(1) Domestic

Internal commerce is in general restricted and local, and is for the most part confined to the towns and their immediate vicinity. Each of the chief towns has its specialities. At Fez are sold fine woollen and silken fabrics, velvet embroideries, worked leather, fine goldsmith's work, and pottery; at Marrakesh, leather goods

and arms; at Rabat and Saffi, carpets, rugs, mats, and coarse fabrics. But more and more, as has been said above, the native products are being displaced by goods of European origin. In all the great centres there exist markets for slaves (except where slave-dealing is forbidden), oxen, sheep, horses, camels, &c. The goods are generally sold by a crier. There exist also shops where the makers sell their own products. Every trade has its own quarter.

In Fez local trade has remained in the hands of the Mohammedans; the richer merchants form the aristocracy of the city. In the heart of the old city is the commercial quarter proper; there the *suks* or bazaars are formed of long lanes covered with screens of reed, and the wholesale merchants have large stores (*fonduks*) with great courts. The *suks* at Fez and Marrakesh are of a peculiar kind known as *kissariya*; they are roofed in. The rural parts of the country have *suks* of another kind, where the goods produced on the country-side are exchanged; these are open markets generally held on a fixed day of the week in some wide space near a road. They are frequented by travelling traders, who make regular rounds.

From time to time the wealthier natives visit the towns, arriving either singly or in caravans, mules and asses in the north, camels in the south, being the chief beasts of burden.

In the south, especially in the Sus basin and the Wad Nun, there are great annual fairs which last for several days. In the Sahara district there are three principal fairs which act as centres of exchange in slaves, ostrich feathers, gold, ivory, &c., between Morocco and the Sudan, but this commerce has been inconsiderable since the diminution of the slave-trade.

Europeans are now taking a larger part in commerce, chiefly in catering for the army of occupation and the

new population that has swarmed into the country. They have established many shops and retail businesses at the ports and in the cities of the interior, notably at Fez and Marrakesh.

(2) Foreign

(a) *Exports and Imports*

Quantities and Values.—In 1913 the value of the total foreign trade of Morocco amounted to 326,700,000 francs, an increase of 17½ per cent. on the total for the previous year. The increase was entirely in the import trade, which rose by about 38⅓ per cent., the exports falling at the same time by 37 per cent. Of the total value of the foreign trade of Morocco in that year, 221,607,250 francs represented the trade by the Algerian frontier and the ports of the French Protectorate. This was an increase of 24 per cent. on the figures for the previous year, and was accounted for by a rise of 63 per cent. in the imports and a decline of 40 per cent. in the exports.

The general decrease in the value of the export trade was due mainly to the failure of the crops. The export of almonds, wool, and hides and skins increased in value, and hence, although all countries were affected by the decline, France, which takes a large proportion of the wool and hides and skins, did not suffer so much as the United Kingdom, whose chief import from Morocco is barley.

The increase in the import trade was especially great in the case of the trade passing across the Algerian frontier. The value of this trade stood in the year 1913 at more than thirty times that of 1903, having increased by 70 per cent. in the year 1912–13. The largest part in the increase of the trade entering by the ports of the French Protectorate was taken by France, but

all countries, except the United Kingdom, shared in it. The development of the trade with France and the decline of that with the United Kingdom was due partly to the excellent steamboat services connecting Morocco with ports in France, Algeria, and Tunis; but it was largely the result of the failure of the harvest, which necessitated the importation of food-stuffs, while it diminished the native purchases of textiles. The general increase in the imports is to be attributed also to the demands of the growing number of European immigrants, and to the requirements, where these were met by goods received through contractors, of the French army of occupation.

The chief articles of export in the year 1913, by the ports of the French Protectorate and the Algerian frontier, were hides and skins (9,200,000 francs), almonds (7,600,000 francs), wool (6,200,000 francs), eggs (3,600,000 francs), and barley (1,400,000 francs). The imports for the same year consisted mainly of sugar (34,740,000 francs), cotton goods (20,552,000 francs), grain and flour (15,222,000 francs), tea (8,920,000 francs), semolina, sawn pinewood, wine, sheet iron, cement, woollen fabrics, and candles. Of these, the cotton goods, tea, and candles came mainly from the United Kingdom.

The division of trade between the various ports and the Algerian route is shown by the following statistics:

Exports.

	1911. *Francs.*	1912. *Francs.*	1913. *Francs.*
By the ports:			
Casablanca	19,752,075	23,084,325	9,967,300
Kenitra	—	—	8,840
Mazagan	11,356,175	12,020,850	6,536,940
Mogador	8,871,550	7,813,725	8,453,650
Rabat	1,292,200	441,100	888,540
Saffi	13,760,800	14,727,425	5,005,030
By the Algerian frontier	15,405,000	9,083,000	9,320,000
Totals	70,437,800	67,170,425	40,180,300

Imports.

	1911. *Francs.*	1912. *Francs.*	1913. *Francs.*
By the ports:			
Casablanca	22,163,975	40,181,775	69,404,500
Kenitra	—	—	1,573,860
Mazagan	7,628,375	13,255,150	18,670,350
Mogador	8,116,525	12,086,500	16,495,250
Rabat	6,555,050	13,096,450	24,195,190
Saffi	8,435,300	13,859,400	19,455,800
By the Algerian frontier . .	16,362,000	18,674,000	31,632,000
Totals . . .	69,261,225	111,153,275	181,426,950

The *countries of destination of exports* from Morocco by the ports of the French Protectorate (Casablanca, Kenitra, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, and Saffi) and by the Algerian frontier for the years 1911–13 were stated in the British Consular Reports to be as follows:

	1911. *Francs.*	1912. *Francs.*	1913. *Francs.*
By Algerian frontier:			
France	15,405,000	9,083,000	9,320,000
By French Moroccan ports:			
France, including Algeria and Tunis	12,278,100	13,931,600	11,957,500
Germany	16,630,450	17,506,500	8,299,700
Spain	4,663,000	5,929,700	4,386,700
United Kingdom and Gibraltar .	16,624,050	13,449,400	5,012,700
Other countries	4,837,200	7,270,200	1,203,700
Totals . . .	70,437,800	67,170,400	40,180,300

The *countries of origin of imports* into Morocco by the ports of the French Protectorate (Casablanca, Kenitra, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, and Saffi) and by the Algerian frontier for the years 1911–13 were stated in the British Consular Reports to be as follows:

	1911. *Francs.*	1912. *Francs.*	1913. *Francs.*
By Algerian frontier:			
France	16,362,000	18,674,000	31,632,000
By French Moroccan ports:			
France, including Algeria and Tunis	20,399,600	35,998,100	79,013,900
Austria-Hungary	1,201,700	2,123,275	3,165,000
Belgium	1,555,900	2,687,675	6,632,900
Germany	5,573,850	9,539,850	13,177,700
Spain	1,253,125	2,463,500	3,999,900
Sweden	451,300	1,076,700	3,119,700
United Kingdom and Gibraltar .	20,789,500	34,741,000	31,685,650
Other countries	1,674,250	3,849,175	9,000,200
Totals . . .	69,261,225	111,153,275	181,426,950

(*b*) *Customs and Tariffs*

All goods imported by sea, unless especially excepted, are liable to an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent., irrespective of the country of origin; they are also subject to a tax of 2½ per cent., the proceeds of which are devoted to public works. In the case of silk, jewels, precious stones, wines, and distilled liquors of all kinds, the duty is only 5 instead of 10 per cent. Certain articles, when destined for re-exportation, are exempt from duty. The importation of weapons of war, except by special permission, is forbidden by the Act of Algeciras.

Specific taxes are levied on various articles of export, as, for example, live-stock, cereals, beeswax, and wool.

(D) FINANCE

(1) *Public Finance*

The finances of Morocco, exclusive of the Spanish zone, which is financially autonomous, are under the control of a French official, the Director-General of Finance. Before the establishment of the French Protectorate, however, the Government of Morocco had contracted heavy debts, amounting to nearly 200,000,000 francs, and these have since been increased to a total of over 400,000,000 francs. For the service of the loans the most important sources of revenue were set aside: the customs duties (not including the 2½ per cent. additional tax authorized by the Act of Algeciras, which is devoted to the construction of public works); the gate and market dues at the five chief ports; the profits of the domain, within a radius of 6 miles from these ports; half the proceeds of a tax on real property in towns, established in the ports in virtue of a regulation of January 10, 1908, and recently extended to the

principal towns of the interior; and the proceeds of the tobacco monopoly conceded in 1910 to the Société Internationale de Régie Co-intéressée des Tabacs au Maroc. The total income from these sources in the year 1914–15 amounted, roughly, to 31,750,000 pesetas Hassani, or 22,700,000 francs, an excess of 9,700,000 francs over the sum required for the debt.

Of the revenues not assigned to the service of the debt, the most profitable are the 2½ per cent. tax on imports, referred to above, which produced in 1914–15 over 4,000,000 francs; the agricultural taxes, which include in western Morocco the *tertib* on beasts of burden, horned cattle, and fruit trees, and in eastern Morocco the Arab taxes on agricultural products and on cattle (*achour* and *zekkat*), producing together 7,560,000 francs; taxes on the consumption of alcohol and sugar (5,430,000 francs); market dues, other than those of the five ports (1,720,000 francs); the profits of the post, telegraph, and telephone services (1,500,000 francs), and of the domain (1,480,000 francs); and stamp duty on legal documents (1,450,000 francs). Against the unappropriated revenues the chief items of expenditure are the services of the various branches of administration and the subventions granted to the towns to meet the deficits on the municipal budgets.

(2) *Currency*

The native currency of Morocco is that called the Hassani or Azizi currency.[1] The unit is the Hassani peseta or franc, but almost immediately upon its introduction there was applied to it by the natives the traditional monetary system based on the *mitkal* and *ukiyat*. The most common coin is the Hassani dollar, corresponding to the 5-franc piece. In the

[1] The Hassani currency has been recently withdrawn in the French Protectorate.

Protectorate there circulates much French money in silver coins and notes of the *Banque de France* and *Banque de l'Algérie*. The only gold coins seen in Morocco are French 20-franc and 10-franc pieces, and, more rarely, British sovereigns and half-sovereigns. At Tangier and in northern Morocco Spanish pesetas and bank-notes also circulate. Bills of exchange and cheques are in use. The native coins now in circulation are:

Silver.—1 *rial* (Hassani or Azizi dollar), $\frac{1}{2}$ *rial*, $\frac{1}{4}$ *rial*, $\frac{1}{10}$ *rial* or *derham shrai*, $\frac{1}{20}$ *rial* or $\frac{1}{2}$ *derham shrai*.

Copper.—1, 2, and 4 *flus* (now used only in the interior and at some of the ports). New copper coins of 1, 2, 5, and 10 *muzunat* are also in circulation.

Tables

(1) Moroccan (Hassani or Azizi) currency:

3 *flus* (sing. *fels*)	= 1 *muzuna*.
4 *muzunat*	= 1 *derham* or *ukiya* (ounce).
10 *ukiyat*	= 1 *mitkal* (ducat).
$12\frac{1}{2}$ *mitkal*	= 1 *rial* (dollar).
5 *rials* (at par)	= £1.

(2) Spanish currency:

25 *centimos*	= 1 *real vellon*.
100 *centimos*	= 1 *peseta*.
5 *pesetas*	= 1 *douro* (dollar).
5 *douros* (at par)	= £1.

The rates of exchange at the ports are governed to a great extent by those ruling at Tangier, the difference being greater in Hassani than in Spanish money.

(3) *Banking*

The State Bank of Morocco was planned by the Conference of Algeciras, and possesses in consequence an international character. It is governed by a council of administration, comprising a member for each Power

signatory to the Act of Algeciras, and is regulated by a Moroccan high commissioner and four censors appointed by the Banks of England, Germany, Spain, and France. It was constituted the financial agent of the Government for the floating of loans, and its treasurer for the deposit of the revenue and the issue of the expenditure. It has a monopoly of the coinage and of the circulation of notes; it has the power, though not the monopoly, of making advances to the Government.

The importance of the Bank as the treasury of the Government has been to some extent diminished since, in consequence of its lack of branches in the towns of the interior, it has been found necessary to create a General Treasury of the Protectorate. The Government has, nevertheless, continued to avail itself of the services of the State Bank, and the recent improvement in the terms agreed upon between the Government and the Bank is likely to result in the maintenance of these conditions.

APPENDIX

I.—Convention de Madrid du 3 juillet 1880[1]

Son Exc. le Président de la République française ; S. M. l'Empereur d'Allemagne ; S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche ; S. M. le Roi des Belges ; S. M. le Roi de Danemark ; S. M. le Roi d'Espagne ; S. E. le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique ; S. M. la Reine du Royaume-Uni ; S. M. le Roi d'Italie ; S. M. le Sultan du Maroc ; S. M. le Roi des Pays-Bas ; S. M. le Roi de Portugal ; S. M. le Roi de Suède et de Norvège

Ayant reconnu la nécessité d'établir sur des bases fixes et uniformes l'exercice du droit de protection au Maroc, et de régler certaines questions qui s'y rattachent, ont nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires à la conférence qui s'est ouverte à Madrid, savoir : . . .

. . . Lesquels, en vertu de leurs pleins pouvoirs, reconnus en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté les dispositions suivantes :

Art. I. Les conditions dans lesquelles la protection peut être accordée sont celles qui sont stipulées dans le traité britannique et espagnol avec le gouvernement marocain et dans la convention survenue entre ce gouvernement, la France et d'autres puissances, en 1863, sauf les modifications qui y sont apportées par la présente convention.

Art. II. Les représentants étrangers, chefs de mission, pourront choisir leurs interprètes et employés parmi les sujets marocains et autres.

Ces protégés ne seront soumis à aucun droit, impôt ou taxe quelconque, en dehors de ce qui est stipulé aux articles XII et XIII.

Art. III. Les consuls, vice-consuls ou agents consulaires, chefs de poste, qui résident dans les États du Sultan du Maroc, ne pourront choisir qu'un interprète, un soldat et deux domestiques parmi les sujets du Sultan, à moins qu'ils n'aient besoin d'un secrétaire indigène.

Ces protégés ne seront soumis non plus à aucun droit, impôt ou taxe quelconque, en dehors de ce qui est stipulé aux articles XII et XIII.

[1] A. Tardieu, *La Conférence d'Algésiras*, p. 475.

Art. IV. [Consular agents, &c.]

Art. V. [Ministers' right to select personal attendants, &c.]

Art. VI. La protection s'étend sur la famille du protégé, sa demeure est respectée . . .

La protection n'est pas héréditaire . . .

Art. VII. Les Représentants étrangers informeront par écrit le ministre des Affaires étrangères du choix qu'ils auront fait des employés.

Ils communiqueront chaque année audit ministre une liste nominative des personnes qu'ils protègent ou qui sont protégées par leur agents dans les États du Sultan du Maroc . . .

Art. VIII. Les agents consulaires remettront chaque année à l'autorité du pays qu'ils habitent une liste, revêtue de leur sceau, des personnes qu'ils protègent . . .

Art. IX. Les domestiques, fermiers et autres employés indigènes des secrétaires ou interprètes indigènes ne jouissent pas de la protection. Il en est de même pour les employés ou domestiques marocains des sujets étrangers . . .

Art. X. [No change in position of *censaux*.]

Art. XI. Le droit de propriété au Maroc est reconnu pour tous les étrangers . . .

Art. XII. Les étrangers et les protégés propriétaires ou locataires de terrains cultivés, ainsi que les censaux admis à l'agriculture, payeront l'impôt agricole . . .

Art. XIII. Les étrangers, les protégés et les censaux, propriétaires de bêtes de somme, payeront la taxe dite des portes . . .

Ladite taxe ne pourra être augmentée sans un nouvel accord avec les représentants des puissances.

Art. XIV. [Interpreters, secretaries, &c.]

Art. XV. [Moroccans naturalized abroad.]

Art. XVI. Aucune protection irrégulière ou officieuse ne pourra être accordée à l'avenir.

Les autorités marocaines ne reconnaîtront jamais d'autres protections, quelle que soit leur nature, que celles qui sont expressément arrêtées dans cette convention . . .

Art. XVII. Le droit au traitement de la nation la plus favorisée est reconnu par le Maroc à toutes les puissances représentées à la conférence de Madrid.

Art. XVIII. [Ratifications.]

Fait à Madrid, en treize exemplaires, le 3 juillet 1880.

II.—French and English Declarations as to Tripoli

(*a*) December 14, 1900[1]

M. Barrère to the Marquis Visconti-Venosta

Rome, le 14 décembre 1900.

M. le Ministre,

A la suite de la conclusion entre la France et la Grande-Bretagne de la Convention du 21 mars 1899, mon Gouvernement répondant à votre honorable prédécesseur eut l'occasion de lui donner par mon intermédiaire des éclaircissements de nature à dissiper toute équivoque sur la portée de cet instrument.

Depuis lors votre Excellence a exprimé l'avis que ces assurances, réitérées d'une manière plus explicite, contribueraient à affermir les bons rapports entre nos deux pays.

J'ai été en conséquence autorisé par le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de faire communication à votre Excellence, en raison des relations amicales qui ont été établies entre la France et l'Italie et dans la pensée que cette explication tendrait à les améliorer encore, que la Convention du 21 mars 1899, en laissant en dehors du partage d'influence qu'elle sanctionne le Vilayet de Tripoli, marque pour la sphère d'influence française par rapport à la Tripolitaine Cyrénaïque une limite que le Gouvernement de la République n'a pas l'intention de dépasser, et qu'il n'entre pas dans ses projets d'interrompre les communications commerciales établies par les voies caravanières de Tripoli vers les régions visées par la susdite Convention.

Ces explications, que nous sommes convenus de tenir secrètes, contribueront, je n'en doute pas, à consolider sur ce point comme sur d'autres les relations amicales entre nos deux pays.

Veuillez, etc.,

(Signé) Barrère.[2]

[1] Correspondence, No. 8181, pp. 133, 134. A first step towards the establishment of good relations between France and Italy had been taken by the interchange of notes between M. Delcassé and Count Tornielli, ' en vue d'établir un *modus vivendi* commercial entre l'Italie et la France ', on November 21, 1898. The commercial agreement therein contained paved the way for the political declaration here printed.

[2] This declaration was confirmed by a subsequent declaration, December 14, 1902 (Tardieu, *La Conférence d'Algésiras*, pp. 1, 61).

(*b*) March 11, 1902

Lord Currie to Signor Prinetti

The Undersigned, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, is authorised to declare, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that the Agreement between Great Britain and France of the 21st March, 1899, laid down a line to the east and west of which respectively the two Signatory Powers bound themselves not to acquire territory or political influence in the regions traversed by the said line, but that the Agreement in no way purported to deal with the rights of other Powers, and that, in particular, as regards the Vilayet of Tripoli and the Mutessariflik of Benghasi, all such rights remain entirely unaffected by it.

The Undersigned is further authorized to give an assurance that His Britannic Majesty's Government have no aggressive or ambitious designs in regard to Tripoli as above described; that they continue to be sincerely desirous of the maintenance of the *status quo* there as in other parts of the coast of the Mediterranean; and that, if at any time an alteration of the *status quo* should take place, it would be their object that, so far as is compatible with the obligations resulting from the Treaties which at present form part of the public law of Europe, such alteration should be in conformity with Italian interests. This assurance is given on the understanding and in full confidence that Italy on her part has not entered and will not enter into arrangements with other Powers in regard to this or other portions of the coast of the Mediterranean of a nature inimical to British interests.

The Undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) Currie.

Rome, March 11, 1902.

III.—Franco-Moroccan Agreement, July 20, 1901[1]

Protocole intervenu entre M. Delcassé, Ministre des Affaires étrangères de la République française, et Si Abdelkerim ben

[1] *Documents Diplomatiques*, Affaires du Maroc, 1901–5, p. 16, *et seq.* This agreement was followed by two others, signed on April 26

Sliman, Ministre des Affaires étrangères et Ambassadeur plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Chérifienne auprès du Gouvernement de la République française, portant application et exécution du traité de 1845 *dans le région du Sud-Ouest algérien*

Le Gouvernement français et le Gouvernement chérifien se sont mis d'accord sur les stipulations suivantes dans le but de consolider les liens d'amitié existant entre eux et de développer leurs bons rapports réciproques, en prenant pour base le respect de l'intégrité de l'Empire Chérifien, d'une part, et, d'autre part, l'amélioration de la situation de voisinage immédiat, qui existe entre eux, par tous les arrangements particuliers que nécessitera ledit voisinage.

Art. I. Les dispositions du traité de paix, de bonne amitié et de délimitation, conclu entre les deux Puissances en 1845, sont maintenues, à l'exception des points visés dans les articles suivants :

Art. II. Le Makhzen pourra établir des postes de garde et de douane en maçonnerie ou sous une autre forme, à l'extrémité des territoires des tribus qui font partie de son Empire, depuis le lieu connu sous le nom de Teniet-esassi, jusqu'au qçar de Isch et au territoire de Figuig.

Art. III. Les gens des qçour de Figuig et de la tribu des Amour-Sahra continueront à user, comme par le passé, de leurs plantations, eaux, champs de culture, pâturages, etc., et, s'ils en possèdent au delà de la ligne du chemin de fer côté de l'Est, ils pourront en user entièrement, comme par le passé, sans qu'il puisse leur être suscité d'obstacle ou d'empêchement.

Art. IV. Le Gouvernement marocain pourra établir autant de postes de garde et de douane qu'il voudra du côté de l'Empire marocain, au delà de la ligne qui est considérée approximativement comme la limite de parcours des Doui Menia et des Ouled Djerir et qui va de l'extrémité du territoire de Figuig à Sidi-Eddaher, traverse l'Oued-Elkheroua et atteint, par le lieu connu sous le nom d'Elmorra, le confluent de l'Oued-Telzaza et de l'Oued-Guir. Il pourra également établir des postes de garde et de douane sur la rive occidentale de l'Oued-

and May 7, 1902 (*Documents Diplomatiques*, Affaires du Maroc, 1901–5, pp. 34, 39).

Guir, du confluent des deux rivières susdites jusqu'à 15 kilomètres au-dessus du qçar d'Igli.

De même, le Gouvernement français pourra établir des postes de garde et de douane sur la ligne voisine de Djenan-eddar, passant sur le versant oriental du Djebel Bechar et suivant cette direction jusqu'à l'Oued-Guir.

Art. V. La situation des habitants du territoire compris entre les lignes de postes des deux pays indiquées ci-dessus est réglée de la façon suivante : . . . . . .

Les gens des qçour du territoire susdit auront le choix de l'autorité qui les administrera et pourront, en tous cas, continuer à habiter sur leur territoire.

Art. VI. Tous les gens relevant de l'autorité algérienne qui possèdent des propriétés, plantations, eaux, champs, etc., sur le territoire de l'Empire marocain, pourront les administrer à leur gré. Il en sera de même pour ceux qui relèvent de l'autorité marocaine et qui possèdent des territoires sur le territoire algérien.

Art. VII. Dans le but de maintenir les bonnes relations entre les tribus voisines relevant des deux Gouvernements, d'établir la paix et de développer le commerce entre elles, les deux Gouvernements ont stipulé que leurs sujets respectifs pourraient se rendre librement sur le territoire compris entre les postes des deux pays et indiqué dans les articles 4 et 5, pour y faire du commerce ou dans tout autre but, et sans qu'on puisse leur réclamer de droits.

Art. VIII. Les deux Gouvernements ont convenu que les Commissaires indiqués à l'article 5 fixeraient sur place tous les points de garde et de douane spécifiés, pour le Gouvernement marocain, aux articles 2 et 4.

Art. IX. Il a été convenu entre les deux Gouvernements que désormais ils ne s'imputeraient pas réciproquement la responsabilité des réclamations qui surviendraient à l'avenir entre les tribus des deux pays et ne se réclameraient de ce fait aucune indemnité pécuniaire, cela dans le but d'éviter les difficultés qui sont soulevées périodiquement à ce sujet entre les deux Gouvernements.

Chacun des deux Gouvernements désignera annuellement deux Commissaires, l'un pour la région du Nord et l'autre pour la région du Sud, pour discuter et régler, au mieux et sans retard, les réclamations qui surviendront entre les tribus, et les au-

torités locales respectives leur prêteront l'appui nécessaire pour faire rendre justice par les intéressés.

Le Commissaire de Makhzen dans le Nord se rendra à Marnia pour étudier et régler les réclamations des tribus marocaines avec le Commissaire du Gouvernement de l'Algérie dans les conditions susénoncées. De même, le Commissaire du Makhazen dans la région du Sud se rendra dans la région de Djenan-eddar, pour étudier et régler les réclamations des tribus marocaines avec le Commissaire français, dans les conditions susénoncées.

De même le Commissaire du Gouvernement de l'Algérie pour les réclamations des tribus algériennes dans la région du Nord se rendra à Oudjda, et le Commissaire pour les réclamations de la région du Sud se rendra à Figuig.

Écrit à Paris, le 20 juillet, correspondant
au 3 Rabi II 1319.

DELCASSÉ.
ABDELKERIM BEN SLIMAN.

IV.—ANGLO-FRENCH DECLARATION RESPECTING EGYPT AND MOROCCO[1]

Signed at London, April 8, 1904

(*a*) PUBLIC

Art. I. His Britannic Majesty's Government declare that they have no intention of altering the political status of Egypt.

The Government of the French Republic, for their part, declare that they will not obstruct the action of Great Britain in that country by asking that a limit of time be fixed for the British occupation or in any other manner . . . .

Art. II.—The Government of the French Republic declare that they have no intention of altering the political status of Morocco.

His Britannic Majesty's Government, for their part, recognize that it appertains to France, more particularly as a Power whose dominions are conterminous for a great distance with those of Morocco, to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require.

[1] B. and F. State Papers, vol. xcvii, p. 39.

They declare that they will not obstruct the action taken by France for this purpose, provided that such action shall leave intact the right which Great Britain, in virtue of Treaties, Conventions, and usage, enjoys in Morocco, including the right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco, enjoyed by British vessels since 1901.

Art. III. [French rights in Egypt to be respected.]

Art. IV.—The two Governments, being equally attached to the principle of commercial liberty both in Egypt and Morocco, declare that they will not, in those countries, countenance any inequality either in the imposition of customs duties or other taxes, or of railway transport charges.

The trade of both nations with Morocco and with Egypt shall enjoy the same treatment in transit through the French and British possessions in Africa. An Agreement between the two Governments shall settle the conditions of such transit and shall determine the points of entry.

This mutual engagement shall be binding for a period of thirty years. Unless this stipulation is expressly denounced at least one year in advance, the period shall be extended for five years at a time.

Nevertheless, the Government of the French Republic reserve to themselves in Morocco, and His Britannic Majesty's Government reserve to themselves in Egypt, the right to see that the concessions for roads, railways, ports, &c., are only granted on such conditions as will maintain intact the authority of the State over these great undertakings of public interest.

Art. V. [Officials of either country.]

Art. VI. [Free passage of Suez Canal.]

Art. VII.—In order to secure the free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar, the two Governments agree not to permit the erection of any fortifications or strategic works on that portion of the coast of Morocco comprised between, but not including, Melilla and the heights which command the right bank of the river Sebou.

This condition does not, however, apply to the places at present in the occupation of Spain on the Moorish coast of the Mediterranean.

Art. VIII.—The two Governments, inspired by their feeling of sincere friendship for Spain, take into special consideration the interests which that country derives from her geographical

position and from her territorial possessions on the Moorish coast of the Mediterranean. In regard to these interests the French Government will come to an understanding with the Spanish Government.

The agreement which may be come to on the subject between France and Spain shall be communicated to His Britannic Majesty's Government.[1]

Art. IX.—The two Governments agree to afford to one another their diplomatic support, in order to obtain the execution of the clauses of the present Declaration regarding Egypt and Morocco.

In witness whereof [&c.].

Done at London, in duplicate, the 8th day of April, 1904.

(*b*) Secret

Secret Articles attached to the Public Declaration of April 8, 1904[2]

Art. I. In the event of either Government finding themselves constrained, by the force of circumstances, to modify the policy in respect to Egypt or Morocco, the engagements which they have undertaken towards each other by Articles IV, VI, and VII of the Declaration of to-day's date would remain intact.

Art. II. His Britannic Majesty's Government have no present intention of proposing to the Powers any changes in the system of the capitulations, or in the judicial organisation of Egypt.

In the event of their considering it desirable to introduce in Egypt reforms tending to assimilate the Egyptian legislative system to that in force in other civilised countries, the Government of the French Republic will not refuse to entertain any such proposals, on the understanding that His Britannic Majesty's Government will agree to entertain the suggestions that the Government of the French Republic may have to make to them with a view of introducing similar reforms in Morocco.

Art. III. The two Governments agree that a certain extent

[1] See Franco-Spanish Convention of October 3, 1904 (below p. 73), Art. I.

[2] E. D. Morel, *Morocco in Diplomacy*, p. 234. First published in *Le Temps*, Nov. 1911.

of Moorish territory adjacent to Melilla, Ceuta, and other *présides* should, whenever the Sultan ceases to exercise authority over it, come within the sphere of influence of Spain, and that the administration of the coast from Melilla as far as, but not including, the heights on the right bank of the Sebou shall be entrusted to Spain.

Nevertheless, Spain would previously have to give her formal assent to the provisions of Articles IV and VII of the Declaration of to-day's date, and undertake to carry them out.

She would also have to undertake not to alienate the whole, or a part, of the territories placed under her authority or in her sphere of influence.

Art. IV. If Spain, when invited to assent to the provisions of the preceding article, should think proper to decline, the arrangement between France and Great Britain, as embodied in the Declaration of to-day's date, would be none the less at once applicable.

Art. V. Should the consent of the other Powers to the draft Decree mentioned in Article I of the Declaration of to-day's date not be obtained, the Government of the French Republic will not oppose the repayment at par of the Guaranteed, Privileged, and Unified Debts after the 15th July, 1910.

Done at London, in duplicate, the 8th day of April, 1904.

V (*a*).—Franco-Spanish Declaration concerning Morocco[1]

(*Signed October 3, 1904*)

Le Gouvernement de la République Française et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, s'étant mis d'accord pour fixer l'étendue des droits et la garantie des intérêts qui résultent, pour la France, de ses possessions algériennes, et, pour l'Espagne, de ses possessions sur la côte du Maroc, et le Gouvernement de S. M. le Roi d'Espagne ayant en conséquence donné son adhésion à la Déclaration Franco-Anglaise du 8 avril 1904, relative au Maroc et à l'Égypte, dont communication lui avait été faite par le Gouvernement de la République Française, déclarent qu'ils demeurent fermement attachés à l'intégrité de l'Empire Marocain sous la souveraineté du Sultan.

En foi de quoi [&c.].

[1] B. and F. State Papers, vol. xcviii, p. 703.

V (*b*).—Convention [Secret] between France and Spain respecting Morocco [1]

(*Signed at Paris, October 3, 1904*)

(Secret.)

Le Président de la République française et Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, voulant fixer l'étendue des droits et la garantie des intérêts qui résultent, pour la France, de ses possessions algériennes, et, pour l'Espagne, de ses possessions sur la côte du Maroc, ont décidé de conclure une Convention et ont nommé, à cet effet, pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir : . . .

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants :

Art. I. L'Espagne adhère, aux termes de la présente Convention, à la déclaration franco-anglaise du 8 avril 1904, relative au Maroc et à l'Égypte.

Art. II. La Région située à l'ouest et au nord de la ligne ci-après déterminée constitue la sphère d'influence qui résulte pour l'Espagne de ses possessions sur la côte marocaine de la Méditerranée.

Dans cette zone est réservée à l'Espagne la même action qui est reconnu à la France par le deuxième paragraphe de l'article II de la déclaration du 8 avril 1904, relative au Maroc et à l'Égypte.

Toutefois, tenant compte des difficultés actuelles et de l'intérêt réciproque qu'il y a à les aplanir, l'Espagne déclare qu'elle n'exercera cette action qu'après accord avec la France pendant la première période d'application de la présente Convention, période qui ne pourra pas excéder quinze ans à partir de la signature de la Convention.

De son côté, pendant la même période, la France, désirant que les droits et les intérêts reconnus à l'Espagne par la présente Convention soient toujours respectés, fera part préalablement au Gouvernement du Roi de son action près du Sultan du Maroc en ce qui concerne la sphère d'influence espagnole.

Cette première période expirée, et tant que durera le *statu quo*, l'action de la France près du Gouvernement marocain, en

[1] B. and F. State Papers, vol. cii (1913), p. 432. This document, given also in the German *Weissbuch*, was first published in *Le Matin*, November 1911.

ce qui concerne la sphère d'influence réservée à l'Espagne, ne s'exercera qu'après accord avec le Gouvernement espagnol.

Pendant la première période, le Gouvernement de la République française fera son possible pour que, dans deux des ports à douane de la région ci-après déterminée, le délégué du représentant général des porteurs de l'emprunt marocain du 12 juillet 1904, soit de nationalité espagnole.

Partant de l'embouchure de la Moulouia dans la Mer Méditerranée, la ligne visée ci-dessus remontera le thalweg de ce fleuve . . .

Art. III. Dans le cas où l'état politique du Maroc et le Gouvernement chérifien ne pourraient plus subsister ou si, par la faiblesse de ce Gouvernement et par son impuissance persistante à assurer la sécurité et l'ordre publics, ou pour toute autre cause, à constater d'un commun accord, le maintien du *statu quo* devenait impossible, l'Espagne pourrait exercer librement son action dans la région délimitée à l'article précédent, et qui constitue dès à présent sa sphère d'influence.

Art. IV. Le Gouvernement marocain ayant, par l'article VII du traité du 26 avril 1860, concédé à l'Espagne un établissement à Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña (Ifni), il est entendu que le territoire de cet établissement ne dépassera pas le cours de l'Oued Tazeroualt depuis sa source jusqu'à son confluent avec l'Oued Mesa, et le cours de l'Oued Mesa depuis ce confluent jusqu'à la mer, selon la carte No. 2 annexée à la présente Convention.

Art. V. Pour compléter la délimitation indiquée par l'article I de la Convention du 27 juin 1900, il est entendu que la démarcation entre les sphères d'influence française et espagnole partira . . .

Art. VI. Les articles IV et V seront applicables en même temps que l'article II de la présente Convention.

Toutefois, le Gouvernement de la République française admet que l'Espagne s'établisse à tout moment dans la partie définie par l'article IV, à la condition de s'être préalablement entendue avec le Sultan.

De même, le Gouvernement de la République française reconnaît dès maintenant au Gouvernement espagnol pleine liberté d'action sur la région comprise entre les 26° et 27° 40′ de latitude nord et le méridien 11° ouest de Paris, qui sont en dehors du territoire marocain.

Art. VII. L'Espagne s'engage à n'aliéner ni à céder sous aucune forme, même à titre temporaire, tout ou partie des territoires désignés aux articles II, IV et V de la présente Convention.

Art. VIII. Si dans l'application des articles II, IV et V de la présente Convention, une action militaire s'imposait à l'une des deux parties contractantes, elle en avertirait aussitôt l'autre partie. En aucun cas il ne sera fait appel au concours d'une Puissance étrangère.

Art. IX. La ville de Tanger gardera le caractère spécial que lui donnent la présence du corps diplomatique et ses institutions municipale et sanitaire.

Art. X. Tant que durera l'état politique actuel, les entreprises de travaux publics, chemins de fer, routes, canaux partant d'un point du Maroc pour aboutir dans la région visée à l'article II et *vice versâ*, seront exécutées par des sociétés que pourrant constituer des Français et des Espagnols.

De même, il sera loisible aux Français et aux Espagnols au Maroc de s'associer pour l'exploitation de mines, carrières, et généralement d'entreprises d'ordre économique.

Art. XI. Les écoles et établissements espagnols actuellement existants au Maroc seront respectés. La circulation de la monnaie espagnole ne sera ni empêchée ni entravée. Les Espagnols continueront de jouir au Maroc des droits que leur assurent les traités, conventions et usages en vigueur, y compris le droit de navigation et de pêche, dans les eaux et ports marocains.

Art. XII. Les Français jouiront, dans les régions désignées aux articles II, IV et V de la présente Convention, des mêmes droits qui sont, par l'article précédent, reconnus aux Espagnols dans le reste du Maroc.

Art. XIII. Dans le cas où le Gouvernement marocain en interdirait la vente sur son territoire, les deux Puissances contractantes s'engagent à prendre, dans leurs possessions d'Afrique les mesures nécessaires pour empêcher que les armes et les munitions soient introduites en contrebande au Maroc.

Art. XIV. Il est entendu que la zone visée au paragraphe 1er de l'article VII de la déclaration franco-anglaise du 8 avril 1904 relative au Maroc et à l'Égypte, commence sur la côte à 30 kilom. au sud-est de Melilla.

Art. XV. Dans le cas où la dénonciation prévue par le

paragraphe 3 de l'article IV de la déclaration franco-anglaise, relative au Maroc et à l'Égypte, aurait eu lieu, les Gouvernements français et espagnol se concerteront pour l'établissement d'un régime économique qui réponde particulièrement à leurs intérêts réciproques.

Art. XVI. La présente Convention sera publiée lorsque les deux Gouvernements jugeront, d'un commun accord, qu'elle peut l'être sans inconvénients.

En tous cas, elle pourra être publiée par l'un des deux Gouvernements à l'expiration de la première période de son application, période qui est définie au paragraphe 3 de l'article II.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et l'ont revêtue de leurs cachets.

Fait, en double exemplaire, à Paris, le 3 octobre 1904.

(L.S.) Delcassé.
(L.S.) F. de León y Castillo.

VI.—Moroccan Refusal of French Proposals [May 27, 1905][1]

M. Saint-René Taillandier, Ministre de la Républic française à Tanger, à M. Delcassé, Ministre des Affaires étrangères

Fez, le 27 mai 1905.

J'ai reçu de Ben Sliman, à une heure avancée de la soirée, une lettre dont voici la traduction :

'Nous avons fait connaître à Sa Majesté Chérifienne la réponse du Gouvernement français à celle que nous vous fîmes précédemment et qui portait que le peuple avait décidé d'attendre, pour ratifier la réforme militaire, que les Puissances signataires de la Convention de Madrid aient été associées à la discussion de ce projet. Vous nous avez dit que votre Gouvernement en a déduit que le Makhzen veut méconnaître les droits du voisinage, quoiqu'il ne puisse pas plus y avoir de puissance intermédiaire entre la France et le Maroc qu'il n'y a de territoire intermédiaire entre ces deux pays. Nous avons également fait connaître à Sa Majesté ce que vous nous aviez

[1] *Documents Diplomatiques*, Affaires du Maroc, 1901–5, p. 223; *Weissbuch*, 158, p. 14.

dit précédemment, savoir que la réponse du Makhzen dénotait un manque de confiance à l'égard de la France. — Le Sultan a pris connaissance de tout cela et m'a chargé de vous répondre :

'1° Qu'il n'ignore pas le voisinage de l'Algérie et qu'il n'a cessé d'entretenir de bons rapports avec le Gouvernement français, d'avoir confiance en lui et de respecter les droits de voisinage. — Seulement lorsqu'il a soumis aux notables de ce pays ce qui a eu lieu avec vous, ils m'ont demandé de ne consentir à aucune réforme militaire ou autre dans ce pays, par une seule d'entre les Puissances étrangères, si ce n'est après la réunion d'une conférence internationale à Tanger à laquelle prendraient part les Ministres des Puissances signataires de la Convention de Madrid et les délégués du Makhzen, qui seraient chargés de négocier la façon dont auraient lieu les réformes nécessitées par la situation et de donner à cet effet leurs avis de manière à satisfaire à l'opinion publique.

'Le Sultan ne peut être en opposition avec le peuple, car celui-ci a le droit de ne pas se désintéresser d'une question de la plus haute importance. Nulle Puissance ne saurait négliger cette question ; d'autant plus que vous nous avez déclaré, à plusieurs reprises, que les Puissances attachent un grand prix à l'exécution de ces réformes, qui touchent leurs droits. Toutefois, une pareille demande n'a rien qui modifie la sincérité de l'amitié entre les deux Gouvernements amis, dans le chemin de la justice.—En conséquence, un ordre chérifien a prescrit au représentant du Sultan à Tanger de demander aux Puissances, par l'intermédiaire de leurs Ministres, la réunion d'une conférence à Tanger entre ces Ministres et les délégués du Makhzen, afin de traiter sur les propositions faites par le Makhzen en ce qui concerne les réformes appropriées à la situation présente de l'Empire.'

23 rebi el aoual 1323.

(Signé) Abdelkerim ben Sliman.

J'ai à peine besoin de faire remarquer que cette lettre fausse complètement sur plusieurs points le langage que j'ai tenu et celui qui m'a été tenu.

Saint-René Taillandier.

VII.—Franco-German Agreement as to Conference July 8, 1905[1]

M. Rouvier, président du Conseil, ministre des Affaires étrangères, au prince de Radolin, ambassadeur d'Allemagne à Paris

Paris, le 8 juillet 1905.

Le gouvernement de la République s'est convaincu, par les conversations qui ont eu lieu, entre les représentants des deux gouvernements, tant à Paris qu'à Berlin, que le gouvernement impérial ne poursuivait, à la conférence proposée par le Sultan du Maroc, aucun but qui compromît les légitimes intérêts de la France dans ce pays, ou qui fût contraire aux droits de la France résultant de ses traités ou arrangements et en harmonie avec les principes suivants :

Souveraineté et indépendance du Sultan ;

Intégrité de son empire ;

Liberté économique sans aucune inégalité ;

Utilité de réformes de police et de réformes financières dont l'introduction serait réglée pour une courte durée par voie d'accord international ;

Reconnaissance de la situation faite à la France au Maroc, par la contiguïté, sur une vaste étendue, de l'Algérie et de l'empire chérifien, et par les relations particulières qui en résultent entre les deux pays limitrophes ainsi que par l'intérêt spécial qui s'ensuit pour la France à ce que l'ordre règne dans l'empire chérifien.

En conséquence, le gouvernement de la République laisse tomber ses objections premières contre la conférence et accepte de s'y rendre.

Le prince de Radolin, ambassadeur d'Allemagne à Paris, à M. Rouvier, président du Conseil, ministre des Affaires étrangères

Paris, le 8 juillet 1905.

Le gouvernement de la République acceptant de se rendre à la conférence proposée par le Sultan du Maroc, le gouvernement Impérial m'a chargé de vous confirmer ses déclarations verbales aux termes desquelles il ne poursuivra aucun but qui

[1] *Documents Diplomatiques*, Affaires du Maroc, 1901–5, p. 251 ; *Weissbuch*, 158, p. 32.

compromette les légitimes intérêts de la France au Maroc, ou qui soit contraire aux droits de la France résultant de ses traités ou arrangements et en harmonie avec les principes suivants :

Souveraineté et indépendance du Sultan ;

Intégrité de son empire ;

Liberté économique, sans aucune inégalité ;

Utilité de réformes de police et de réformes financières dont l'introduction serait réglée, pour une courte durée, par voie d'accord international ;

Reconnaissance de la situation faite à la France au Maroc par la contiguïté, sur une vaste étendue, de l'Algérie et de l'empire chérifien, et par les relations particulières qui en résultent entre les deux pays limitrophes ainsi que par l'intérêt spécial qui s'ensuit pour la France à ce que l'ordre règne dans l'empire chérifien.

Cet échange de lettres a été suivi de la déclaration suivante :

Le gouvernement de la République et le gouvernement allemand conviennent :

1° De rappeler à Tanger simultanément leurs missions actuellement à Fez aussitôt que la conférence se sera réunie ;

2° De faire donner au Sultan du Maroc des conseils par leurs représentants, d'un commun accord, en vue de la fixation du programme qu'il proposera à la conférence sur les bases indiquées dans les lettres échangées sous la date du 8 juillet 1905 entre le président du Conseil, ministre des Affaires étrangères, et l'ambassadeur d'Allemagne à Paris.

VIII.—Franco-Spanish (Secret) Treaty of September 1, 1905[1]

Art. I. The military police bodies, which shall be organised as soon as possible in the ports of the Shereefian Empire, must be composed of native troops. France, in accord with Spain. admits that all the chiefs, officers and non-commissioned officers who will be invested with the instruction and command of the said troops in the ports of Tetuan and Larash must

[1] E. D. Morel, *Morocco in Diplomacy*, p. 248 et seq. An abstract is given in *Correspondence*, 8738, p. 27.

belong to the Spanish nation; on its side Spain, in accord with France, admits that all the chiefs, officers and non-commissioned officers who will be invested with the instruction and the command of the police bodies in the ports of Rabat and Casablanca must be of French nationality. As regards the port of Tangier, in virtue of the stipulations of Article IX of the Treaty of 3rd October, 1904, it is understood that the police of this town will be confided to a Franco-Spanish corps commanded by a Frenchman. This *régime* will be subject to revision upon the expiry of a period of fifteen years foreseen in the Convention of 3rd October, 1904.

Art. II. Conformably with the spirit of Article XVIII of the said Treaty, and in order to insure its execution, it is understood that on land the supervision and the repression of the smuggling of arms will remain under the charge of France in the sphere of her Algerian frontier, and under the charge of Spain in the sphere of all her African places and possessions. The supervision and repression of smuggling by sea will be confided to a naval division of the two Powers who will agree upon the units. This division will be alternately commanded for a year by a naval officer of one of the two Powers and following year by a naval officer of the other Power. The command will be exercised during the first year by a French naval officer. The two Governments will establish by common accord the rules to be observed for the repression of this smuggling trade when the right of visitation is exercised, in the event of the exercise of this right becoming indispensable to insure the efficacy of repression.

Art. III. In order to insure on both sides in the most friendly sense the exact interpretations of Articles X, XI and XII of the Convention of 3rd October, 1904, it remains understood:

(*a*) That all enterprises in connection with public works, railways, roads and canals, the exploitation of mines and quarries and all other enterprises of a commercial or industrial character on the territory of Morocco may be carried out by groups composed of Spaniards and Frenchmen. The two Governments mutually undertake to favour by the means of which they dispose the founding of these mixed enterprises on a basis of equality of rights of the participants in the proportion of the capital employed. Upon the expiry of the delay of fifteen years, foreseen by the Convention of 3rd October, 1904,

the two high contracting parties will be able to carry out the public works referred to in the preceding paragraph in conformity with the rules indicated therein in their respective zones of influence.

(*b*) Spaniards and Frenchmen, together with their establishments and schools already existing in the Empire of Morocco, will be respected; in any case they will enjoy for ever in Morocco in the exercise of their provisions and the execution of their commercial and industrial operations, existing or projected, the same rights and privileges in such a way that the juridical position of the subjects and participants of each nation will be constantly the same. The merchandise of the two countries will enjoy an identical treatment with regard to their import, circulation and sale in the Empire. The two high contracting parties will employ every pacific means in their power and will lend themselves mutual assistance with the Sultan and the Moorish Government, in order to prevent that now or in the future this clause should be modified by the Moroccan authorities through the establishment of different rules as regards the juridical condition of the persons and the conditions to which the merchandise of the two nations will be subject. . . . . .

Art. IV. The two Powers undertake to observe this accord even in a case where the stipulations of Article XVII of the Madrid Convention of 1880 might be extended to all economic and financial questions. They will attempt by their constant pacific action with the Sultan of Morocco and the Moorish Government to insure the loyal accomplishment of all that is stipulated in the present accord. Moreover, Spain has formally decided to endorse wholly French action in the course of the deliberations of the projected Conference, and France agreeing to act in the same manner towards Spain, it is understood between the two Governments that they will mutually assist each other and will proceed in accord in the said deliberations as regards the different objects of the present accord. Finally, they undertake to assist one another in the most pacific manner on all general questions concerning Morocco as the cordial and friendly understanding which exists between them in regard to the affairs of the Shereefian Empire implies.

IX.—Franco-German Agreement as to Programme at Conference, September 28, 1905[1]

(*Accord signé le 28 septembre 1905*)

Les deux gouvernements se sont mis d'accord pour proposer au Sultan le projet de programme suivant élaboré en conformité des principes adoptés dans l'échange de lettres du 8 juillet :

I. 1° Organisation, par voie d'accord international, de la police hors de la région frontière ;

2° Règlement organisant la surveillance et la répression de la contrebande des armes. — Dans la région frontière, l'application de ce règlement restera l'affaire exclusive de la Francé et du Maroc.

II. Réforme financière.

Concours financier donné au maghzen par la création d'une Banque d'État avec privilège d'émission, se chargeant des opérations de trésorerie et s'entremettant pour la frappe de la monnaie dont les bénéfices appartiendraient au maghzen.

La Banque d'État procéderait à l'assainissement de la situation monétaire.

Les crédits ouverts au maghzen seraient employés à l'équipement et à la solde des troupes de police et à certain travaux publics urgents, notamment à l'amélioration des ports et de leur outillage.

III. Étude d'un meilleur rendement des impôts et de la création de nouveaux revenus.

IV. Engagement par le maghzen de n'aliéner aucun des services publics au profit d'intérêts particuliers.

Principe de l'adjudication, sans acception de nationalité, pour les trauvaux publics.

Fait à Paris, le 28 septembre 1905.

(Signé) Rouvier.
Radolin.

[1] Tardieu, *op. cit.*, pp. 484, 485. An abstract is given in *Correspondence*, 8738, p. 96.

Note concertée entre les Commissaires des Gouvernements français et allemand

Paris, le 28 septembre 1905.

Les négociations entre la France et l'Allemagne concernant le projet de programme de la conférence sur les affaires marocaines viennent d'aboutir.

L'accord s'est fait sur un programme qui comprend : organisation de la police ; règlement concernant la surveillance et la répression de la contrebande des armes ; réforme financière consistant principalement dans l'institution d'une Banque d'État, étude d'un meilleur rendement des impôts et de la création de nouveaux revenus ; enfin fixation de certains principes destinés à sauvegarder la liberté économique.

Quant à la région frontière, par une réserve spéciale insérée au projet de programme, il est entendu que les questions de police continuent à y être réglées directement et exclusivement entre la France et le Sultan et restent en dehors du programme de la conférence. Dans la même région, l'application du règlement sur la contrebande des armes restera l'affaire exclusive de la France et du Maroc . . .

En ce qui concerne les questions de l'emprunt et du port, elles ont été réglées de la manière suivante : . . .

X.—Acte Général de la Conférence Internationale d'Algésiras, 7 avril 1906[1]

[Enumeration of the Powers represented, viz. Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, United States, France, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Sweden,]

S'inspirant de l'intérêt qui s'attache à ce que l'ordre, la paix et la prospérité règnent au Maroc, et ayant reconnu que ce but précieux ne saurait être atteint que moyennant l'introduction de réformes basées sur le triple principe de la souveraineté et de l'indépendance de Sa Majesté le Sultan, de l'intégrité de ses États et de la liberté économique sans aucune inégalité, ont résolu, sur l'invitation qui leur a été adressée par Sa Majesté Chérifienne, de réunir une Conférence à Algésiras pour arriver à une entente sur les dites réformes, ainsi que pour

[1] B. and F. State Papers, vol. xcix, pp. 141–171.

examiner les moyens de se procurer les resources nécessaires à leur application, et ont nommé pour Leurs Délégués Plénipotentiaires, savoir . . .

Lesquels . . . ont, conformément au programme sur lequel Sa Majesté Chérifienne et les Puissances sont tombées d'accord, successivement discuté et adopté :

I. Une Déclaration relative à l'organisation de la police ;

II. Un Règlement concernant la surveillance et la répression de la contrebande des armes ;

III. Un Acte de concession d'une Banque d'État marocaine ;

IV. Une Déclaration concernant un meilleur rendement des impôts et la création de nouveaux revenus ;

V. Un Règlement sur les Douanes de l'Empire et la répression de la fraude et de la contrebande ;

VI. Une Déclaration relative aux Services Publics et aux Travaux Publics ;

Et ayant jugés que ces différents documents pourraient être utilement coordonnés en un seul instrument, les ont réunis en un Acte Général composé des Articles suivants :

[Chapters I–VI (as above) follow.[1]]

Cap. VII. Dispositions Générales.

...Tous les traités, conventions et arrangements des Puissances signataires avec le Maroc restent en vigueur. Toutefois, il est entendu qu'en cas de conflit entre leurs dispositions et celle du présent Acte Général, les stipulations de ce dernier prévaudront. . . . . .

En foi de quoi [&c.].[2]

XI.—Franco-Spanish Note on Recognition of Mulai Hafid, September 11, 1908[3]

La résolution que le Sultan Abd el Aziz vient de prendre, en renonçant à la lutte contre Moulay Hafid, place les puissances

[1] The Act itself is too lengthy to be printed here.

[2] An exchange of notes between France and Germany, touching a loan to Morocco, took place on September 5–12, 1906 (see *Documents Diplomatiques*, Affaires du Maroc, 1906–7, p. 47).

[3] *Documents Diplomatiques*, Affaires du Maroc, 1908, pp. 377, 378. The note was accepted by Mulai Hafid in the following November (Tardieu, *La Conférence d'Algésiras*, p. 566).

en présence d'une situation qui s'impose à leur examen. L'attitude même qu'elles ont gardée au cours de ce conflit, leur entente sur leurs intérêts communs au Maroc et les principes dont elles sont déjà convenues lorsqu'elles ont eu à examiner la question marocaine à Algésiras, rendent d'ailleurs très aisée la conformité des vues sur cette situation.

La France et l'Espagne, chargées d'assurer l'exécution des mesures les plus importantes prises par la Conférence d'Algésiras pour la sauvegarde des colonies étrangères dans l'empire chérifien, et spécialement intéressées dans les affaires marocaines par leur qualité de puissances limitrophes, croient devoir soumettre aux Cabinets les observations que leur suggère la substitution d'un nouveau Gouvernement de fait au Makhzen d'Abd el Aziz.

Il apparaît tout d'abord et ce sera sans doute le sentiment unanime des puissances, qu'il est désirable d'affirmer dans cette occasion, au regard du Maroc, leur solidarité et leur complet accord, et il semble que le meilleur moyen d'établir l'entente nécessaire soit d'admettre la règle que les divers Gouvernements ne subordonneront la reconnaissance officielle du nouveau makhzen qu'à l'obtention de garanties et de satisfactions communes à tous les intérêts étrangers.

Les Gouvernements français et espagnol estiment que les garanties à obtenir du nouveau Makhzen devraient porter sur les points suivants :

Le nouveau Sultan déclarerait adhérer d'une façon générale à toutes les dispositions de l'Acte d'Algésiras ainsi qu'à tous les règlements d'application, prévus par cet acte, qui ont été déjà établis et approuvés par le Corps diplomatique à Tanger, aux commissions instituées en vertu de ces règlements, aux décisions chérifiennes et mesures quelconques prises à ce sujet.

On ne saurait oublier, en effet, que si cet acte constitue la consécration internationale de l'indépendance de l'Empire chérifien, il assure en même temps la sauvegarde des intérêts étrangers au Maroc.

Devraient être confirmés également les droits conférés à la France et à l'Espagne, avec l'agrément des puissances, pour la surveillance sur mer de la contrebande des armes.

Le nouveau Gouvernement devrait accepter l'ensemble des autres traités et engagements conclus par les précédents souverains du Maroc avec les puissances, les arrangements passés

avec le Corps diplomatique et les contrats avec les particuliers ; il assumerait aussi la responsabilité des dettes contractées par Abd el Aziz. Les dettes souscrites au bénéfice de particuliers seraient soumises à une vérification dont les conditions seront ultérieurement déterminées.

Le règlement des dommages causés par les troubles de Casablanca se poursuivra devant la Commission internationale actuellement en fonctions. Le Sultan assumera la responsabilité effective et pécuniaire des décisions de cette Commission dont il confirmera les attributions.

Les événements demontrent la nécessité absolue que le nouveau Sultan manifeste publiquement et officiellement, au regard de son peuple, sa ferme intention d'entretenir avec les Gouvernements étrangers et leurs nationaux des relations conformes au droit des gens.

Il devrait donc désavouer et arrêter les appels à la guerre sainte ; il adresserait dans ce but aux gouverneurs des tribus et des villes des lettres chérifiennes qui seraient destinées à prévenir ou calmer toute agitation et tout acte offensif, tant à l'intérieur que sur les frontières du Maroc. Le Sultan doit s'engager à adopter immédiatement toutes les mesures nécessaires pour assurer la sécurité et la liberté des communications autour des ports et sur les principales routes de l'intérieur.

Ces garanties étant obtenues, rien ne s'opposerait plus à ce qu'une demande officielle de reconnaissance faite par Moulay Hafid fût accueillie par les Puissances. Le Sultan déclarera que cela n'implique pour les Gouvernements étrangers aucune renonciation à poursuivre le règlement des questions qui touchent exclusivement à leur intérêts respectifs, ni aucun préjudice à leur droit de poursuivre ce règlement. C'est ainsi que la France et l'Espagne se réservent de se faire rembourser leurs frais d'opérations militaires et de réclamer directement le payement d'indemnités pour le meurtre de leurs nationaux.

D'autre part, il conviendrait que le nouveau Sultan se prêtât à un règlement honorable de la situation personnelle d'Abd el Aziz et les Puissances lui recommanderont pour un traitement équitable les fonctionnaires de son prédécesseur.

XII.—Franco-German Declaration respecting the Integrity of Morocco, and the Position of France therein. Signed February 9, 1909 [1]

Le Gouvernement de la République française et le Gouvernement Impérial allemand, animés d'un égal désir de faciliter l'exécution de l'Acte d'Algésiras, sont convenus de préciser la portée qu'ils attachent à ses clauses en vue d'éviter toute cause de malentendus entre eux dans l'avenir.

En conséquence,

Le Gouvernement de la République française, entièrement attaché au maintien de l'intégrité et de l'indépendance de l'Empire chérifien, résolu à y sauvegarder l'égalité économique et, par suite, à ne pas y entraver les intérêts commerciaux et industriels allemands ;.

Et le Gouvernement Impérial allemand, ne poursuivant que des intérêts économiques au Maroc, reconnaissant, d'autre part, que les intérêts politiques particuliers de la France y sont étroitement liés à la consolidation de l'ordre et de la paix intérieure et décidé à ne pas entraver ces intérêts ;

Déclarent qu'ils ne poursuivent et n'encouragent aucune mesure de nature à créer en leur faveur ou en faveur d'une Puissance quelconque un privilège économique, et qu'il chercheront à associer leurs nationaux dans les affaires dont ceux-ci pourront obtenir l'entreprise.

Jules Cambon.
Kiderlen-Waechter.

XIII.—Convention between France and Germany respecting Morocco.—Signed at Berlin, November 4, 1911 [2]

(*Ratifications exchanged at Paris, March 12, 1912*)

A la suite des troubles qui se sont produits au Maroc et qui ont démontré la nécessité d'y poursuivre, dans l'intérêt général, l'œuvre de pacification et de progrès prévue par l'Acte

[1] B. and F. State Papers, vol. cii, p. 435. In the interval between this agreement and the next, a Franco-Moroccan Agreement for a loan was signed on March 21, 1910 (*Correspondence*, 9793, p. 106); and an Hispano-Moroccan Agreement, on the administration of the occupied portion of the Rif, Ceuta frontier arrangements, and the Melilla War Indemnity, was reached on November 16, 1910 (B. and F. State Papers, vol. ciii, p. 593).

[2] B. and F. State Papers, vol. civ, p. 948.

d'Algésiras, le Gouvernement de la République française et le Gouvernement Impérial allemand ont jugé nécessaire de préciser et de compléter l'accord franco-allemand du 9 février 1909.

. . . . . .

Art. I. Le Gouvernement Impérial allemand déclare que, ne poursuivant au Maroc que des intérêts économiques, il n'entravera pas l'action de la France en vue de prêter son assistance au Gouvernement marocain pour l'introduction de toutes les réformes administratives, judiciaires, économiques, financières et militaires dont il a besoin pour le bon gouvernement de l'Empire, comme aussi pour tous les règlements nouveaux et les modifications aux règlements existants que ces réformes comportent. En conséquence, il donne son adhésion aux mesures de réorganisation, de contrôle et de garantie financière que, après accord avec le Gouvernement marocain, le Gouvernement français croira devoir prendre à cet effet sous la réserve que l'action de la France sauvegardera au Maroc l'égalité économique entre les nations.

Au cas où la France serait amenée à préciser et à étendre son contrôle et sa protection, le Gouvernement Impérial allemand, reconnaissant pleine liberté d'action à la France, et sous la réserve que la liberté commerciale prévue par les traités antérieurs sera maintenue, n'y apportera aucun obstacle.

Il est entendu qu'il ne sera porté aucune entrave aux droits et actions de la Banque d'État du Maroc tels qu'ils ont été définis par l'Acte d'Algésiras.

Art. II. Dans cet ordre d'idées, il est entendu que le Gouvernement Impérial ne fera pas obstacle à ce que la France, après accord avec le Gouvernement marocain, procède aux occupations militaires du territoire marocain qu'elle jugera nécessaires au maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité des transactions commerciales, et à ce qu'elle exerce toute action de police sur terre et dans les eaux marocaines.

Art. III. Dès à présent, si Sa Majesté le Sultan du Maroc venait à confier aux agents diplomatiques et consulaires de la France la représentation et la protection des sujets et des intérêts marocains à l'étranger, le Gouvernement Impérial déclare qu'il n'y fera pas d'objection.

Si, d'autre part, Sa Majesté le Sultan du Maroc confiait au représentant de la France près du Gouvernement marocain le soin d'être son intermédiaire auprès des représentants étrangers, le Gouvernement allemand n'y ferait pas d'objection.

Art. IV. Le Gouvernement français déclare que, fermement attaché au principe de la liberté commerciale au Maroc, il ne se prêtera à aucune inégalité pas plus dans l'établissement des droits de douane, impôts et autres taxes, que dans l'établissement des tarifs de transport par voie ferrée, voie de navigation fluviale ou toute autre voie, et notamment dans toutes les questions de transit.

Le Gouvernement français s'emploiera également auprès du Gouvernement marocain afin d'empêcher tout traitement différentiel entre les ressortissants des différentes Puissances ; . . .

Art. V. [Exportation of minerals to be free.]

Art. VI. [Concessions for railways, &c.]

Art. VII. [No discrimination in regard to above.]

Art. VIII. [Annual report on such undertakings.]

Art. IX. Pour éviter, autant que possible, les réclamations diplomatiques, le Gouvernement français s'emploiera auprès du Gouvernement marocain afin que celui-ci défère à un arbitre désigné *ad hoc* pour chaque affaire, d'un commun accord, par le consul de France et par celui de la Puissance intéressée, ou, à leur défaut, par les deux Gouvernements, les plaintes portées par des ressortissants étrangers contre les autorités marocaines ou les agents agissant en tant qu'autorités marocaines, et qui n'auraient pu être réglées par l'intermédiaire du consul français et du consul du Gouvernement intéressé.

Cette procédure restera en vigueur jusqu'au jour où aura été institué un régime judiciaire inspiré des règles générales de législation des Puissances intéressées et destiné à remplacer, après entente avec elles, les tribunaux consulaires.

Art. X. [Rights of fishing.]

Art. XI. [New ports to be opened as required.]

Art. XII. [Lists of protected persons to be made.]

Art. XIII. Toutes clauses d'accord, convention, traité ou règlement qui seraient contraires aux précédentes stipulations sont et demeurent abrogées.

Art. XIV. Le présent accord sera communiqué aux autres Puissances signataires de l'Acte d'Algésiras, près desquelles les deux Gouvernements s'engagent à se prêter mutuellement appui pour obtenir leur adhésion.

Art. XV. [Ratifications.]

Fait à Berlin, le 4 novembre 1911, en double exemplaire.

JULES CAMBON.
KIDERLEN.

XIV.—Convention between France and Germany relating to their Possessions in Equatorial Africa.—Signed at Berlin, November 4, 1911[1]

(*Ratifications exchanged at Paris, March 12, 1912*)

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne et le Gouvernement de la République française, comme suite et complément de la Convention du 4 novembre 1911, relative au Maroc, et en raison des droits de protection reconnus à la France sur l'Empire chérifien, sont convenus de procéder à des échanges territoriaux dans leurs possessions de l'Afrique équatoriale et ont résolu de conclure une Convention à cet effet.

. . . . . .

Art. I. La France cède à l'Allemagne les territoires dont la limite est fixée comme il suit : . . . . .

Art. II. L'Allemagne cède à la France les territoires situés au nord de la limite actuelle des possessions françaises dans les territoires du Tchad et compris entre le Chari à l'est et le Logone à l'ouest . . . . .

XV.—Traité entre la France et le Maroc pour l'Établissement d'un Régime régulier et l'Introduction des Réformes nécessaires. Signé à Fez, le 30 mars 1912[2]

Le Gouvernement de la République française et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté chérifienne, soucieux d'établir au Maroc un régime régulier, fondé sur l'ordre intérieur et la sécurité générale, qui permette l'introduction des réformes et assure le développement du pays, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

Art. I. Le Gouvernement de la République française et Sa Majesté le Sultan sont d'accord pour instituer au Maroc un nouveau régime comportant les réformes administratives, judiciaires, scolaires, économiques, financières et militaires que le Gouvernement français jugera utile d'introduire sur le territoire marocain.

[1] B. and F. State Papers, vol. civ, p. 956. Given here because of its intimate connexion with the preceding, as shown in the preamble. The recovery by France of the ceded districts appears to release Germany from the compensatory recognition involved.

[2] B. and F. State Papers, vol. civ, p. 1023.

Ce régime sauvegardera la situation religieuse, le respect et le prestige traditionnel du Sultan, l'exercice de la religion musulmane et des institutions religieuses, notamment de celles des Habous. Il comportera l'organisation d'un Makhzen chérifien réformé.

Le Gouvernement de la République se concertera avec le Gouvernement espagnol au sujet des intérêts que ce Gouvernement tient de sa position géographique et de ses possessions territoriales sur la côte marocaine.

De même, la ville de Tanger gardera le caractère spécial qui lui a été reconnu et qui déterminera son organisation municipale.

Art. II. Sa Majesté le Sultan admet dès maintenant que le Gouvernement français procède, après avoir prévenue le Makhzen, aux occupations militaires du territoire marocain qu'il jugerait nécessaires au maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité des transactions commerciales et à ce qu'il exerce tout action de police sur terre et dans les eaux marocaines.

Art. III. Le Gouvernement de la République prend l'engagement de prêter un constant appui à Sa Majesté chérifienne contre tout danger qui menacerait sa personne ou son trône ou qui compromettrait la tranquillité de ses États. Le même appui sera prêté à l'héritier du trône et à ses successeurs.

Art. IV. Les mesures que nécessitera le nouveau régime de protectorat seront édictées, sur la proposition du Gouvernement français, par Sa Majesté chérifienne ou par les autorités auxquelles elle en aura délégué le pouvoir. Il en sera de même des règlements nouveaux et des modifications aux règlements existants.

Art. V. Le Gouvernement français sera représenté auprès de Sa Majesté chérifienne par un Commissaire Résident général, dépositaire de tous les pouvoirs de la République au Maroc, qui veillera à l'exécution du présent accord.

Le Commissaire Résident général sera le seul intermédiaire du Sultan auprès des représentants étrangers et dans les rapports que ces représentants entretiennent avec le Gouvernement marocain. Il sera, notamment, chargé de toutes les questions intéressant les étrangers dans l'Empire chérifien.

Il aura le pouvoir d'approuver et de promulguer, au nom du Gouvernement français, tous les décrets rendus par Sa Majesté chérifienne.

Art. VI. Les agents diplomatiques et consulaires de la France seront chargés de la représentation et de la protection des sujets et des intérêts marocains à l'étranger.

Sa Majesté le Sultan s'engage à ne conclure aucun acte ayant une caractère international sans l'assentiment préalable du Gouvernement de la République française.

Art. VII. Le Gouvernement de la République française et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté chérifienne se réservent de fixer d'un commun accord les bases d'une réorganisation financière qui, en respectant les droits conférés aux porteurs des titres des emprunts publics marocains, permette de garantir les engagements du Trésor chérifien et de percevoir regulièrement les revenus de l'Empire.

Art. VIII. Sa Majesté chérifienne s'interdit de contracter à l'avenir, directement ou indirectement, aucun emprunt public ou privé et d'accorder, sous une forme quelconque, aucune concession sans l'autorisation du Gouvernement français.

Art. IX. La présente Convention sera soumise à la ratification du Gouvernement de la République française et l'instrument de ladite ratification sera remis à Sa Majesté le Sultan dans le plus bref délai possible.

En foi de quoi les soussignés ont dressé le présent acte et l'ont revêtu de leurs cachets.

Fait à Fez, le 30 mars 1912.

(L.S.) Regnault.
(L.S.) Moulay Abd-el-Hafid.

XVI.—Convention entre l'Espagne et la France en vue de préciser la Situation respective des deux Pays à l'égard de l'Empire chérifien, et Protocole concernant le Chemin de Fer Tanger–Fez. Signée à Madrid, le 27 novembre 1912.[1]

(*Ratifications exchanged at Madrid, April 2, 1913*)

Le Président de la République française et Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, désireux de préciser la situation respective de la France et de l'Espagne à l'égard de l'Empire chérifien ; considérant, d'autre part, que la présente Convention leur

[1] B. and F. State Papers, vol. cvi, p. 1025.

offre une occasion propice d'affirmer leurs sentiments d'amitié réciproque et leur volonté de mettre en harmonie leurs intérêts au Maroc, ont nommé, à cet effet pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir : . . . . .

Lesquels, . . . , ont arrêté et signé les articles suivants :

Art. I. Le Gouvernement de la République française reconnaît que, dans la zone d'influence espagnole, il appartient à l'Espagne de veiller à la tranquillité de ladite zone et de prêter son assistance au Gouvernement marocain pour l'introduction de toutes les réformes administratives, économiques, financières, judiciaires, et militaires dont il a besoin, comme aussi pour tous les règlements nouveaux et les modifications aux règlements existants que ces réformes comportent, conformément à la déclaration franco-anglaise du 8 avril 1904, et à l'accord franco-allemand du 4 novembre 1911.

Les régions comprises dans la zone d'influence déterminée à l'article II resteront placées sous l'autorité civile et religieuse du Sultan, suivant les conditions du présent accord.

Ces régions seront administrées, sous le contrôle d'un haut commissaire espagnol, par un khalifa choisi par le Sultan sur une liste de deux candidats présentés par le Gouvernement espagnol. Les fonctions du khalifa ne seront maintenues ou retirées au titulaire qu'avec le consentement du Gouvernement espagnol.

Le khalifa résidera dans la zone d'influence espagnole et habituellement à Tétouan ; il sera pourvu d'une délégation générale du Sultan, en vertu de laquelle il exercera les droits appartenant à celui-ci.

Cette délégation aura un caractère permanent. En cas de vacance, les fonctions de khalifa seront, provisoirement, et d'office, remplis par le pacha de Tétouan.

Les actes de l'autorité marocaine dans la zone d'influence espagnole seront contrôlés par le Haut Commissaire espagnol et ses agents. Le haut commissaire sera le seul intermédiaire dans les rapports que le khalifa, en qualité de délégué de l'autorité impériale dans la zone espagnole, aura à entretenir avec les agents officiels étrangers, étant donné d'ailleurs qu'il ne sera pas dérogé à l'article V du traité franco-chérifien du 30 mars 1912.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne veillera à l'observation des traités, spécialement des clauses économiques

et commerciales insérées dans l'Accord franco-allemand du 4 novembre 1911.

Aucune responsabilité ne pourra être imputée au Gouvernement chérifien du chef de réclamations motivées par des faits qui se seraient produits sous l'administration du khalifa dans la zone d'influence espagnole.

Art. II.[1] [Precise delimitation of the Spanish zone.]

Art. III. Le Gouvernement marocain ayant, par l'article VIII du traité du 26 avril 1860, concédé à l'Espagne un établissement à Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña (Ifni), il est entendu que le territoire de cet établissement aura les limites suivantes : au nord, l'oued Bou Sedra, depuis son embouchure ; au sud, l'oued Noun, depuis son embouchure ; à l'est, une ligne distante approximativement de 25 kilom. de la côte.

Art. IV. [Method of delimitation.]

Art. V. L'Espagne s'engage à n'aliéner ni céder sous aucune forme, même à titre temporaire, ses droits dans tout ou partie du territoire composant sa zone d'influence.

Art. VI. Afin d'assurer le libre passage du détroit de Gibraltar, les deux Gouvernements conviennent de ne pas laisser élever de fortifications ou d'ouvrages stratégiques quelconques sur la partie de la côte marocaine visée par l'article VII de la déclaration franco-anglaise du 8 avril 1904, et par l'article XIV de la convention franco-espagnole du 3 octobre de la même année, et comprise dans les sphères d'influence respectives.

Art. VII. La ville de Tanger et sa banlieue seront dotées d'un régime spécial qui sera déterminé ultérieurement ; elles formeront une zone comprise dans les limites décrites ci-après : . . . . . .

Art. VIII. Les consulats, les écoles et tous les établissements français et espagnols actuellement existants au Maroc seront maintenus.

Les deux Gouvernements s'engagent à faire respecter la liberté et la pratique extérieure de tout culte existant au Maroc.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, en ce qui le concerne, fera en sorte que les privilèges religieux exercés actuellement par le clergé régulier et séculier espagnol ne subsistent dans la zone française. Toutefois, dans cette zone, les missions espagnoles conserveront leurs établissements et propriétés actuels, mais le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi

[1] See *Spanish Morocco*, No. 122 of this series.

d'Espagne ne s'opposera pas à ce que des religieux de nationalité française y soient affectés. Les nouveaux établissements que ces missions fonderaient seront confiés à des religieux français.

Art. IX. Aussi longtemps que le Chemin de Fer Tanger-Fez ne sera pas construit, il ne sera apporté aucune entrave au passage des convois de ravitaillement destinés au Maghzen, ni aux voyages des fonctionnaires chérifiens ou étrangers entre Fez et Tanger et inversement, non plus qu'au passage de leur escorte, de leurs armes et bagages, étant entendu que les autorités de la zone traversée auront été préalablement avisées. Aucune taxe ou aucun droit spécial de transit ne pourra être perçu pour ce passage.

Après la construction du chemin de fer Tanger–Fez, celui-ci pourra être utilisé pour ces transports.

Art. X. Les impôts et ressources de toutes sortes dans la zone espagnole seront affectés aux dépenses de ladite zone.

Art. XI. Le Gouvernement chérifien ne pourra être appelé à participer à aucun titre aux dépenses de la zone espagnole.

Art. XII. [Rights of investors in the loans of 1904 and 1910 within the Spanish zone.]

Art. XIII. D'autre part, il y a lieu d'assurer à la zone française et à la zone espagnole le produit revenant à chacune d'elles sur les droits de douane perçus à l'importation.

Les deux Gouvernements conviennent : . . . . .

Art. XVI. L'autonomie des zones d'influence française et espagnole dans l'Empire chérifien ne pouvant porter atteinte aux droits, prérogatives et privilèges concédés, conformément à l'Acte d'Algésiras, à la Banque d'État du Maroc, pour tout le territoire de l'Empire, par le Gouvernement marocain, la Banque d'État du Maroc continuera de jouir dans chacune des deux zones de tous les droits qu'elle tient des actes qui la régissent, sans diminution ni réserve. L'autonomie des deux zones ne pourra pas faire obstacle à son action et les deux Gouvernements faciliteront à la Banque d'État le libre et complet exercice de ses droits.

La Banque d'État du Maroc pourra, d'accord avec les deux Puissances intéressées, modifier les conditions de son fonctionnement en vue de les mettre en harmonie avec l'organisation territoriale de chaque zone. . . . . .

Afin de préciser et de compléter l'entente intervenue entre les deux Gouvernements et constatée par la lettre adressée le

23 février 1907 par le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de la République à l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne à Paris, le Gouvernement français s'engage, en ce qui concerne la zone espagnole, sous réserve des droits de la banque :

1° A n'appuyer aucune candidature auprès de la Banque d'État ;

2° A faire connaître à la Banque son désir de voir prendre en considération, pour les emplois de ladite zone, les candidatures de nationalité espagnole.

Réciproquement le Gouvernement espagnole s'engage en ce qui concerne la zone française, sous réserve des droits de la banque :

1° A n'appuyer aucune candidature auprès de la Banque d'État ;

2° A faire connaître à la banque son désir de voir prendre en considération, pour les emplois de ladite zone, les candidatures de nationalité française. . . .

Art. XVII. L'autonomie administrative des zones d'influence française et espagnole dans l'Empire chérifien ne pouvant porter atteinte aux droits, prérogatives et privilèges concédés, conformément à l'Acte général d'Algésiras, pour tout le territoire de l'Empire par le Gouvernement marocain, à la Société internationale de Régie coïntéressée des Tabacs au Maroc, ladite société continuera de jouir, dans chacune des deux zones, de tous les droits qu'elle tient des actes qui la régissent sans diminution ni réserve. L'autonomie des deux zones ne pourra pas faire obstacle à son action, et les deux Gouvernements lui faciliteront le libre et complet exercice de ses droits.

Les conditions actuelles de l'exploitation du monopole, et en particulier le tarif des prix de vente, ne pourront être modifiés que d'accord entre les deux Gouvernements. . . . .

Art. XVIII. [Moroccan representation on the Customs Committees, &c.]

Art. XIX. Le Gouvernement de la République française et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Catholique se concerteront en vue de :

1° Toutes les modifications qui devraient être apportées dans l'avenir aux droits de douane ;

2° L'unification des tariffs postaux et télégraphiques dans l'intérieur de l'Empire.

Art. XX. La ligne de Chemin de Fer Tanger–Fez sera con-

struite et exploitée dans les conditions déterminées par le protocole annexé à la présente Convention.

Art. XXI. Le Gouvernement de la République française et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Catholique s'engagent à provoquer la revision, d'accord avec les autres Puissances et sur la base de la Convention de Madrid, des listes et de la situation des protégés étrangers et des associés agricoles visés par les articles VIII et XVI de cette Convention.

Ils conviennent également de poursuivre auprès des Puissances signataires toute modification de la Convention de Madrid que comporteraient, le moment venu, le changement du régime des protégés et associés agricoles, et éventuellement l'abrogation de la partie de ladite Convention concernant les protégés et associés agricoles.

Art. XXII. Les sujets marocains originaires de la zone d'influence espagnole seront placés à l'étranger sous la protection des agents diplomatiques et consulaires de l'Espagne.

Art. XXIII. Pour éviter autant que possible les réclamations diplomatiques, les Gouvernements français et espagnol s'emploieront respectivement auprès du Sultan et de son khalifa pour que les plaintes portées par des ressortissants étrangers contre les autorités marocaines ou les personnes agissant en tant qu'autorités marocaines, et qui n'auraient pu être réglées par l'entremise du consul français ou espagnol et du consul du Gouvernement intéressé, soient déférées à un arbitre *ad hoc* pour chaque affaire, désigné d'un commun accord par le consul de France ou celui d'Espagne et par celui de la Puissance intéressée ou, à leur défaut, par les deux Gouvernements de ces consuls.

Art. XXIV. Le Gouvernement de la République française et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Catholique se réservent la faculté de procéder à l'établissement, dans leurs zones respectives, d'organisations judiciaires inspirées de leurs législations. Une fois ces organisations établies et les nationaux et protégés de chaque pays soumis, dans la zone de celui-ci, à la juridiction de ces tribunaux, le Gouvernement de la République française dans la zone d'influence espagnole, et le Governement de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, dans la zone d'influence française, soumettront également à cette juridiction locale leurs nationaux et protégés respectifs.

Tant que le paragraphe 3 de l'article XI de la Convention

de Madrid du 3 juillet 1880 sera en vigueur, la faculté qui appartient au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Sa Majesté chérifienne de connaître en appel des questions de propriété immobilière des étrangers fera partie, pour ce qui concerne la zone espagnole, de l'ensemble des pouvoirs délégués au khalifa.

Art. XXV. [Suppression of contraband.]

Art. XXVI. Les accords internationaux conclus à l'avenir par Sa Majesté chérifienne ne s'étendront à la zone d'influence espagnole qu'avec le consentement préalable du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne.

Art. XXVII. [The convention of February 26, 1904 (between France and Spain, for arbitration, B. and F. State Papers, vol. xcviii, p. 1180), renewed February 3, 1909, and the Convention of the Hague, October 18, 1907, to be applicable in case of differences of interpretation.]

Art. XXVIII. [This convention to supersede previous ones if contrary.]

Art. XXIX. La présente Convention sera notifiée aux Gouvernements signataires de l'Acte général de la Fédération internationale d'Algésiras.

Art. XXX. La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications en seront échangées à Madrid dans le plus bref délai.

En foi de quoi . . . . .

Fait en double expédition à Madrid, le 27 novembre 1912.

(L.S.) Geoffray.
(L.S.) Manuel Garcia Prieto.

AUTHORITIES

Historical

Annual bibliography (continuing Playfair and Brown from 1892) in *Annales de Géographie*.

Albin, Pierre. *Le Coup d'Agadir: origines et développement de la crise de 1911*. Paris, 1912.

Bernard, Augustin. *Les Confins algéro-marocains*. Paris, 1911.

—— *Le Maroc*. 4th ed., Paris, 1916, with appendix separately issued, *La France au Maroc*. Paris, 1917.

Conférences franco-marocaines (publication du gouvernement marocain), 1916.

Doutté, Édouard. *Missions au Maroc. En tribu*. Paris, 1914.

Foucauld, C. de. *Reconnaissance au Maroc*. Paris, 1888.

Gourdin, André. *La Politique française au Maroc*. Paris, 1906.

Lyautey, Général Hubert. *Rapport général sur la Situation du Protectorat du Maroc au 31 juillet 1914* (with preface bringing the account down to date of issue). Rabat, 1916.

Maurice, Louis. *La Politique marocaine de l'Allemagne*. 7th edition. Paris, 1916.

Mévil, André. *De la Paix de Francfort à la Conférence d'Algésiras*. Paris, 1909.

Morel, E. D. *Morocco in Diplomacy*. London, 1912 (contains useful documents).

Piquet, Victor. *Le Maroc*. Paris, 1917.

Playfair, Sir R. L., and Brown, R. *A Bibliography of Morocco*. London, 1892. (Part 4 of *A Bibliography of the Barbary States*.)

Segonzac, R. de, Marquis. *Voyages au Maroc* (1899–1901). Paris, 1903.

—— *Au Cœur de l'Atlas. Mission au Maroc* (1904–5). Paris, 1910.

TARDIEU, ANDRÉ. *Questions diplomatiques de 1904.* Paris, 1905.

—— *La Conférence d'Algésiras : histoire diplomatique de la crise marocaine, 15 janvier—7 avril 1906.* 3rd edition, with continuation to 1909. Paris, 1909.

—— *Le Mystère d'Agadir.* Paris, 1912.

Periodicals

Archives marocaines (from 1902).

L'Afrique française.

Parliamentary reports on budgets, loans, &c.

ECONOMIC

British Diplomatic and Consular Reports : *Morocco.* London, 1913, 1914, 1915. *Morocco. Consular District of Casablanca.* London, 1913.

BERNARD, AUGUSTIN. *Le Maroc.* 4th edition, Paris, 1916.

BERNARD, FRANÇOIS. *Le Maroc économique et agricole.* Paris, 1917.

BESNARD, RENÉ, and AYMARD, CAMILLE. *L Œuvre française au Maroc.* Paris, 1914.

LA REVELIÈRE, COMTE DE. *Les Énergies françaises au Maroc.* Paris, 1917.

LYAUTEY, GÉNÉRAL HUBERT. *Rapport général sur la Situation du Protectorat du Maroc au 31 juillet 1914.* Rabat, 1916.

PIQUET, VICTOR. *Le Maroc.* Paris, 1917.

Rabat-Salé et la Région. Ouvrage publié par le Comité d'Initiative du Commerce et de l'Industrie de Rabat-Salé. Rabat, 1917

TALIB 'ABD AL SALAM. *L'Organisation financière de l'Empire marocain.* Paris, 1911.

MAPS

Of several sheets of the War Office map of Africa (G.S.G.S. 1539 ; scale 1 : 1,000,000) which cover Morocco, only three (Nos. 3, 10, 11, old numbering) are as yet published. Morocco is also partially covered by the following War Office maps : 'Fez, Town and Environs of,' G.S.G.S. 921, scale 1 : 21,120, in one sheet, revised to 1909 ; 'Melilla and Adjacent Country,' G.S.G.S. 1020, scale 1 : 25,000. revised to 1906 : 'Straits of Gibraltar,' G.S.G.S. 2920, scale 1 : 200 000 in one sheet, 1919

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY H. M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased through any Bookseller, or directly from
H. M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :—
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C. 2, and
28 ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1 ;
37 PETER STREET, MANCHESTER ;
1 ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF ;
23 FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH ;
or from E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1920.

Price 2/- net.