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HISTORICAL SECTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—No. 122

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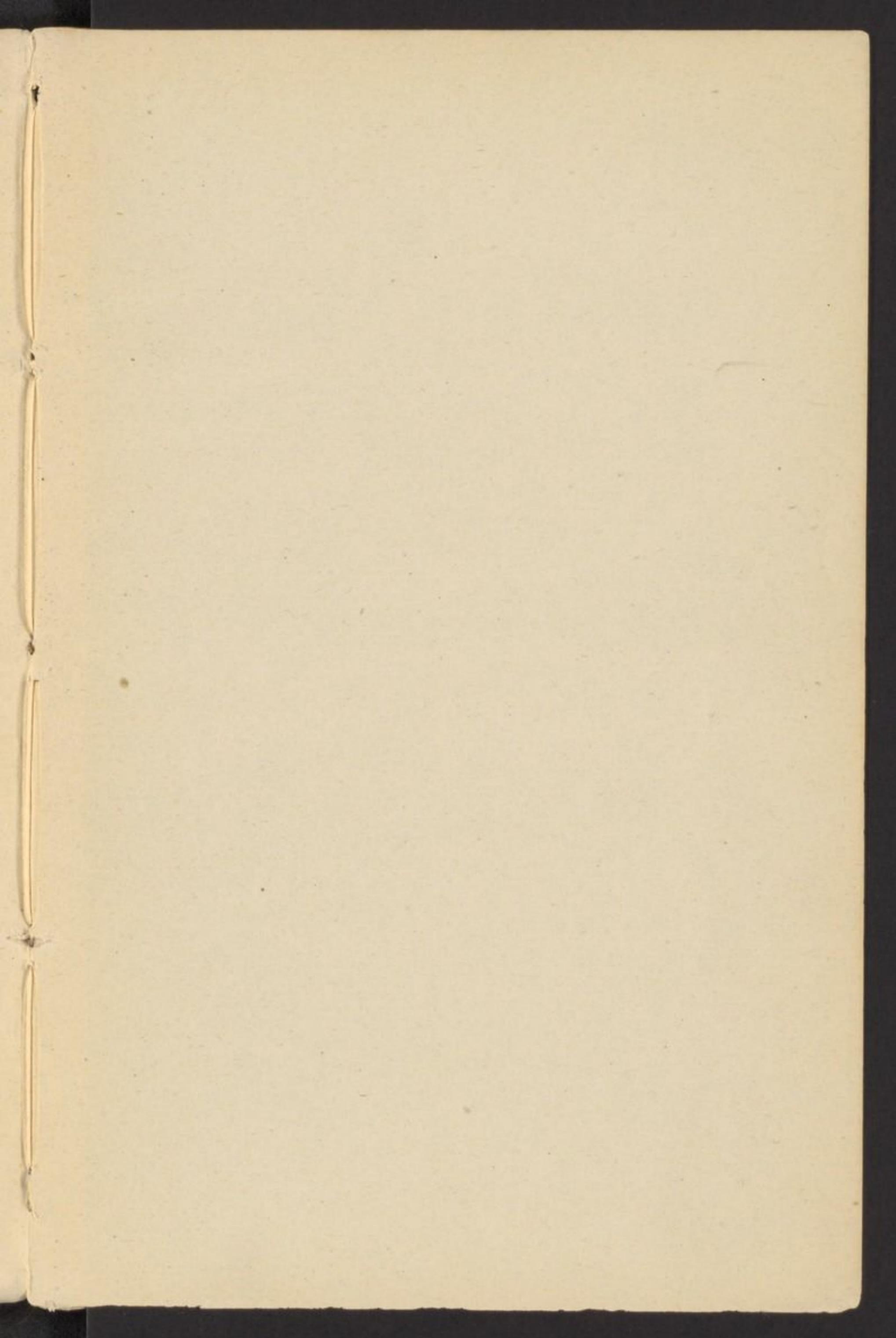
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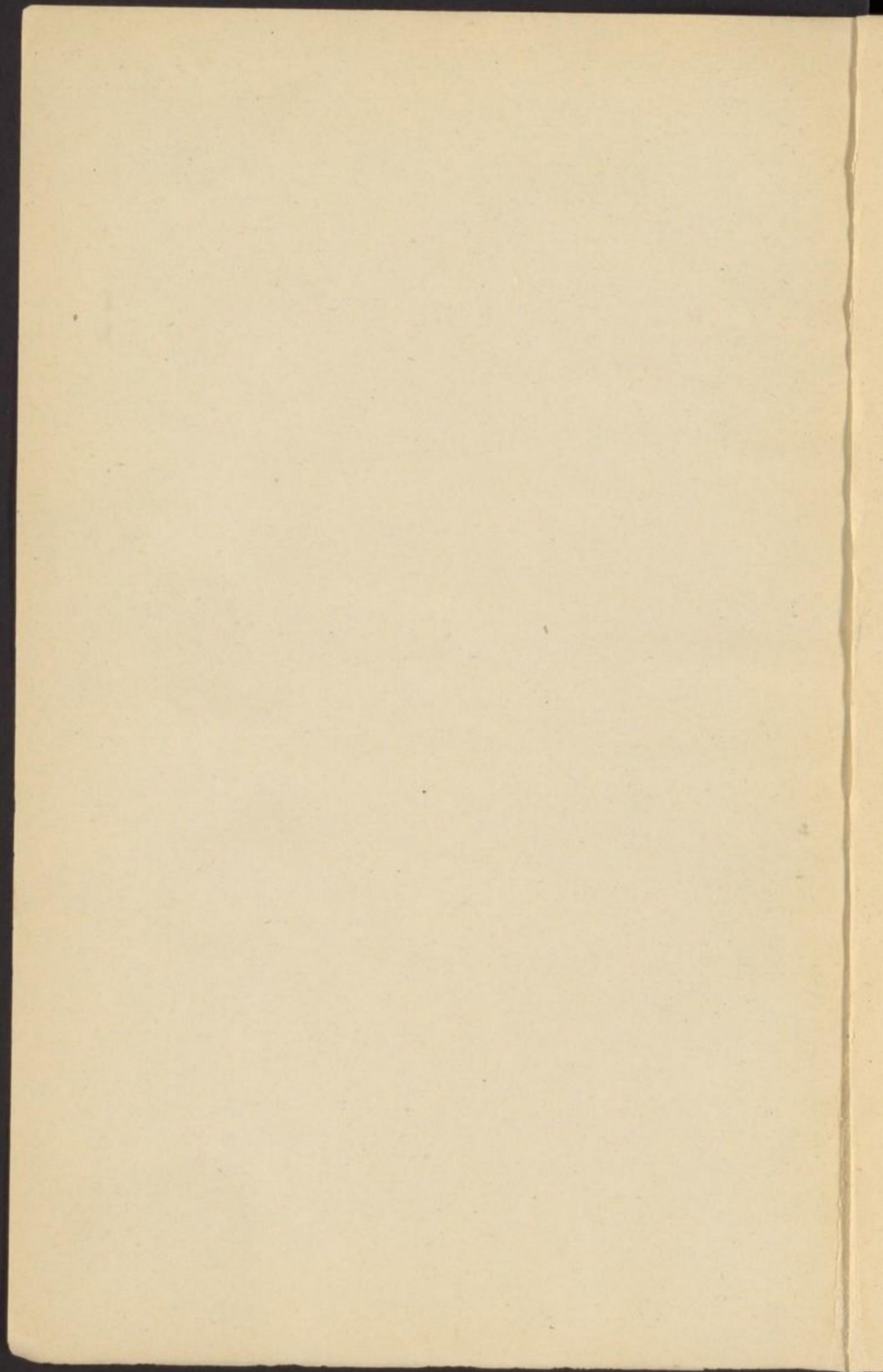


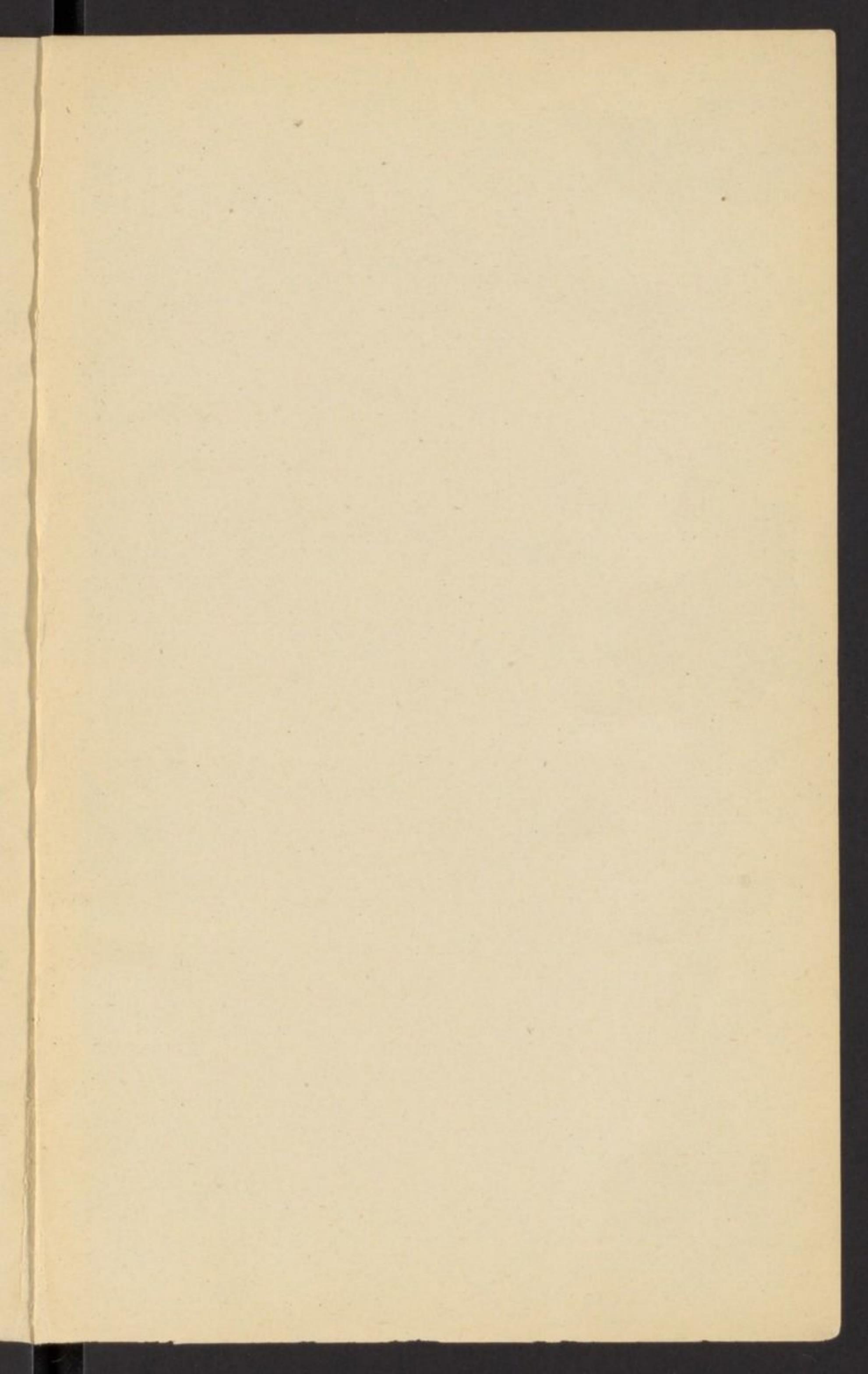


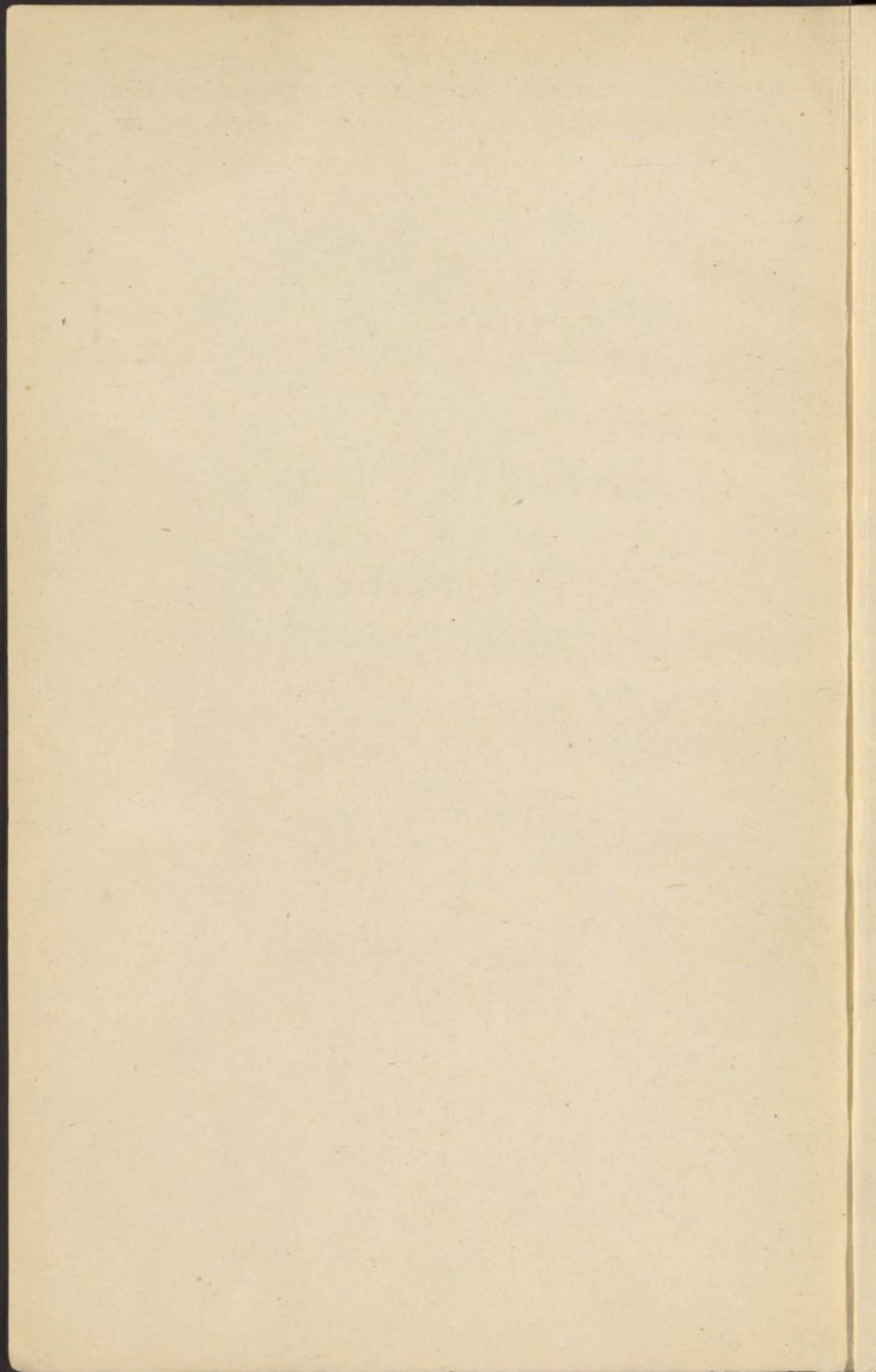
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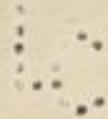
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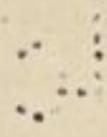
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Editorial Note.

IN the spring of 1917 the Foreign Office, in connection 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 enquiries 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.

maB 3/1/21

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.

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I. GEOGRAPHY PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL

THERE are two Spanish zones in Morocco, the first, in the north, consisting of the Mediterranean coast and its hinterland (the Rif and the greater part of the Jebala); the second, in the south-west, consisting of an enclave on the Atlantic coast, surrounding the town of Ifni. Immediately south of the Wad Draa, which forms the southern limit of Morocco, extends the Spanish Colony of the Rio de Oro, or Spanish Sahara (see No. 124 of this series).

NORTHERN ZONE

(1) POSITION AND FRONTIERS

Spain has had settlements on the Mediterranean coast of Africa for several centuries; but the limits of her present sphere of influence in this region were fixed by the Franco-Spanish Agreement of 1904, modified by that of 1912. In the east the boundary between the French and Spanish zones is formed by the Wad Muluya as far as a point in the neighbourhood of Meshra Klila, whence the line runs to Jebel Beni Hassen, in that part of the Rif mountains which separates the basins of the Muluya and the Innawen from that of the Kert. From here the boundary runs west to the Waghra (Warra, Werra, Wergha), keeping to the north of Jemaa Shurfa Tafraut, and thence following the heights to the north of the Waghra to about $5^{\circ} 20'$ west longitude. Here it turns north, and keeps fifteen miles or more to the east of the route from Fez (*via* Wazzan) to El-Ksar El-Kebir (Alcazar), until it

strikes the Lekkus (Lukkus), the valley of which it follows as far as the boundary between the Sarsar and Tlig tribes. Thence it passes to the south of Jebel Ghani, and, striking the parallel of 35° north latitude between Mgaria and Sidi Slama, follows it to the Atlantic coast.

The limits of the Tangier zone, which is excluded from the present survey, were likewise defined by the Agreement of 1912. On the east the boundary consists of a line from the Punta Altares to the Wad es-Seghir, so drawn as to separate El-Fahs from the tribes of the Aujera and Wad Ras, and on the south of the courses of the Wad es-Seghir, Mharhar, and Tzahadartz.

(2) SURFACE, COAST, AND RIVER SYSTEM

Surface

The northern zone of Spanish Morocco consists of a narrow coastal strip of fairly high ground, behind which rise the mountains of the Rif and Jebala systems. The ranges follow the line of the coast, running first in a southerly and then in an east-southeasterly direction. The mountain country is very little known—indeed, large portions of it are unexplored—and is peopled by various wild tribes.

A full description of the surface of the country will be found in *French Morocco*, No. 101 of this series.

Coast

The northern coastline of the Spanish zone lies along the Mediterranean, but on the west, as far south as 35° north latitude (i.e., rather to the south of the Wad Lekkus), the country faces the Atlantic. The coast is very little indented, and there are few good harbours. The promontory of Gelaya (Geliya, Guelaïa) or Ras Wark, ending in Cape Tres Forcas, is, however, a noticeable feature, and the town of Melilla occupies an important and commanding position on it.

Some 50 miles to the west of the promontory is the bay of Alhucemas. From this point the coast describes a wide curve, and runs in a north-westerly direction as far as Ceuta, which is situated immediately opposite Gibraltar, thence westward as far as Tangier. At Cape Spartel the Atlantic coastline begins, and runs generally south-south-west. The most important port on the Atlantic seaboard is Laraish (El-Araish).

There is a string of small islands along the Mediterranean coast, several of which are used as penal settlements.

River System

The most important river flowing into the Mediterranean is the Wad Muluya, whose lower waters lie within Spanish Morocco. It enters the sea about 50 miles to the east of Melilla. On the Atlantic seaboard the chief Spanish river is the Wad Lekkus, which forms for a part of its course the boundary between the French and Spanish spheres of influence. It reaches the Atlantic at Laraish.

Fuller details will be found in *French Morocco*, No. 101 of this series.

(3) CLIMATE

The northern part of the zone shares the Mediterranean climate, although it appears that there is in general a considerable rainfall, which rapidly decreases inland. The western region is under the influence of the winds from the Atlantic, and the climate is in general cool and pleasant, with an abundant rainfall (see *French Morocco*, No. 101 of this series, p. 7). Meteorological data are, however, almost entirely lacking.

(4) SANITARY CONDITIONS

See *French Morocco*, No. 101 of this series, p. 8.

(5) RACE AND LANGUAGE

The original inhabitants of Morocco were the Berbers, who form everywhere the greater part of the population. At the present time, however, the population is very mixed, and the Spanish zone contains very large numbers of Arabs and Jews. The various racial elements are fully described in *French Morocco*, No. 101 of this series, pp. 9-12.

The tribes of the Spanish zone are fierce and unsubdued, and have shown intense hostility to their rulers. Travelling is in many parts almost impossible.

(6) POPULATION

The native population of the Spanish zone and the Tangier territory is roughly estimated at one million; but all figures are merely conjectural. Some parts, chiefly in the west, are fairly densely peopled, such as the districts round Tetuan and Wazzan (Wesan), as is also the Gelaya peninsula in the Rif district.

The distribution and density of the population are fully discussed in *French Morocco*, No. 101 of this series, pp. 12-13.

Towns

The most important towns of the district are six in number.

Melilla has been a Spanish possession since 1597, and occupies an important strategic position on the Gelaya peninsula. The population in 1910 was 41,000.¹

Tetuan, an old native town, lies twenty-five miles south of Ceuta. The population in 1917 was 40,000.¹

Ceuta, which is opposite Gibraltar, has a modern port and harbour. In 1917 the population was 23,907.¹

Laraish (Laraiche, Larash, El-Araish, El-Arish) is at the mouth of the Wad Lekkus, and has considerable trade. In 1915 its population was 15,000, including many Spanish and Portuguese Jews and a garrison.

¹ Including the garrison.

El-Ksar El-Kebir (Alcazar) is on the right bank of the Lekkus, about eighteen miles south-east of Laraish, and has a population of 8,000-9,000, of whom 2,000-3,000 are Jews and about 250 Europeans. There is a garrison.

Arzila is a small port, with a bad anchorage, on the Atlantic coast, about twenty miles north of Laraish. In 1913 it had a population of 2,000, not counting the garrison.

In addition to these towns there are a number of Spanish military posts in the Rif, such as Selwan and Ain-Zayo, and the *presidios*, or penal settlements, on the islands off the Mediterranean coast. There are a few native ports or markets, such as Aduz and Mestassa, on the Rif coast, and Midher Tafersit, further inland, to the west of Selwan. In the Jebala is the sacred town of Sheshawan (Spanish, Xexauen), which is almost unknown to Europeans.

SOUTH-WESTERN ZONE; IFNI

The Moroccan Government ceded to Spain in 1860 the port and territory of Ifni, identified by Spain, though incorrectly, with her ancient possession of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña. By the Franco-Spanish Agreement of 1912 the limits of this zone were declared to be on the north the Wad Bu Sedra, and on the south the Wad Nun, for a distance inland of fifteen miles (25 km.) from the coast.

Information about Ifni is very scanty, and its occupation by Spain is purely nominal. The district is said to have an area of about 965 square miles, and its population is about 20,000. Another estimate gives the area as about 730 square miles. The inhabitants belong to the Ait Bu Amran, a confederation of Shluh (Berber) tribes. The district contains several small harbours and villages, among them being Ifni, Wizzeg, Areksis, Amezduz, and Ali Ahmed. Fishing is carried on¹, and dates and garden produce are grown.

¹ Cf. *Spanish Sahara*, No. 124 of this series, p. 26.

II. POLITICAL HISTORY

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

- 1597 Seizure of Melilla by the Lord Lieutenant of Andalusia.
- 1844 Occupation of the Zafarinas.
- 1859-60 Spanish hostilities with Morocco.
- 1860 Treaty of Tetuan between Spain and Morocco (May 26).
- 1861 Further treaty between Spain and Morocco (October 30).
- 1862 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and Morocco (April 2).
- 1880 Conference and Convention of Madrid.
- 1893 Attack on Melilla.
- 1904 Settlement between Great Britain and France.
Convention between France and Spain (October 3).
- 1905 German Emperor visits Tangier. Agreement between Spain and France.
- 1906 Conference of Algeciras.
- 1907 Anglo-Spanish and Franco-Spanish Agreements. Murder of French and Spanish workmen at Casablanca.
- 1909 Agreement between France and Germany
- 1910 Treaty with Morocco.
- 1911 Crisis of Agadir.
- 1912 Treaty between France and Spain (November 27).

(1) EARLY RELATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO

SINCE 1898, the colonial interests of Spain have been almost entirely confined to Morocco, or to negotiations with other European Powers which have been interested in the fate of that country.

When the Morocco question became acute, the Spaniards possessed a few ports on the coast. The most important of these, Ceuta, had originally belonged to Portugal, but had remained in the hands of Spain when the temporary union of the two countries was terminated by the revolt of the Portuguese in 1640. The first Spanish hold on the coast was acquired in

1597, when the Lord Lieutenant of Andalusia seized Melilla on behalf of the Catholic sovereigns. At subsequent dates, and with various fortunes, the Spaniards have held, have lost and regained, or have lost for good, a number of ports on the African shore, which for a long time included Oran, and for one short interval Algiers. The minor object of these occupations was to put a stop to African piracy; the major was to secure bases for that conquest of Northern Africa which Queen Isabella had wished to undertake after the conquest of Granada.

Circumstances diverted the energies of Spain in other directions, but she retained possession of a string of *presidios*.¹ One of them—the Chaferina, or Zafarina Islands—was not occupied till 1844. Throughout the whole eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth, there never was a time when every one of these ports, with the possible exception of Ceuta, which is a fortress of some strength, could not have been conquered by any Sultan of Morocco who had provided himself with a good train of artillery and a few European mercenaries to drill his gunners.

There were times when the Spanish Government seriously thought of selling the lesser *presidios*, or even of evacuating them as useless and costly. The only ports which have been consistently held are Ceuta, then, going eastward, the Peñon (rock) de Velez de la Gomera, and Alhucemas; on the eastern side of Cape Tres Forcas, Melilla, and since 1844 the Zafarinas at the mouth of the Wad Muluya. These ports, whether placed on the mainland, as are Ceuta and Melilla, or on islets like the Peñon and Alhucemas, have some conditions in common. They lie at the foot of the northern mountain barrier of Morocco, and no one of them affords a convenient access to the interior of the

¹ A word which, properly speaking, means garrisons, but has come to mean jails, the garrison towns being used as penal settlements.

country. The power of the Spaniards was limited to their own walls.

Commercially the ports were of no value. They were not even good harbours. The best of them, Ceuta, is a safe anchorage only in westerly winds, and could not be made secure in winds from the north and east, except by the construction of a costly mole. The lagoon lying to the south of Melilla—called by the Spaniards the *Mar Chica* (Little Sea)—has been turned into a landlocked harbour, but it does not give access to a productive country; the richer parts of Morocco lie to the south of the Atlas Range.

Yet, with all these defects, and though they were always a burden, the *presidios* have had a more than sentimental value for Spain. Towards the middle of the nineteenth century they began to be looked upon as starting-points for a conquest of the back country. Spaniards, having seen the French establish themselves in Algiers and then extend their authority over Oran and Tlemcen, began to think of following their example in Morocco.

(2) RECENT RELATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO

The recent history of Spain's connection with Morocco dates from 1847, when the possessions in Africa were erected into a Captain-Generalship, and a firmer line was taken with the Riffian tribes, who were incessantly attacking either the *presidios* themselves or the belts of land adjoining them which the Spaniards claimed to hold in full sovereignty. At Melilla this region was a space as wide as the range of a twenty-four pounder. Treaties made with the Sultan of Morocco were rarely respected by him, and the local tribes paid no attention to them at all. The chronic hostilities never went beyond plundering raids on the part of the Riffians or piratical attacks on small Spanish trading craft, and, on the part of the Spanish, punitive expeditions, which were not always

successful, and never produced a lasting effect. The disturbed condition of Spain herself after the Vicálvaro Pronunciamiento in 1854 rendered the pursuit of any definite policy impossible.

When Spain had settled down again, the Ministry of O'Donnell resolved to force on a general settlement with Morocco. So soon as it found itself threatened with a regular war, the Sultan's Government promised compensation for outrages and securities for the future. But a war was thought to be desirable for political reasons in Spain. The better discipline and arms of the Spanish troops enabled them to inflict a series of defeats on the armed mobs opposed to them in 1859 and 1860. Yet their victories brought them no real advantage, and that for a reason which might have been foreseen.

Treaties between Spain and Morocco.—When it was seen that the Spanish Government was resolved to go to war with the Sultan, Lord John Russell warned O'Donnell in the most explicit terms that Spain would not be allowed to occupy Tangier at all, nor Tetuan permanently, though it might retain a hold on the town for a time as a guarantee for the payment of an indemnity. By the terms of the Treaty of Tetuan (May 26, 1860) Spain secured possession of the Sierra Bullones near Ceuta (Articles II and III); the Sultan promised to appoint a Kaid to keep order on the frontier (Article VI); Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña on the Atlantic Coast was ceded to Spain (Article VIII); the Sultan also promised to pay an indemnity of \$20,000,000, and to leave Tetuan as a pledge in the possession of Spain until the debt had been paid (Article IX); and to receive a Spanish diplomatic agent. On October 30, 1861, another treaty was signed, which slightly modified that of 1860. The Sultan's Government had by this time paid \$10,000,000 of the indemnity. It was now arranged that Tetuan should remain in the hands of the Spaniards, and that they should take half of the Customs till the whole debt had been discharged.

These Treaties of Peace and Amity were followed by a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation (April 2, 1862). By this treaty, which annulled all earlier compacts, Spain secured the right to appoint consuls (Article II), and a Chargé d'Affaires (Article III); freedom of travel for all Spaniards (Article IV); the right to purchase and sell land (Article V); jurisdiction for Consular Courts in all cases arising between Spaniards, or between Spaniards and natives (Articles IX to XVI); freedom of intercourse in trade (Article XLIV). The rights and obligations of Spanish vessels visiting Moroccan ports were defined (Articles XXVII to XL); and the fisheries were also regulated (Articles LVII to LX).

These treaties did but little to improve the relations between the parties. The war in Africa was soon followed by the rapid decline of the Government of Isabella II and the Revolution of 1868, the difficulties about the succession to the throne, the revolt of Cuba, and civil war in Spain. No consistent policy could be followed in Africa. The old conflicts with the Riffians and other tribes on the borders of the Spanish reservations revived. Nor were they ever abated by the endless exchange of notes between the Governments at Madrid and Fez.

(3) RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE

While Spain was recovering from the disorders of the revolutionary years 1868-75, and again during the final rebellion of Cuba and the war with the United States in 1898, she was unable to do more than hold her ground in Africa. In 1880 a Conference of the Powers assembled at Madrid to discuss the vexed question of the conditions under which subjects of the Sultan might be taken under the protection of the representatives of foreign Powers in Morocco; and by the Convention of July 3, 1880,¹ close restrictions were imposed to prevent abuse of this right. This Convention was an

¹ See Appendix, p. 34.

amplification of a similar Agreement between France and Morocco, dated August 19, 1863.¹ The change in the relations between Morocco and Spain which has been brought about in recent years has been due to the action of other Powers—partly to the interference of Germany, but far more to the policy of France and that of the British Empire. In so far as Spain is concerned, her share has been that, whereas twenty years ago she was still the possessor of a few fortified points on the south side of the Straits of Gibraltar, she is now in charge of the rugged mountain country lying north of an irregular line drawn from a point on the coast opposite the Zafarina Islands in the Mediterranean to another on the Atlantic just below El-Araish, which the Spaniards call Laraish.

Spain would have done nothing of her own free will to hasten the development of a crisis. She was too conscious of her inability to assume the burden of controlling even the least unmanageable parts of Morocco to wish to see the break-up of the Moorish Sultanate. When, in 1893, the tribes near Melilla made an attack in which General Margallo was killed, and the safety of the *presidio* was threatened, the Government at Madrid was indeed driven to act. But it was hampered by trouble in Cuba, and had great difficulty in collecting 21,000 partially trained men, who were placed under command of Captain-General Martinez Campos. The wish of the Spanish Government was to avoid a war; and it was much gratified when the British and French Governments persuaded the Sultan to pay an indemnity for the outrages committed by his nominal subjects.

Negotiations with France.—After the alarm of 1893 the Spaniards continued to hope for the maintenance of the *status quo*. When the steady progress of dissolution in Morocco made it daily more clear that things could not remain as they were, the Government

¹ Printed in B. and F. State Papers, 1874-75, p. 734.

at Madrid was glad to accept friendly offers from France in 1902. Sagasta, who was then Prime Minister, and his Foreign Minister, the Duke of Almodóvar, agreed to a delimitation of spheres of influence which would have left Spain with a right of control over the north of Morocco, including Fez. Sagasta professed himself satisfied that he had secured all that Spain could reasonably hope to obtain. But this partition was not acceptable to the Conservative parties led by Silvela and Maura. They criticized it on two grounds: because it gave to Spain only the poorest and most turbulent part of Morocco, and would impose a burden too heavy to be borne by her embarrassed finances; and because the separate arrangement with France might offend England. The negotiations were dropped in February 1903, and the partition was never effected.

The marriage of Alfonso XIII in 1906 brought Spain into the most friendly relations with Britain, and the settlement of a variety of outstanding questions between the British and the French Governments in 1904 had brought another change most advantageous to Spain. As Britain and France were now acting together, and both were well disposed to Spain, the interests of the last named were in no danger.

Convention of 1904.—Negotiations were resumed by France and Spain immediately after the conclusion of the Franco-British Agreement of April 1904. They were concluded on October 3 by a public and a secret Convention. While the former professed to aim at the maintenance of the existing state of affairs in Morocco, the latter, which was revealed only in 1911, prepared for a partition of Morocco whenever the preservation of the independence of the Sultanate should become impossible. The negotiators, M. Delcassé on behalf of France, and Señor Leon y Castillo on behalf of Spain, endeavoured to provide for every conceivable contingency, subject to the obligation which France had assumed by her agreement with the British Government to maintain due respect for the geographical position of

Spain and her claims on the coast of Morocco. As the course of events brought about conditions which the negotiators had not foreseen, the Convention was not carried out; but it became the basis of all future negotiations between the parties.

By the second article of the Convention, the sphere of influence of Spain was fixed by the following delimitation:—

“ Partant de l'embouchure de la Moulouia dans la mer Méditerranée, la ligne visée ci-dessus remontera le thalweg de ce fleuve jusqu'à l'alignement de la crête des hauteurs les plus rapprochées de la rive gauche de l'oued Defla. De ce point et sans pouvoir en aucun cas couper la course de la Moulouia, la ligne de démarcation gagnera aussi directement que possible la ligne du faite séparant les bassins de la Moulouia et de l'oued Inaouen de celui de l'oued Kert, puis elle continuera vers l'ouest par la ligne du faite séparant les bassins de l'oued Inaouen et de l'oued Sebou de ceux de l'oued Kert et de l'oued Ouergha pour gagner par la crête la plus septentrionale El Djebel Moulai Bou Chta. Elle remontera ensuite vers le nord en se tenant à une distance d'au moins 25 kilom. à l'est de la route de Fez à Ksar-el-Kebir par Ouezzan jusqu'à la rencontre de l'oued Loukkos ou Oued-el-Kous, dont elle descendra le thalweg jusqu'à une distance de 5 kilom. en aval du croisement de cette rivière avec la route précitée de Ksar-el-Kebir par Ouezzan. De ce point elle gagnera aussi directement que possible le rivage de l'océan Atlantique au-dessus de la lagune de Ez Zerga.”

Within this sphere of influence, as explained in the same article, Spain had the right to watch over public order and to “ provide assistance ” for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which might be required.

(4) RECENT HISTORY

German Action; Conference of Algeciras.—The provisions of the Convention became known in Germany; and in March 1905 the Emperor intervened by his visit to Tangier. The French Government was then plunged into the crisis which led to the retirement of M. Delcassé. The Spanish and French attempt to come

to an agreement merged in the general European discussion at the Conference of Algeciras (1906). Spain had bound herself by an agreement made on September 1, 1905, to act in harmony with France. The Spanish Ministers were induced by the German Government to accept a proposal to extend the sphere of their police supervision in Moroccan ports. But, after some delicate negotiations, the Spanish Government was persuaded to undertake the task of policing Tetuan and Laraish, and to share with France the duty of keeping order at Casablanca, on the understanding that the senior officer was to be a Spaniard. The Anglo-Spanish and Franco-Spanish Agreements of May 26, 1907, seemed to confirm the harmony of the three Powers.

Convention of November 27, 1912.—When negotiations were again opened between France and Spain, it was long before a settlement was reached. The Ministry of Señor Canalejas was in chronic difficulties; and, indeed, neither Government was free from embarrassment. Twelve months were needed to draft and complete the Convention which finally placed their relations on a definite footing.

The Convention, which supersedes all earlier settlements, was finally settled by the patient labours of M. Geoffray, French Ambassador in Madrid, and the Spanish Secretary of State, Señor Garcia Prieto. It slightly modified the limits of the Spanish sphere of influence. The second article defined the French and Spanish spheres. France recognised the obligation of Spain to maintain order and assist the Moroccan Government within her zone, and agreed to the appointment of a Spanish High Commissioner to control the actions of the Sultan's Khalifa, who was to be chosen from two candidates nominated by the Spanish Government (Article I). Article III confirmed and defined Spanish possession of an area ceded by the Sultan of Morocco to Spain in 1860 "close to Santa Cruz la Pequeña" [*sic*], under Article VIII of the Treaty of Tetuan. The centre of this area is at Ifni. Spain pledged herself not to alienate her rights within the

zone (V). Financial provisions for the Spanish zone were defined (IX-XIII). Natives of Morocco abroad belonging to the Spanish zone were placed under the protection of the Spanish diplomatic and consular agents (XXII). The two Powers reserved the right to found Law Courts, in which event Spaniards were to submit to the French Court in the French zone, and *vice versa* (XXIV).

The Convention was accompanied by a protocol concerning the Tangier-Fez Railway, which laid down the conditions under which that line should be constructed and financed. The constitution of the company, the concessions to be made to it, and the conditions under which it was to operate were defined, with provisions for close co-operation between the two Governments.

III. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

(A) MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

(1) INTERNAL

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

THERE appears to have been little road-construction done by Spain within the zone assigned to her by the Franco-Spanish Agreement of 1904. Advice and suggestions have not been lacking on the part of her own publicists, but Spanish public opinion has never supported or encouraged the central authorities in any effective measures where Morocco has been concerned.

At the beginning of the year 1913 a Royal Decree and Order appeared in the Madrid "Official Gazette," making financial provision for the construction of roads to link up the isolated municipalities and *presidios* on the Moroccan coast. Part of the funds for this purpose was to be furnished by the Sultan's Treasury, part by the Spanish municipalities, and the balance was to be contributed in the form of a parliamentary grant-in-aid from Madrid.

In the French zone a considerable network of roads is under construction, and Spanish co-operation is alone necessary in order to open up the Moroccan interior to the trade of all the Atlantic ports, both French and Spanish. One of these roads runs southward from Rabat-Salee *via* Casablanca to Mazagan, thence to Saffi and Mogador. A northern extension is in process of construction from Rabat-Salee to El-Ksar El-Kebir

(Alcazar), where it meets the road which leads northward from Fez. To serve any useful purpose the roads running northward from Rabat-Salee and Fez must be continued into the Spanish zone, at least as far as Laraish, if not onward by the Atlantic coast to Tangier. Motor cars were in 1917 running over the completed sections of the road from Rabat towards Tangier, which they were able to reach by using certain bridle-paths recently made passable by the Spanish authorities.

The principal routes of commercial importance in the Spanish Protectorate are those from the Mediterranean ports to the two capitals of the Sultanate, Fez and Marrakesh. One runs from Melilla towards Taza (150-160 kilometres). It passes along the valley of the Kert, across the Beni-benhali Mountains into Msun. Drinking water is abundant on this section, but the tribes of the district are turbulent and hostile. From Msun there are three routes to Fez. Of these the northern, passing some 15 kilometres to the north-east of Taza, though the longest, is the safest and easiest. Its length is 145 kilometres. The second also passes to the north of Taza, by Wada and Meknassa, and the third, the shortest of all (125 kilometres), follows the right bank of the Innawen. The last route was said in 1905 to be rough in all seasons and impassable in winter. A route from Peñon de Velez de la Gomera southwards is known to exist, but as the country is difficult and the tribes are hostile, it is not used. A much better route is that from Alhucemas; but opinions differ as to the attitude of the inhabitants of the country through which it passes. They used to maintain a rebellious attitude towards the Sultan, but were subjugated by his military forces and have not repeated their offences; towards Spain their bearing has been one of complete indifference rather than ill-will. Could the tribes be trusted not to molest traders, the track would afford a very attractive route, not more than 250 kilometres long, from the coast to Fez. Alhucemas, furthermore, has the advantage of being nearer to Malaga by sea than any other port of Spanish Morocco.

(b) Rivers

The most important river in the territory is the *Muluya*, which forms the eastern boundary of the Spanish Protectorate. Although it is a large stream rising far in the interior, it requires extensive canalization before it can be made accessible to any but small craft. It is at present navigable at high tide for small local traffic for about 50 kilometres from its mouth. In the last 200 kilometres of its course it has a fall of 250 metres and consequently a very strong current.

The *Martil* is navigable by vessels of light draught to 2.4 kilometres from the coast; the bar at its mouth is occasionally dry, but normally is covered at low tide by nearly a metre of water. The town of Tetuan is about 7 miles up the river, but Martil, the port at the mouth, is also sometimes given this name.

The *Lekkus* (or *Lukkus*) is practicable for local traffic at all states of the tide as far as El-Ksar, about 40 kilometres from the coast.

(c) Railways

A protocol annexed to the Treaty of Madrid, signed by France and Spain on November 27, 1912, provides for the early survey, construction, and working of a railway line from Tangier to Fez. The company destined for the execution of this programme was not incorporated until July 1916. It was arranged that 60 per cent. of its capital was to be French and 40 per cent. Spanish, with the reservation that 8 per cent., to be deducted in equal parts from the French and Spanish shares, should be open for subscription elsewhere. The line was to be constructed in three sections, corresponding to the Tangier, Spanish, and French zones respectively. By the close of 1916 tenders for work on the first section (in the French protectorate) had been adjudicated upon; but no information is on record as to progress made on the other sections.

In 1913 a survey was made for a strategic railway between Laraish and El-Ksar, and half of the line was completed in the same year. Its gauge, like that of the proposed Tangier to Fez railway, is 1.44 metres. Between Tetuan and its port, Martil, the military authorities have built a similar light railway, which the Tetuan merchants are permitted to use.

(d) *Posts and Telegraphs*

Within recent years the Government of Morocco has established its own postal system throughout the country, the post-offices being placed under French management. In the French zone, the French national post-offices have consequently been closed. In the Spanish zone, however, the authorities continue to maintain their own offices, with sub-offices at Mequinez, El-Ksar, Fez and Marrakesh. At these towns there are also British, French, and German post-offices.

There are telegraph wires belonging to the Moorish Government between the chief towns of the country. Laraish and Tangier were connected by telegraph in 1913, and in 1914 the line was to be extended to Arbawa in the French zone so as to place Rabat and Casablanca in communication with Tangier. The Spanish ports of Ceuta, Peñon de Velez de la Gomera, Alhucemas, and Melilla are connected by submarine cable.

(2) EXTERNAL

(a) *Ports*

The ports, on both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean seaboard, are little better than open roadsteads.

Tangier lies on a sheltered bay with a depth of 5.5 metres less than 1.5 kilometres from the shore. It has a mole which shelters small craft from the north-east and north-west winds. Small steamers can lie along the jetty. Recent investigations have proved that it

would be easy to construct basins for shipping, but no work appears yet to have been done with this object. The port serves a very extensive area, which includes El-Ksar, Wazzan, Fez, Mequinez, and even the oasis of Tafilelt, beyond the Atlas Mountains. It takes a larger share in the export trade of Morocco than any of the ports of the Spanish zone.

Laraiish (El-Araish) is an exposed port, with a dangerous bar which often makes communication between ships and the shore impossible for days at a time. It serves the same districts as Tangier, and also the Gharb and Beni Hassen.

Melilla, well situated on the fine bay of San Lorenzo, has a larger import trade than any other port of the Spanish zone. It serves the Rif, and the country lying north and east of Fez. The lagoon lying to the south of Melilla, called by the Spaniards the Mar Chica (Little Sea), is an arm of the sea which has silted up. In 1910 the channel was reopened, and now admits vessels drawing not more than 8 ft.

Ceuta and *Tetuan* (Martil) are both unprovided with harbour works. Tetuan is reputed unsafe on account of its exposure to gales from the coast. It serves Sheshawan and the districts in the vicinity extending to the Rif.

Alhucemas is spoken of by Spanish writers as possessing a wide and good bay, suitable for the disembarkation of troops.

(b) *Shipping Lines*

It is reported that the only vessels which called regularly at Tangier during the war were those of the Bland Line, plying between that port and Gibraltar, and those of the Compañía Trasatlántica de Barcelona and the Correos de Africa.

Before the war regular services between Tangier and other Moroccan ports and England were maintained by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., the Power Steamship Co., Ltd., and Ellerman Lines, Ltd., while in 1913

the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats made experimental calls at Tangier, and are reported to have found the results satisfactory from a financial point of view.

Of the French companies, three, N. Paquet et Cie., the Compagnie de Navigation Mixte, and the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, provided services with France, and the vessels of the Société Orano-Marocaine plied between Oran and the Moroccan ports.

Communications with Spain were maintained by three Spanish companies, the Compañía Trasatlántica Española (of Barcelona), the Correos de Africa, and Coriat Hermanos; with Rotterdam by the Rotterdamsche Lloyd and the Koninklijke Nederlandsche Stoomboot Maatschappij (Netherlands Royal Mail Steamship Company); with Genoa by the Servizio Italo-Spagnuolo; with Fiume by the Hungarian "Adria" Company; with Hamburg by the Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie and the Oldenburg Portugiesische Dampfschiffs-Rhederei.

(c) *Telegraphic and Wireless Communications*

The Eastern Telegraph Co. has a cable between Gibraltar and Tangier, and two cables are owned by the French Government, one connecting Cadiz, and the other Oran, with Tangier. Spain has a cable from Tangier to Estepona *via* Ceuta, and one from Melilla to the island of Alboran, a Spanish possession in the Mediterranean, whence it is continued to Almeria.

The Government of the Sultan maintains a wireless station at Tangier, communicating with the Government stations at Fez, Rabat, Casablanca, and Mogador in the French zone.

(B) INDUSTRY

(1) LABOUR

No information regarding native labour is available. The pressure of famine in southern Morocco sometimes

drives the natives northward in quest of employment, but particulars are lacking as to the value of the work they can offer. The tendency of both the French and the Spanish Governments is to regard Morocco as a field for European colonization, and to encourage the immigration of a white population, taking no account of the condition of the Moroccan labour market.

It is reported that the large influx of Europeans since the military occupation of Tetuan in 1913 has considerably raised the cost of living in the district, and reduced the available house accommodation. Spanish, French, and Italian immigrants have been numerous in the ports of both zones, the Spanish and French being for the most part skilled workmen, shopkeepers, or proprietors of cafés, while the majority of the Italians are unskilled labourers.

(2) AGRICULTURE

(a) *Products of Commercial Value*

In the Atlantic coast-belt, to a width of some 60-70 kilometres, the soil is reported to be fertile and the native cultivation of cereals, especially barley, fairly satisfactory. Spanish writers lay stress on the similarity of the country, in respect of soil and climate, to Southern Spain, and the consequent identity of the products of Morocco with those of their own country. Hence, in all probability, the dearth of detailed information as to crops and native methods of cultivation.

The chief agricultural products exported are oxen, eggs, hides and skins, beans, and canary-seed.

Experiments in cotton-growing have been made in the plain of the Rio Martil. The types sown were Louisiana, Egyptian, and a variety obtained from Gomera; of these the first was stated to give the best results, the estimated yield being 500 kg. per hectare.

(b) Forestry

The cork oak is found in the hilly regions of northern Morocco. In the vicinity of native villages the tree suffers from the reckless lopping of its branches for firewood. Where the growth is not thus arrested, the tree attains ample proportions and forms forests sufficiently umbrageous to check the formation of thickets and undergrowth, the roots of which would rob it of its sustenance. The forests are, however, generally small and scattered, lying remote from lines of communication. They are wholly unexploited, and are not likely to repay working under present conditions.

In the case of mixed forests containing the cork oak, it appears desirable to cut away all other trees, undergrowth and scrub for charcoal-burning, so as to leave the cork oak free to grow to its full extent. In the Ceuta region the roots of the scrub jungle alone would yield charcoal-burners a handsome return.¹

(c) Land Tenure

According to Spanish writers on the Morocco problem, the lack of progress in the zones under European protection is largely due to the Moorish refusal to recognise rights of property, real or personal, except in so far as they are expressly sanctioned by the Koran. This attitude is not necessarily an indication of religious fervour; it is quite as much the outcome of indifference to the advantages of progress and of temperamental dislike of change or innovation. According to the Koran, as interpreted in Morocco, lands conquered by Islam may not be alienated, and their hypothecation is barred by the religious doctrine that all forms of usury are unlawful to the follower of the Prophet.

¹ Fernando Iñiguez, *Nuestra Zona de Influencia en Marruecos* (Boletín de la Real Sociedad Geográfica). Madrid, 1913.

It is true that under Koranic law the holder of a *dominium* may convey his proprietary rights in land or other real property to Allah and the usufruct to a specified mosque, to the poor, or to relations. But it is evident that, irrespective of the prohibition of loans at interest, such a tenure gives no security for mortgages, and bars the way to improvements other than those which the cultivator can effect by his own means. The State, being owner of all the land in the kingdom, may and does lease cultivable areas to tillers of the soil, and these in their turn may form partnerships for agricultural purposes, and may even transmit their occupancy rights, such as they are, to their heirs and successors; but as the latter may not alienate their heritage, they are practically bound to the soil. The adoption of improved methods of cultivation is further discouraged by the knowledge that their inevitable consequence would be an increase in the amount of tribute demanded.

The State—which in practice means the Sultan—moreover exercises the right to confiscate the property of such public functionaries as may fall into disfavour, and of persons dying without legitimate heirs. Such acquisitions it sells, and in this way in certain districts small holdings, mostly garden-lands, have come into existence. The private proprietors thus created exercise the right of alienation and conveyance under documents issued by the State, despite the theoretical nullity of such instruments under Mohammedan law. This anomalous tenure is to be found in and around the city of Tangier. Another established custom, of equally doubtful legality, is the leasing to tenant farmers of the lands held in usufruct by mosques, &c. This is effected by public auction year by year, and gives the successful bidder the right to the coming year's crop.

Again, in the case of certain Berber lands in tribal ownership, the elders or notables of the tribe assemble in council at the beginning of the agricultural year and apportion the cultivable area among the individual

cultivators. Once the harvest has been gathered, the right of the tenant to his plot expires, but he retains a claim to a similar allotment for the following year.

In a country so poor as Morocco, and so entirely dependent upon its agricultural resources, no progress is possible without a sound system of credit, which of course cannot exist under Mohammedan law. The Jewish community, a fairly numerous one, enjoying a certain degree of protection through the influence of the European residents, is of course not bound by the disabilities imposed on the Mussulman population, and ventures, at considerable risk, to meet this want. In this way many Jews have risen to wealth and power, but the Koranic law of real property stands unchanged and unchangeable.

Concessions of land, chiefly for mining, have been granted by the Sultan's Government to Europeans on terms not widely different from those of other countries. But as doubts have arisen among the financiers interested in these grants, a standing international commission has been formed under the presidency of the King of Norway to investigate and adjudicate upon the validity and *bona fides* of the claims made under such grants. This commission has been sitting at Paris from time to time since the year 1914, and has decided that all future grants of this nature shall be registered in proper form under proclamation by the Sultan, subject to endorsement by the High Commissioner of the Spanish Protectorate.

(3) FISHERIES

The enclave of Ifni is of value chiefly on account of the fishing industry carried on in the neighbouring waters, a full account of which is given in *Canary Islands*, No. 123 of this series. There is, however, no sound anchorage except in the calmest weather and no shelter from gales and storms.

On the coast between Laraish and Tangier there is a certain amount of fishing, chiefly of tunny and

sardines. The latter used to be exported in considerable quantities from Tangier, but the trade is reported to have fallen off of late years, owing possibly to increased consumption of the fish in Tangier itself.

(4) MINERALS

In the Rif district *copper, iron, manganese, and zinc* are being worked. *Salt* is found between Laraish and El-Ksar, and a salt lake lies about 50 kilometres inland from Melilla. *Silver, gold, sulphur, gypsum, and petroleum* are reported to occur in various parts of the country.

The state of mining enterprise in the Rif district, according to information received in the autumn of 1918, is encouraging. The principal mining companies are the following:—

Setolazar, Sociedad Minera.—This company exported 50,000 tons of hæmatite in 1917, and 10,800 tons in the first four months of 1918. It has an iron loader at Beni bu Ifrur. Its property is in the Alhucemas region and adjoins that of the *Compañía Española de Minas del Rif* (province of Gelaya).

Compañía del Norte Africano.—Negotiations were recently being carried on by the late chairman of this Franco-Spanish company with a British group who wished to form an amalgamation of the principal mining interests in the Spanish zone of Morocco. The company owns lead mines at Afra (Gelaya).

Compañía Minera Alicantina.—This is a small company, tributary to the *Compañía del Norte Africano*. Estimates of the contents of its mines range from one to two million tons of iron ore, containing about 15 per cent. of manganese.

There are, further, an international company, the *Union des Mines Marocaines*, with headquarters at Paris, and an English undertaking, the *Morocco Minerals Syndicate, Ltd.*

Besides these enterprises, all of which are actively engaged in mining, some six or seven *denuncias*, mostly Spanish, have been registered, but have not commenced work on the claims marked out.

(5) MANUFACTURES

Morocco is an agricultural country, and its manufactures are rudimentary. The only articles of native manufacture in the list of exports are Moorish slippers, for which there is a large demand in Tunis, Tripoli and Egypt, and woollen goods, chiefly garments of the orthodox Mussulman pattern, taken by Egypt and Spain. Tangier, Melilla, and Spanish towns import from various parts of the country, chiefly outside the Spanish zone, goods of stamped leather and of embroidered silk, brass trays, water-jugs, lamps, and native pottery, for sale as curios. Primitive silver jewellery of Eastern design, gold and silver lace, and silken cord, are also made for native use.

(C) COMMERCE

(1) DOMESTIC

Information on this head is very scanty. The principal towns are El-Ksar (Alcazar) and those on the coast, of which Melilla is easily the most important. There are chambers of commerce at Melilla and at Ceuta. Melilla has a representative of the Société Marseillaise d'Études et de Commerce au Maroc. At Tangier a Comité Consultatif du Commerce Français takes the place of a chamber of commerce, and there is also a Société d'Union des Travailleurs Français.

(2) FOREIGN

(a) Exports and Imports

The statistics of the foreign trade of Spanish Morocco and Tangier for the years 1911-13 show a

considerable decline in the exports, and a marked increase in the imports. This is due, in the first place, to bad harvests in 1912 and 1913; secondly, to the arrival of large numbers of French and Spanish soldiers, which led to an unusually large consumption of foodstuffs in the country; and, thirdly, to the unsettled condition of some districts in the year 1913. The following tables, taken from British consular reports, give figures (for the principal ports only) for each of these years; fuller particulars appear in the Appendix (Tables I and II):—

(i) EXPORTS

—	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£
Tetuan	28,482	17,894	10,063
Laraish	131,343	100,612	104,975
Melilla	65,827	76,998	77,075
Tangier	366,673	200,171	136,331
	592,325	395,675	328,444

(ii) IMPORTS

—	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£
Tetuan	68,282	84,537	169,447
Laraish	419,342	739,708	843,963
Melilla	1,538,367	1,929,151	1,884,272
Tangier	513,076	848,952	978,172
	2,539,067	3,602,348	3,875,854

The figures relating to Tetuan, Laraish, and Tangier are exclusive of transit trade to and from

regions beyond Morocco. In the case of Melilla, a Spanish possession, it would be strictly correct to regard the export of goods originating from Morocco and the import of goods destined for Morocco as constituting a transit trade, but as there are no customs offices on the land frontier of the town, it would not be possible to distinguish between this traffic and the rest of its trade, even if it were desirable to do so. It is to be observed, however, that a large part of its imports are for the use of the Spanish garrison, and that some of its exports are goods formerly imported—for example, the horses and mules exported in the years 1910 and 1912 had been obtained from Spain for the use of the soldiery and were being returned as no longer required.

The chief exports from Tetuan, Laraish, and Tangier in the year 1913 were eggs (£52,280), oxen (£40,370), canary seeds (£37,320), sheep and goat skins (£20,600), hides (£23,340), and beeswax (£11,400). The chief imports were sugar (£326,270), cotton goods (£304,600), flour (£149,270), woollen goods (£110,880), tobacco (£89,960), wines, spirits, &c. (£89,170), and hardware (£85,400). At Melilla, in the same year, the chief exports were sheep and goat skins (£14,180), hides (£13,950), and horses, mules, and donkeys (£12,680); and the chief imports were flour (£227,080), groceries and provisions (£209,510), cotton goods (£189,340), and wines and spirits (£182,640).

The chief countries with which trade was carried on in the year 1913 were, in order of importance, France (including Algeria and Tunis), Spain, and the United Kingdom (including Gibraltar). The development of German trade with Morocco proceeded very rapidly in the course of the years 1911-13. Its progress was especially marked at Laraish, whither much of the transit trade normally passing through at Tangier was driven by the state of unrest in that district in the years 1911-12.

The following tables show the destinations of the exports and the origin of the imports through Melilla, Tangier, and the ports of the Spanish Protectorate in the years 1911-13. The figures are taken from British consular reports. The discrepancies between these totals and those given on p. 28 appear to arise from the fact that only the principal ports are included in the former estimate.

(i) DESTINATIONS OF EXPORTS

—	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£
France, Algeria and Tunis	153,616	77,020	78,976
Germany	32,236	14,820	14,348
Spain	237,082	165,376	125,972
United Kingdom and Gibraltar	127,940	95,800	66,012
Other countries ..	46,740	45,798	43,240
	597,614	398,814	328,548

(ii) ORIGIN OF IMPORTS

—	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£
Austria-Hungary ..	77,220	74,076	99,126
Belgium	86,688	123,112	172,596
France, Algeria and Tunis	761,350	1,084,864	1,367,656
Germany	149,184	225,262	314,280
Holland	17,744	35,338	67,870
Spain	736,404	868,224	868,868
United Kingdom and Gibraltar	687,232	1,143,472	872,160
Other countries ..	45,950	80,220	113,300
	2,561,772	3,634,568	3,875,856

(b) Customs and Tariffs

For goods imported by sea there is a general tariff of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, but a few articles, the most important being manufactured silks, jewels, precious stones, wines, and spirits, are subject to a duty of only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*; and certain articles destined for re-exportation are wholly exempt.

There are export duties on live-stock, cereals, bees-wax, oil, skins, wool, and some other goods.

By the Act of Algeciras, most-favoured-nation treatment was accorded to all the contracting Powers; but by the Franco-German Agreement of 1911 all States were put upon the same footing.

There is said to be a good deal of smuggling along the coast and the lower reaches of the Muluya.

(D) FINANCE*(1) Public Finance*

The financial autonomy of the Spanish zone is complete, the revenues raised being spent locally, except for a contribution out of the customs revenue towards the interest on the French loans of 1904 and 1910. As the Sultan has never been able to exact tribute from the tribes of the Rif, the Franco-Spanish Convention of November 27, 1912, definitely put the fiscal affairs of the zone under the control of Spain. Early in 1913, a Royal Decree was published and a Royal Order issued from Madrid, constituting the administrative machinery necessary to give effect to this arrangement. The budgets of the Protectorate, together with those of Ceuta and Melilla, were to be submitted through the High Commissioner, and that of Larais through the Spanish Legation at Tangier, to the Central Government at Madrid. It was laid down that the budgets of both the military and the civil

authorities must receive the sanction of the Cortes, and no departure from their provisions was to be permitted without its approval. The administration of the finances was vested in a Caliph by a general warrant from the Sultan empowering him to act as viceroy.

The diplomatic and consular services and the postal and telegraph services remained under the direct control of their own departmental chiefs at Madrid, and their revenue and expenditure, under the Order, were not to figure in the budgets of the Protectorate. To avoid duplication of the postal and telegraph services, efforts were to be made to incorporate in the Spanish system the rudimentary services formerly maintained by the Sultan's Government.

The chief sources of revenue enumerated were the balance of the yield of the customs after the payment of the contribution to the interest on the French loans, the port dues, market fees, and half of the urban assessment levied at the ports of Laraish and Tetuan; the levy of a similar assessment was to be instituted at Melilla, and, subject to the approval of the commandant-general, at Ceuta. The taxes set forth in the Act of Algeciras of 1906 were to be raised as far as possible. These were: (*a*) a stamp duty on contracts and notarial acts; (*b*) a transfer tax not exceeding 2 per cent. on sales of real estate; (*c*) a statistical and weighing due not exceeding 1 per cent. *ad valorem* on goods transported by coasting vessels; (*d*) a passport fee, to be levied from Moorish subjects; (*e*) quay and lighthouse dues, the proceeds to be applied to harbour improvements.

The chief items of expenditure to be budgeted were the salaries of the Caliph, his wazirs, and the local Moroccan functionaries, and the general charges of administration, public works, forest preservation, &c.

As it appeared certain that the revenue from local sources would not be sufficient to meet the expenses, it was arranged that the deficit should be met from the Treasury of the Central Government at Madrid.

(2) *Currency*

The Moorish coins, silver and copper, are still in circulation; the unit is the *rial* or dollar, equivalent at par to the Spanish *duro*, or 4s. in English money. French and Spanish coins are also in use in Tangier, and Spanish coins throughout the Protectorate.

In normal times the Spanish *peseta* is roughly equivalent to the franc in value. Quotations are, however, frequently made in the Hassani *peseta*, of which 130 to 135 equal 100 francs.

(3) *Banking*

The Morocco State Bank came into existence in 1906, under the Act of Algeciras, with a nominal capital of 15,400,000 francs in gold, its charter being granted by the Sultan for a period of forty years. The council of administration sits in Paris; the head offices are at Tangier, and there are agencies at El-Ksar El-Kebir, Laraish, and Tetuan. The Banks of England, France, and Spain, and the German Imperial Bank, each appoint a censor to watch over the working of the bank and ensure strict observance of its concession and statutes. The Bank is the Treasury of the Moroccan Government, to the exclusion of any other banking institution, and also its financial agent, with preference but not monopoly in the matter of public loans. It is a bank of issue, with an authorised circulation of notes to bearer not exceeding one-third of its cash reserve, of which one-third must be in gold bullion or gold coin.

APPENDIX

EXTRACTS FROM TREATIES, &c.

I.—CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, MOROCCO, THE NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN AND NORWAY, AND THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE RIGHT OF PROTECTION IN MOROCCO

Signed at Madrid, July 3, 1880.

(Articles in B. and F. State Papers, 1879-80, pp. 639 sqq. Protocols *Ibid.*, pp. 814 sqq.)

Art. II. Les représentants étrangers, Chefs de Mission, pourront choisir leurs interprètes et employés parmi les sujets marocains ou autres.

Ces protégés ne seront soumis à aucun droit, impôt, ni 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 de 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.

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 . . . paieront l'impôt agricole.

Art. XIII. Les étrangers, les protégés, etc. . . paieront la taxe dite des portes. . . .

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

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.

(This Convention was an amplification of a similar Agreement between France and Morocco dated August 19, 1863; printed in B. and F. State Papers, 1874-75, p. 734.)

II.—AGREEMENT OF APRIL 8, 1904, BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE

Art. II. The British Government recognises: "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."

III.—CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN, OCTOBER 3, 1904

II. La région située à l'ouest ou 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 reconnue à la France par le deuxième paragraphe de l'article II de la déclaration du 8 avril 1904.¹

[But Spain is not to exercise this power during the first period—fifteen years—of the application of this Convention.]

Cette première période expirée, et tant que durera le *statu quo*,² l'action de la France près du Gouvernement marocain, en ce qui concerne la sphère d'influence réservée à l'Espagne, ne s'exercera qu'après accord avec le Gouvernement espagnol.

IV.—CONVENTION EN VUE DE PRÉCISER LA SITUATION RESPECTIVE DES DEUX PAYS A L'ÉGARD DE L'EMPIRE CHÉRIFIEN

Signée à Madrid, le 27 novembre, 1912.

[*Ratifications échangées à Madrid, le 2 avril, 1913.*]

[*Extract.*]

Article II.—Au nord du Maroc la frontière séparative des zones d'influence française et espagnole partira de l'embouchure de la Moulouia et remontera le thalweg de ce fleuve jusqu'à 1 kilomètre en aval de Mechra-Klila. De ce point la ligne de démarcation suivra jusqu'au djebel Beni-Hassen le tracé fixé par l'Article II de la Convention du 3 octobre, 1904. . . .

Du djebel Beni-Hassen, la frontière rejoindra l'oued Ouergha au nord de la djemaa des Cheurfa Tafraout, en amont du coude

¹ See previous document.

² This is further explained as meaning: "so long as the Government of Morocco is able to maintain public order."

formé par la rivière. De là, se dirigeant vers l'ouest, elle suivra la ligne des hauteurs dominant la rive droite de l'oued Ouergha jusqu'à son intersection avec la ligne nord-sud définie par l'article II de la Convention de 1904. Dans ce parcours la frontière contournera le plus étroitement possible la limite nord des tribus riveraines de l'Ouergha et la limite sud de celles qui ne sont pas riveraines, en assurant une communication militaire non interrompue entre les différentes régions de la zone espagnole.

Elle remontera ensuite vers le nord en se tenant à une distance d'au moins 25 kilomètres à l'est de la route de Fez à El-Ksar-el-Kebir par Ouezzan, jusqu'à la rencontre de l'oued Loukkos, dont elle descendra le thalweg, jusqu'à la limite entre les tribus Sarsar et Tlig. De ce point, elle contournera le djebel Ghani, laissant cette montagne dans la zone espagnole, sous réserve qu'il n'y sera pas construit de fortifications permanentes. Enfin, la frontière rejoindra le parallèle 35° de latitude nord entre le douar Mgarria et la Marya de Sidi-Slama, et suivra ce parallèle jusqu'à la mer.

Au sud de Maroc, la frontière des zones française et espagnole sera définie par le thalweg de l'oued Draa, qu'elle remontera depuis la mer jusqu'à sa rencontre avec le méridien 11° ouest de Paris; elle suivra ce méridien vers le sud jusqu'à sa rencontre avec le parallèle 27° 40' de latitude N. Au sud de ce parallèle, les Articles 5 et 6 de la Convention du 3 octobre, 1904, resteront applicables. Les régions marocaines situées au nord et à l'est de la délimitation visée dans le présent paragraphe appartiendront à la zone française.

Article III.—Le gouvernement marocain ayant, par l'Article 8 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 kilomètres de la côte.

Article 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.

[The foregoing extracts are quoted from *Nouveau Recueil général de traités, &c.* . . . (continuation de G. Fr. de Martens) par Heinrich Triepel. 3 Série, tome VII, No. 42, p. 323. Leipzig, 1913.] Cf. also *Journal officiel*, 1913, No. 92.

For fuller extracts from treaties bearing on the relations between Spain, France, and Morocco, see *French Morocco*, No. 101 of this series, Appendix.

STATISTICS

TABLE I.—RETURN OF EXPORTS FROM MOROCCO BY THE PORTS OF THE SPANISH PROTECTORATE (TETUAN AND LARAISH), MELILLA, AND TANGIER, 1911-13.¹

		1911.	1912.	1913.
		£	£	£
Almonds ..	.. Sp. Moroccan ports	444	20	44
	.. Melilla	5,464	4,410	694
Beans ..	.. Sp. Moroccan ports	22,416	15,172	1,268
Beeswax ..	.. Sp. Moroccan ports	8,880	5,080	8,176
	.. Melilla	228	596	784
	.. Tangier	2,032	1,952	3,224
Canary seed ..	.. Sp. Moroccan ports	20,224	26,826	35,592
	.. Tangier	840	890	1,732
Chick peas ..	.. Sp. Moroccan ports	4,688	6,620	3,344
Eggs ..	.. Sp. Moroccan ports	27,724	22,644	26,804
	.. Melilla	416	620	504
	.. Tangier	42,596	33,624	25,480
Fowls ..	.. Tangier	8,336	7,580	6,076
Hides and skins—				
Goat ..	.. Sp. Moroccan ports	2,336	3,460	7,456
	.. Melilla	808	7,940	12,444
	.. Tangier	23,408	14,740	11,516
Ox ..	.. Sp. Moroccan ports	1,792	4,696	12,192
	.. Tangier	9,324	8,232	11,148
Sheep ..	.. Sp. Moroccan ports	1,660	810	852
	.. Melilla	912	1,388	1,740
	.. Tangier	1,024	152	780
Ox and other ..	.. Melilla	14,272	19,704	13,948
Horses, mules and donkeys ..	.. Melilla	4,148	11,574	12,676
Moorish slippers ..	.. Sp. Moroccan ports	6,544	1,416	11,600
	.. Tangier	38,728	34,344	27,444
Oxen ..	.. Sp. Moroccan ports	16,436	8,948	448
	.. Melilla	11,780	626	1,612
	.. Tangier	213,736	82,784	39,924
Sacks (empty) ..	.. Melilla	6,776	8,660	2,444
Wool ..	.. Sp. Moroccan ports	26,064	10,040	28,812
	.. Melilla	508	256	4,398

¹ British Diplomatic and Consular Reports—*Morocco* (1913-15); *Morocco, Consular District of Tangier* (1916).

TABLE II.—RETURN OF IMPORTS TO MOROCCO BY THE PORTS OF THE SPANISH PROTECTORATE (TETUAN AND LARAISH), MELILLA, AND TANGIER, 1911-13.¹

		1911.	1912.	1913.
		£	£	£
Candles	Sp. Moroccan ports	27,532	49,368	38,628
	Melilla	42,644	43,168	41,560
	Tangier	7,384	9,184	10,156
Cereals	Sp. Moroccan ports	—	—	15,816
	Melilla	188	29,884	28,030
	Tangier	—	80	32,496
Cotton goods .. .	Sp. Moroccan ports	144,800	311,100	224,996
	Melilla	184,276	298,216	189,346
	Tangier	66,440	150,172	79,604
Flour	Sp. Moroccan ports	8,894 ²	8,804 ²	69,852 ²
	Melilla	101,952	188,544	227,080
	Tangier	24,876	20,968	79,416
Groceries, ³ provisions and confectionery.	Sp. Moroccan ports	34,348	67,488	104,760
	Melilla	212,056	291,672	209,512
	Tangier	30,696	38,616	53,444
Hardware	Sp. Moroccan ports	5,564	21,512	38,812
	Melilla	52,824	32,740	94,748
	Tangier	20,268	38,324	46,600
Iron	Sp. Moroccan ports	3,440	568	9,468
	Melilla	17,012	15,364	28,340
	Tangier	9,580	12,204	22,404
Machinery .. .	Sp. Moroccan ports	1,484	1,824	2,852
	Melilla	27,176	49,426	25,340
	Tangier	8,044	11,740	24,776
Oils (Vegetable) .	Sp. Moroccan ports	6,148	16,376	13,964
	Melilla	29,768	49,084	42,092
	Tangier	14,828	21,840	19,548
Silk goods .. .	Sp. Moroccan ports	3,592	6,480	7,784
	Melilla	16,268	42,980	22,148
	Tangier	12,804	2,072	70,976
Sugar	Sp. Moroccan ports	157,944	171,772	273,340
	Melilla	76,132	67,192	99,290
	Tangier	34,612	42,996	52,928

¹ British Diplomatic and Consular Reports—*Morocco* (1913-15); *Morocco, Consular District of Tangier* (1916).

² Includes semolina.

³ Includes biscuits, chocolate, cocoa, coffee, condensed milk, jams and tea.

		1911.	1912.	1913.
		£	£	£
Tobacco	Sp. Moroccan ports	—	—	7,848
	Tangier	44,708	60,440	82,112
Vegetables and fruits	Sp. Moroccan ports	2,968	6,772	26,696
	Melilla	72,488	105,828	103,200
	Tangier	10,448	16,208	26,056
Wines, spirits, beer, &c.	Sp. Moroccan ports	9,536	21,576	48,932
	Melilla	217,240	215,312	182,644
	Tangier	20,152	28,244	40,244
Woollen goods ..	Sp. Moroccan ports	5,060	12,044	24,432
	Melilla	37,396	44,272	50,796
	Tangier	75,948	167,004	86,444

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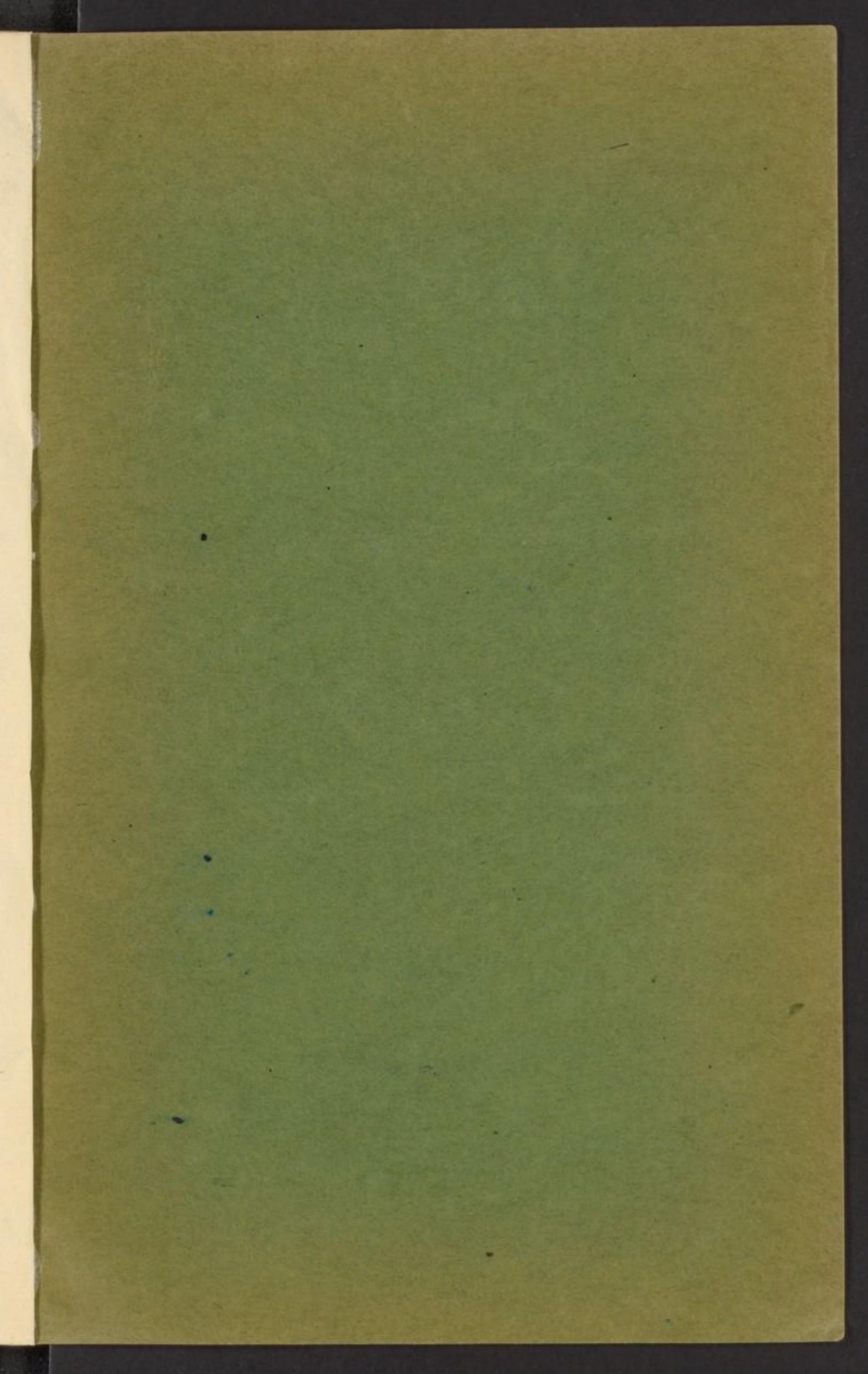
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MAPS.

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