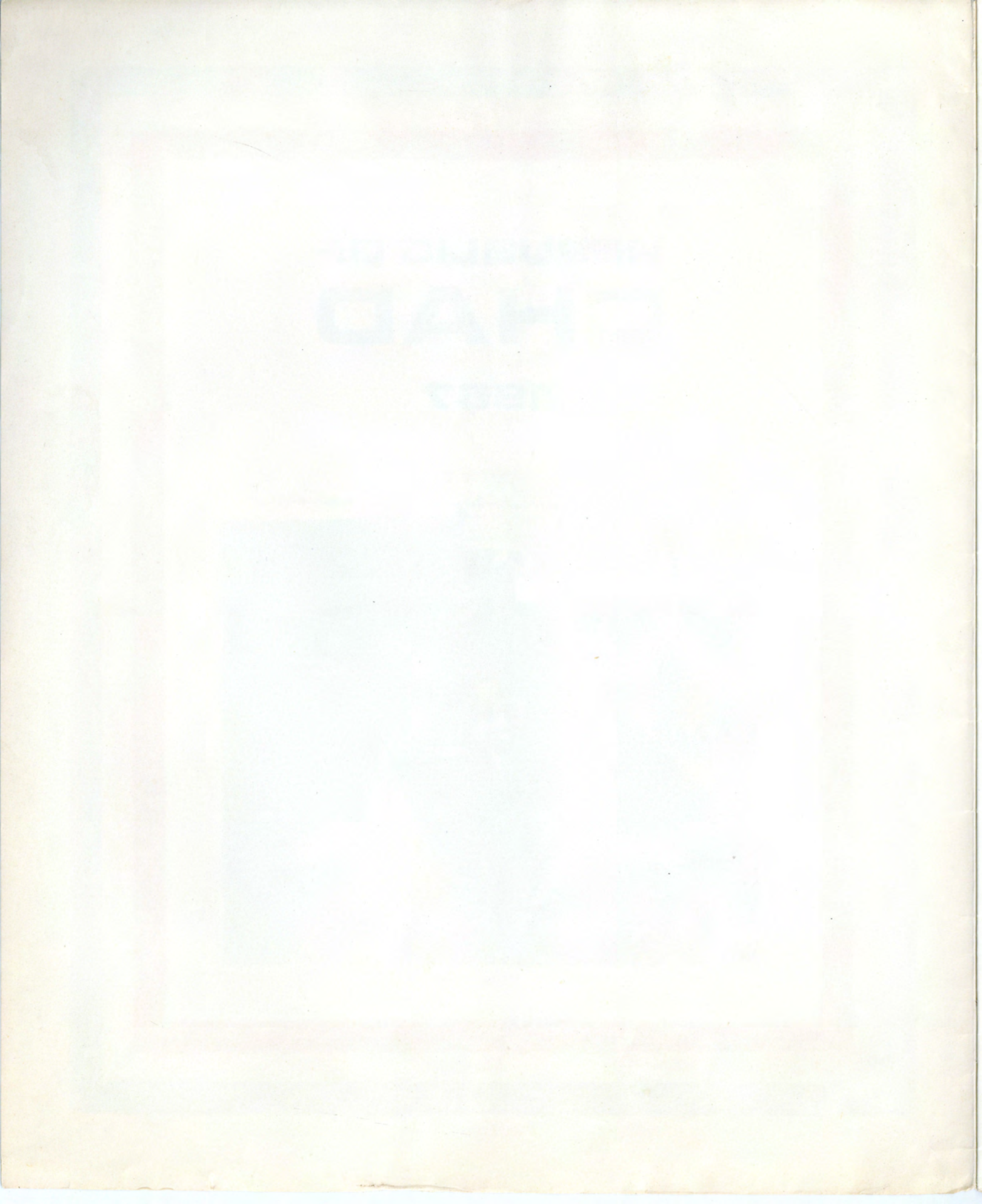
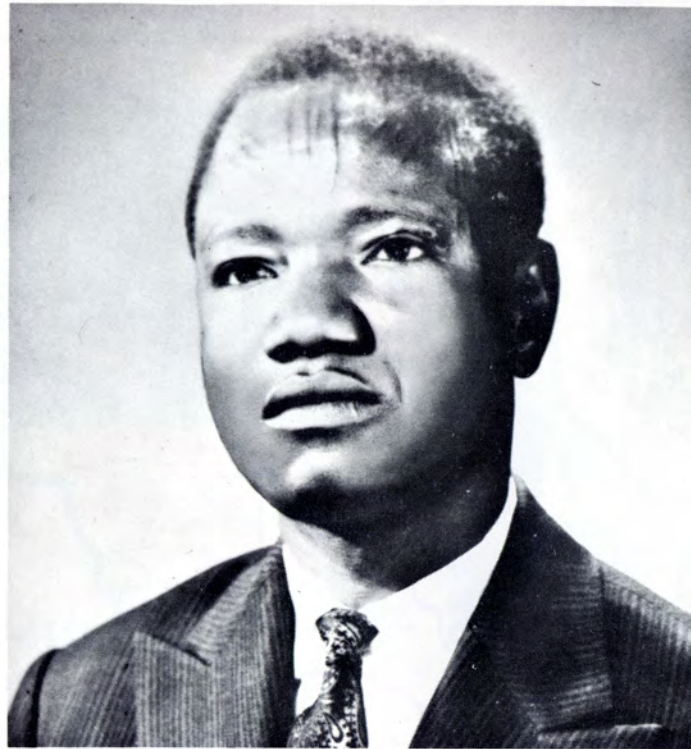


**REPUBLIC OF
CHAD**

1967







FRANÇOIS TOMBALBAYE

**CHIEF OF STATE: François
TOMBALBAYE**

Secretary General of the P.P.T.-
R.D.A. (Chad Progressive Party-
African Democratic Assembly)
President of the Republic
President of the Council of
Ministers

Born in 1918 at Bessada (Sub-Prefec-
ture of Koumra).

Teacher at Fort-Lamy; Fort Archam-
baut, Koumra, Kyabé.

1946: Founder Member of the "Parti
Progressiste Tchadien" (Chad Pro-
gressive Party)-(Local Section of
the R.D.A.)

March 30, 1952: elected Counsellor
to the Territorial Assembly, by the
Prefecture of Moyen-Chari, from
the P.P.T. list.

March 31, 1957: Reelected P.P.T.
Territorial Counsellor of the Moyen-
Chari,

Nominated by the Territorial Assem-
bly of Chad as Grand Counsel-
lor of French Equatorial Africa,
First Vice-President of the Grand
Council,

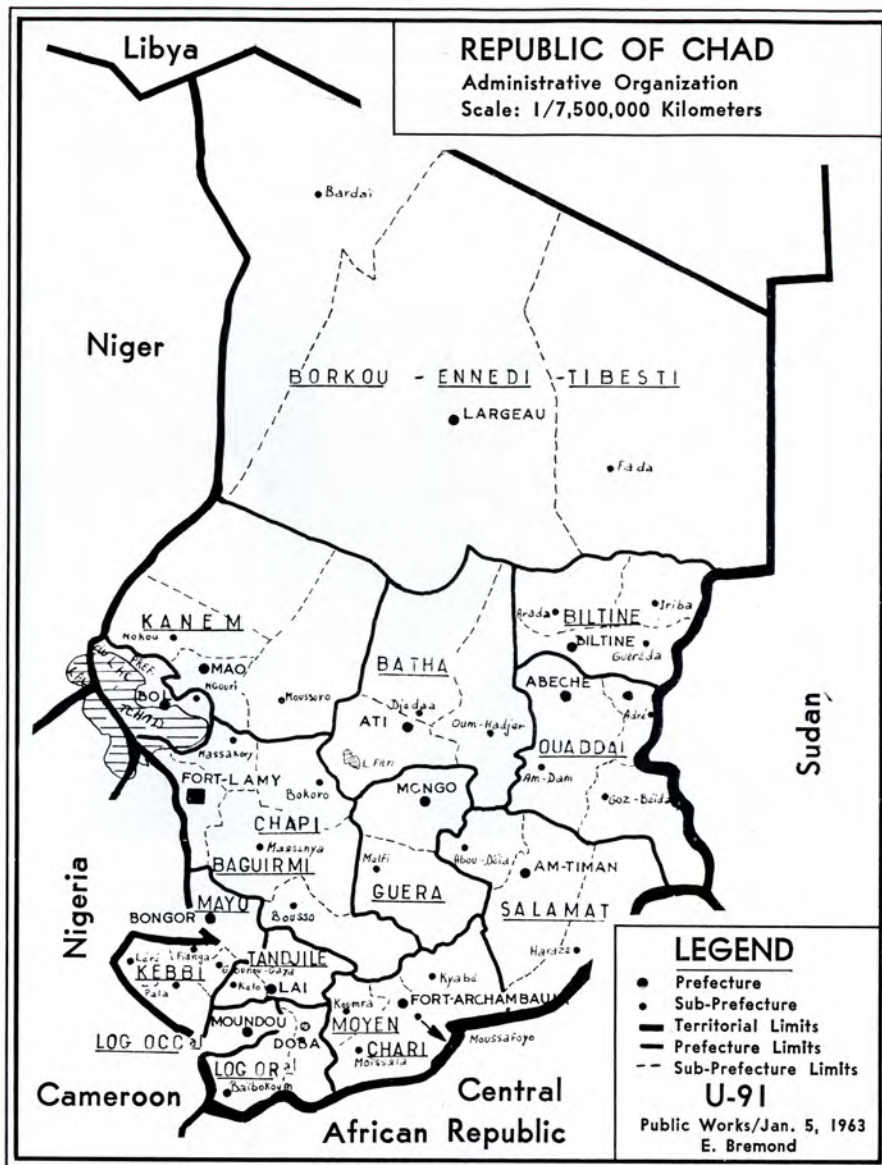
President of the Economic Affairs
Commission.

March 1959: President of the Provi-
sional Government of the Republic
of Chad.

June 1959: Prime Minister.

August 11, 1960: Chief of State,
President of the Council of Min-
isters.

April 22, 1962: President of the Re-
public, President of the Council of
Ministers.



REPUBLIC OF CHAD

AREA: 495,968 square miles
 POPULATION: 3,500,000
 DENSITY: 7 inhabitants per square mile
 RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE: 2% per annum.
 CAPITAL CITY: Fort-Lamy (Pop. 150,000)
 CLIMATE: North, dry desert country varies from 10° to 122°F.; Central and Southern areas are warm with increasing rainfall and humidity to the South, with a six-month dry season.

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES: Cameroon (Southwest); Niger and the Federal Republic of Nigeria (West); Libya (North); the Sudan (East) and Central African Republic (Southeast and South).
 FORMER COLONIAL STATUS: French (1910-1960)
 PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC: November 26, 1958
 INDEPENDENCE DATE: August 11, 1960
 NATIONAL HOLIDAY: January 11
 ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS: September 20, 1960

NATIONAL FLAG: Three vertical stripes: blue, gold and red
 MOTTO: Unité-Travail-Progress (Unity-Work-Progress)
 OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: French
 RELIGIONS: Moslems (45%); Animists (50%); Catholics (100,000) and Protestants (50,000)
 CURRENCY: Franc CFA (African Financial Community) (250 Francs CFA=\$1.00 U.S.). Chad is a member of the franc zone.



Cattle



Wells

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

THE COUNTRY

A vast, almost flat, area of 495,968 sq. miles extending over 1,056 miles between the 8th and 24th degrees north latitude and over 620 miles between the 14th and 24th degrees east longitude, Chad begins in the south where the equatorial forest ends, to become part of the Sahara in the north (Borkou, Ennedi, Tibesti). The country's size and its distance from the sea (being 930 miles from Douala, 1,553 miles from Port-Harcourt and 1,865 miles from Pointe-Noire, Chad is one of the most landlocked countries in the world) combine to make transportation its major problem—which is further aggravated by the large size of the State, and which has an undisputable priority in the concerns of the Government.

The Chad basin is deficient in waterways. The only river system consists of the two rivers, the Chari and

the Logone, other water courses, such as the Batha and the Bah el Ghazal, not being permanent. Lake Chad, which is shallow (average depth 13 feet) and varies in size (from 3,860 sq. miles to 9,650 sq. miles) depending on the fluctuations of the Chari, is an important source of fish and in its north-eastern part, forms very fertile polders.

THE POPULATION

In 1965 the population of Chad was estimated at 3,500,000 (including 5,000 Europeans), a density of approximately 7 inhabitants per sq. mile. It is, however, very unevenly distributed (44 inhabitants to the square mile in the cotton-growing area of the south and southwest). The rate of increase of the population is over 2 per cent per annum.

Chad is divided into two by the line of demarcation between the two

great African civilizations: almost 45 per cent of its inhabitants are Moslem and almost 50 per cent Animists.

The Christian religion is represented by about 100,000 Catholics and 50,000 Protestants—approximately 5 per cent of the total.

The great ethnic variety is accompanied by economic specialization of the various groups. For example, among the Moslems, the Bororo are herders, the Hausa, traders and the Ouaddians, farmers, while among the Animists the Sara—the largest group in the country—are farmers and the Kotoko are fishermen.

The urban population accounts for only a little over 5 per cent of the total population, with only 4 towns numbering more than 5,000 inhabitants: Fort-Lamy (150,000 inhabitants), Fort-Archambault (30,000), Moundou (25,000) and Abéché (15,000).

HISTORICAL SURVEY

By virtue of its geographical position, Chad has always been a crossroads of routes between the Sahara and Tropical Africa.

In the northern part of the country, the rock paintings, the beds of paleolithic and neolithic objects still bear witness to the period when hunting and cattle raising peoples lived along the banks of Saharan rivers now dried up. In the lower valley of the Chari there have been found the first traces of the important Sao civilization which was developed by a community of peasants, fishermen and potters and appears to have survived in all its originality until the end of the 16th Century.

In historical times a number of powerful states emerged, clashed, with one another, and held sway one by one. Between the 9th Century and the end of the 18th Century, the Kingdom of Kanem, the Empire of Bornou, the Sultanate of Baguirmi,

and the mighty Empire of Ouaddai in succession extended their boundaries over the greater part of present-day Chad.

The present era was to put an end to this insecurity.

When Fort-Lamy, future capital of the Republic of Chad, had been founded and peace restored in Baguirmi and the neighboring Kingdom of Ouaddai, the period of trafficking and troubles was finally brought to an end. In 1913 the incorporation of Borkou made Chad the largest and most populous of the territories comprising French Equatorial Africa, and established Chad's frontiers, which have since remained unchanged.

On August 16, 1940, upon the initiative of its Governor, Félix Eboué, Chad was the first of the territories of Black Africa to join the cause of Free France. It soon became an important Allied base for the support of military operations in East

Africa and Libya. It was from Fort-Lamy and Largeau that General Leclerc's troops left for their victorious campaign in the Fezzan and Tripolitania.

After the war, Chad became an Overseas Territory of the French Republic under the French Constitution of 1946, which was based on the recommendations of the Brazzaville Conference. It sent elected representatives to the French Parliament and to the Assembly of the French Union while a Territorial Assembly endowed with extensive powers participated effectively in the administration of the country's domestic affairs.

In 1958 Chad became a member of the French Community, and on 11 August 1960 it proclaimed its independence. Until that time the country's political life had been very fragmented. The first concern of the Government headed by President François Tombalbaye was, therefore, to reconcile all political factions for the sake of national construction and then in January 1963, at the historic Congress at Fort-Archambault, to bring them together within a single political party, the PARTI PROGRES-



Craftsman tooling an artifact from copper and brass



SISTE TCHADIEN (Chad Progressive Party), formed in 1946—a branch of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (African Democratic Assembly).

Chad was admitted to membership of the United Nations on 20 September 1960 and is an Associated State of the European Economic Community, but it never forgets that it is first and foremost an African country. It developed its economic and political activities within the framework of inter-State agreements concluded with neighboring countries, such as U.D.E.A.C. and the Conference of Heads of State which were formerly part of French Equatorial Africa. Chad was also one of the 32 African States which, at the invitation of the Emperor of Ethiopia, met at Addis Ababa and signed the Charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), on 25 May 1963.

Finally, after joining the African and Malagasy Economic Co-operation Organization (OAMCE), the Republic of Chad has been a member of the African and Malagasy Co-operation Organization (OCAM) since its foundation at Nouakchott in February 1965.

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

The Republic of Chad is divided into 14 prefectures Chari-Baguirmi (For-Lamy), Mayo-Kebbi (Bongor), Logone Occidental (Moundou), Logone Oriental (Doba), Tandjilé (Lai), Moyen - Chari (Fort-Archambault), Guera (Mongo), Biltine (Biltine), Salamat (Am-Timan), Kanem (Mao), Bathat (Ati), Ouaddai (Abéché), Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (Faya-Largeau) and Lac (Bol).

After 50 years of French military administration, the BET region (Borkou, Ennedi and Tibesti), an area of 224,000 sq. miles with a population of about 50,000 came under Chad's administration—a military administration for the time being—at the beginning of January 1965.

Special status was conferred on the town of Fort-Lamy on 22 October 1962. The seven fully constituted communes are: Abéché, Doba, Bongor, Fort-Archambault, Koumra, Moundou and Pala.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

The Republic of Chad has adopted the Presidential System.

The constitutional amendment of 5 June 1964 institutionalized the one-party system: the PARTI PROGRESSISTE TCHADIEN (Chad Progressive Party) and laid down the primacy of the party over the government.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The National Assembly consists of 75 deputies elected on 22 December 1963 from a national unity list sponsored by the Parti Progressiste Tchadien (PPT-RDA).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Mr. François TOMBALBAYE, President of the Republic, Head of State and Chief Executive, was re-elected for seven years on 22 April 1962 by an electoral college consisting of the deputies, the mayors, the municipal councillors and the customary chiefs.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

The President of the Republic, as guarantor of the independence of the bench, is assisted by a Higher Council of the Judiciary. A Supreme Court was inaugurated on 2 April 1963. The judicial system consists of a court of appeal, three courts of first instance, three magistrates with extended powers and 15 magistrates dealing with petty offences.



Sao Art, 9th to 16th Century, head of statuette, bronze bracelet.



INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is of considerable importance in the economic life of Chad, a vast country situated far from the sea. The means of transport are by road and air, for as yet the country has no railroads, and river transportation is very slight. A part of the carriage within the country is still effected by means of beasts of burden, canoes or even portage.

ROADS:

The road network comprises about 7,458 miles of paved and 11,185 miles of unpaved roads. The main arteries are: Maiduguri-Fort-Lamy; Fort-Lamy-Abéché; Abéché-Fort-Archambault with an extension to Bangui. The majority are impassable from July to October, the transport of goods is effected by the Union Tchadienne de Transports (Unitchadienne). The motor fleet of approximately 7,300 vehicles, 4,500 of them trucks and vans, is larger than the traffic requires and the importation of such vehicles is strictly controlled.

Links with the exterior are inadequate or difficult. Fort-Lamy is 1,850 miles from the sea by the Federal Highway, 1,280 miles by the Cameroonian route, 1,230, 1,045 and 1,245 miles by the Nigerian route (although by the end of 1964 the railroad had reached as far as Maiduguri, 154 miles from Fort-Lamy and 900 miles from Port-Harcourt) and 1,650 miles by the Sudanese route (but the railroad will shortly go as far as 120 miles from Abéché.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

EDUCATION

The Teaching offered by Chad consists of 3 Cycles: Primary, Secondary and Technical.

The rate of scholarization and school attendance has been increas-

WATERWAYS:

Chari, which is navigable from Fort-Lamy to Fort-Archambault between August and the beginning of December, during that period replaces the motor transport, which is prohibited from using the roads during the rainy season. The Logone is used for minor transportation between Fort-Lamy and Bongor and Moundou.

RAILROADS:

A plan exists for the extension of the Trans-Cameroonian Railroad to N'Gaoundéré, Moundou, Doba and Fort-Archambault, a distance of 340 miles which would link Fort-Archambault to Douala by a rail route of 930 miles. A joint Chad-Cameroon Committee for the Co-ordination of Railroad Studies was set up in 1962, together with a Chad Office for Railroads Studies (OTEF), which is headed by the Minister of Public Works. In 1963 a first series of hydrologic and economic studies was carried out for the purpose of drawing up a preliminary plan with detailed figures. If all goes well, the project should be executed between 1968 and 1972. Financing will be sought from the States Members of the European Economic Community and the United States.

AIR:

In Chad, air transport accounts for a proportion of the country's trans-

portation which is rarely attained elsewhere. There are 43 airfields. Fort-Lamy can accept all the aircraft at present in service and for freight it is the foremost airport in French-speaking Tropical Africa. In 1965 traffic (arrivals+departures) amounted to: 4,472 commercial aircraft, 40,233 passengers, 10,951 tons of freight.

Moundou, Fort-Archambault and Abéché can be used by DC6's; Pala, Bongor, Mongo and Faya, by DC4's; 18 airfields by DC3's and 17 by bushcraft. Service is provided by Air Africa and UTA. Each week there are four flights from Fort-Lamy to Paris, a distance of 2,795 miles direct in 5 hours; one flight from Fort-Lamy to Douala, Lagos, Cotonou, Accra and Abidjan, and one flight from Fort-Lamy to Khartoum.

Air Chad was inaugurated on 1 August 1966 with two DC3's given by the French Government to the Government of Chad. The following are the routes served by Air Chad:

- Fort Lamy-Bongor-Moundou-Fort Archambault and return direct Fort Archambault-Fort Lamy;
- Fort Lamy-Moundou and return Moundou-Pala-Fort Lamy;
- Fort Lamy-Ati-Abéché and return Abéché-Ati-Fort Lamy;
- Fort Lamy-Bongor-Pala-Moundou and return direct Moundou-Fort Lamy;
- Fort Lamy-Fort Archambault and return Fort Archambault-Moundou-Bongor-Fort Lamy;
- Fort Lamy-Abéché-Faya and return Faya-Abéché-Fort Lamy;
- Fort Lamy-Mongo-Abéché-Mongo-Fort Lamy.

year of 1965-66. The number of primary students has reached 200,000 in the same period of time.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The greater number of pupils attend the primary schools run by the Government or the Missionaries. The most important ones are located in the Chief Towns of the Prefectures and the Sub-Prefectures. The number



of village schools increases every year, particularly in the southern part of the country where the present scolarization rate ranges between 30 to 35%.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Secondary Teaching is being developed in a parallel direction with the Primary Teaching, and is presently offered to more than 6,000 pupils in the classic and modern Colleges

at Fort-Lamy, Bongor, Abéché, Fort-Archambault, Moundou, Pala and Moussoro.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

The technical training is offered by the commercial training school at Fort-Lamy and the industrial training school at Fort-Archambault. The training of Teachers for the elementary teaching is provided in the Education Centers in Bongor and Fort-Lamy.

PUBLIC HEALTH

With the development of educational facilities, the Government of the Republic of Chad has undertaken a considerable effort to improve the equipment of the Public Health Service, which was impeded for many years by the size of the country, the scattered population and the shortage of funds provided for in the Budget of Chad.

Chad presently has:

1 Main Hospital at Fort-Lamy,

- 1 Polyclinic at Fort-Lamy,
- 3 Hospitals at Moundou, Fort-Archambault and Abéché,
- 110 Governmental dispensaries,
- 26 Medical Centers,
- 86 Rural and urban governmental dispensaries,
- 42 Private dispensaries (religious Missions, I.R.C.T., Cotonfran),
- 15 Maternity clinics,
- 21 Infirmaries,
- 9 Community centers (6 of which are in Fort-Lamy and 3 in the bush).

The number of beds has increased from 825 in 1945 to 2,437 in 1960, to 3,245 in 1962-63; the number of consultations from 880,059 in 1945 to 2,211,031 in 1958, to 4,702,963 in 1960, to 5,134,463 in 1962-63.

6 Sectors to Combat Principal Endemic Diseases have been set up in Fort-Lamy, Bongor, Moundou, Fort-Archambault, Abéché and Ati, and 2 Sub-Sectors at Mao and Am-Timan.

Emphasis has been particularly applied to fight against malaria, sleeping sickness, leprosy etc. . .

TOURISM AND HUNTING

NATURAL WEALTH

One of the most precious possessions of Chad is the unique and varied spectacle of its natural beauty.

The monotony of the plains and savannas, once so dreaded by the "traveller," is no longer a burden to the "tourist" of today who enjoys the comforts of the airplane or the automobile over roads that are already good enough for this purpose.

Even a dry, sketchy list of scenes and places is sufficient to suggest the unusual: Tibesti—with its enormous craters and strange volcanic aspect, Borkou—with its odd boats and Lake Ounianga, Ennedi—with its canyons and cliffs reminiscent of ancient ruins, the "gueltas" of Archei and Beskere, the plateaus of Ouaddai, the mountains of Guera, Abtouyou, Abou Tel-

fan, Lake Chad, Lake Lère, Nière and Fianga, Gauthiot Falls, Lake Iro, and along the banks of the great rivers—the charm of villages and towns at the water's edge.

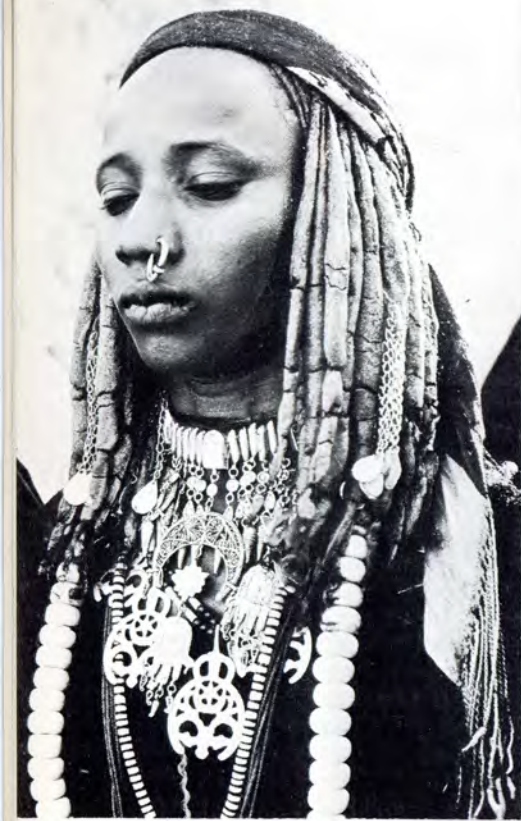
Finally, the very range and contrast of landscapes—from the vivid sand dunes of the true desert to the forest preserves of the South—are particularly interesting.

RICHES OF THE PAST

Most of these interesting sites are enhanced by numerous remains from the past.

At the first international congress of African scholars, Mr. J. P. Lebeuf rightly said: "It is now recognized that the Chad region is one of the richest in all Africa in paleontological, prehistoric, protohistoric and historical





Fishing



relics. They cover a particularly long period which goes back to the nebulous beginnings of mankind and are found everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the national territory of Chad. . . ."

Here are some of the most important of these many finds of interest to the tourist.

Old and new paleontological discoveries (Barbeau, Abadie, Coppens) reveal a vanished animal kingdom of which vestiges are found mainly in the "lowlands" of Chad and the Ounianga Plateau.

"They have revealed" says T. Monod, "the presence of a number of pleistocene fauna, one of which is 'Villafranchian.' The Villafranchian sites so far known are already quite numerous: Goz Kerki, Koula Bochinga, etc., all in the region of Koro Toro."

About thirty sites belonging to more recent strata were discovered in 1960. These finds are the first between the sites of the Maghreb and those of East Africa of the same epoch. The Villafranchian layer excavated by J. Barbeau and Y. Coppens in 1962 yielded the remains of a pre-anthropoid skull, a unique discovery in this part of Africa which appears to be of tremendous significance.¹

"Further to the Northeast there is the great Ounianga site in its unforgettable Sahara-lacustrine setting. It has been known to contain evidence of animal life about which we still know very little." (T. Monod)

Paleontology may seem interesting but difficult to the tourist, for it requires proper presentation and museum techniques. But this is not the case with prehistoric subjects, which because of their obvious artistic aspects appeal directly to his senses and understanding.

Cut and polished stones, millstones, ceramics, stone jewelry found in Chad run the gamut of paleolithic, mesolithic and neolithic industry down to the iron age. There are innumerable places throughout the country where these artifacts may be found and in some locations the

¹ Such relic is estimated to be 500,000 years old. Analogous discoveries have been made in South, East and North Africa.

quantity of such objects is remarkable.

Chad must collect and display in a national museum and its local branches the various types of antiquities which tourists cannot always find at the sites themselves.

In addition, the wonderful rock engravings and paintings of Tibesti, Borkou and Ennedi have been the subject of world-famous publications. (P. Huard)

The copies of the Ennedi paintings made by G. Bailloud, as yet unpublished, have an artistic quality, a variety, a picturesqueness and a scientific interest perhaps superior to the highly regarded work of H. Lhote. (Hoggar and Tassili). The engravings and paintings are easily accessible to tourists in the immediate vicinity of Bardai and Fada. Those who linger for hunting, mountain-climbing or excursions may add to their recreation the joy of personal discovery.

ABUNDANCE OF WILDLIFE

Because of the diversity and abundance of its animal life, its parks and its game preserves, Chad represents a tourist center of the first rank. Nowhere in the world can a greater number of animals of so many different kinds and sizes be found. This wildlife is one of the main resources of some regions.

This makes Chad the leading French-speaking African State in the number of visitors who come to it for the sport of hunting and the only one which at present rivals the East African States, where safaris for visiting hunters have been offered and conducted successfully for decades.

Chad has the advantage of being able to offer hunters and tourists two different wildlife zones.

1. The pre-desert and desert zone with its wonderful Ennedi and Tibesti mountains.

Rare game animals may be found there in abundance owing to their extremely limited habitat: addax, oryx, desert gazelles (damas, dorcas, etc.), cheetahs, as well as the maned wild sheep in the mountains.

Safaris organized in this region can guarantee their members contact with these animals and some of the tro-

phies have been world records.

2. The wooded savanna of Haut-Chari—Salamat.

This region lies in between the densely wooded savannas of the South and the pastureland of the *sahel*, the zone bordering the desert. This geography is not always apparent from the landscape because of the vast flooded areas which from July to November transform the entire eastern part of the region into an enormous swamp. Here are the immense plains of Salamat, naked except for the rare trees dotting the hillocks.

This is a paradise of wildlife both by its diversity and its abundance: Sudan species in the south above Kyabe, Bouso, south of Melfi, south of Salamat, and *sahel* species in the north, spiny animals north of Am Timan, Aboudeia, Melfi.

Herds of elephants and large equatorial Buffalo are plentiful. All the antelope are found here in great numbers: the hippotragus, the damalisque, the bubale, the Buffon pony, the redunca.

Giraffes are very common as well as ostriches.

The Derby elk may be found easily, especially in the areas of Fort Archambault, Kyabe, Doba and Melfi.

The great koudou is plentiful in the region of Melfi, Daguella, Aboudeia.

Likewise lions, panthers, cheetahs, boars, ourebi, cephalophes, and rufi-front gazelles are to be found.

It is also in this region that the rhinoceroses which survived the massacres of 1920 to 1930 are beginning to form herds again.

Hippopotami and crocodiles are frequent in all the rivers.

Fur-bearing game is further represented by the hare, the daman and many small carnivores.

Finally, birds are very abundant: on dry terrain there are great bustards, canepetières, guinea fowl, rock hens, grouse; and in the swamps there are Egyptian, Gambian and other geese, and various wild ducks.

The best season for hunting or for sighting game is the dry season between December and May. At that time, access to the hunting areas is easier. The tall grass is burned and large concentrations of all species may be found near the water holes.

Market at Fort-Lamy



FISHING

According to a study by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, out of 35 tropical African countries in 1960, Chad, with a tenth of total production estimated at 1 million tons, was among the first fish-producing countries after Angola and Congo-Kinshasa and on the same level as Mali.

In fact, Chad's production is estimated at 100,000 tons of fresh fish annually. Estimates are difficult because of the Chari and Logone rivers which form the boundary with Cameroon. The two countries arrive at figures which probably overlap and in part cover the same output. (The same people live on both banks of the Logone, i.e. on both sides of the frontier and fish are bought and sold on either bank.) The areas of fish production are:

(1) The basin of the lower Logone, the lower Chari and Lake Chad. This area is one of the world's richest in fish owing to the overflowing of the two rivers and to the flooding of vast grassy surfaces which promote the proliferation of many species. Half of total production comes from this area.

(2) The basin formed by the Bahr Salamat, the Bahr Azoum and Lake Iro (20,000 tons).

(3) The fishing areas along the middle Chari, the Logone and the Pendé (Baguirmi country and region of Fort Archambault.)

(4) The Toubouri marshes, Lake Tréné and Lake Lere, the tributaries of the Bénoué (6 to 8 thousand tons.)

(5) Lake Fitri (2 to 3000 tons.)

Fishing activity reaches its height during the end of the dry season and the beginning of the rainy season when streams are almost dry and evaporation has lowered the level of the ponds, and again when the first muddy waters filled with plankton bring a plentiful food supply.

The fishing is done by 5,000 regular full-time fishermen (the river population), 15,000 part-time or seasonal fishermen (about 30 per cent of their time, for example, the Massas), and some 150,000 who fish occasionally, especially when the water-level of the streams drops and river branches are drying up.

Three quarters of fish production is used fresh locally and some areas consume more than 85 pounds of fish per capita annually. The remainder is smoked or dried before being marketed. An estimated 14,000 tons (\$2,800,000) are exported through various complicated routes by small dealers.

The distinguishable routes are the following:

- (1) smoked fish from lower Chari and Lake Chad to Nigeria as far as the main consumption centers of Ibadan and Onitscha;
- (2) smoked fish from the river junction and the Logone to Nigeria;
- (3) dried fish from Bahr Azoum and Salamat to the cotton-growing regions of southern Chad and to the Central African Republic.

A few dozen tons of captainfish (*Polynemus quadrifilis*) undergo spe-

cial processing (refrigeration) and are shipped by air to African capitals.

While the average income of an agricultural worker in the cotton-growing region varies from \$10.00 to \$30.00 annually depending on the harvest, the income of a fisherman of the river region is approximately \$70.00 to \$80.00 per month.

The activities of two fishing cooperatives, the Fort Lamy Socopêche and the Fort Archambault Socopêche, and of the Fisheries Service are gradually transforming traditional fishing habits into a well-organized business, a source of income and profit. A campaign against insect infestation and parasites, for example, has made it possible to cut losses of preserved fish by 20 to 25 per cent and to market a more uniform product of better quality.

The fishing cooperative of the lower Chari, established in 1960, has 800 members and a warehouse-store at Melezi near Farcha, downstream from Fort Lamy where it carries out 90 per cent of its operation. It is facilitating the purchase of modern

catch equipment, such as nylon nets, bait, flat boats to the sum of \$36,000 and is marketing between 700 and 1,000 tons of fish annually.

Socopêche of Fort Archambault, formed in 1962, has 400 members. It does not yet have a marketing shed and its commercial transactions are more modest as a result of fierce competition from foreign dealers who buy directly at the fishing site.

A large increase in production is possible because, except for the delta zone, Lake Chad is practically unexploited although the part of the lake situated in Chad territory has been recognized as being very rich in fish.

The possibilities of the lake have to be explored in detail, a census taken of the fishermen, better fishing methods devised, and boats introduced which are suited for navigation on the lake.

Studies along these lines began in February 1964. They comprise technical studies whose objective is to develop appropriate or improved fishing equipment and methods, to improve methods of fish preparation

and to study new types of boats, to make socio-economic studies with a view to determining the present status of fishing, current movements of population and fishermen, and possibilities of channeling such movements, to study means of increasing the present very reduced fishing activity of people living on the shore of the lake, to carry out scientific studies, especially of fish habitat and fish population (principal characteristic of various environments.)

After an increase in production is achieved, it will be necessary to improve the marketing of fish by modernization of existing installations and methods. It is planned to start a fish-processing industry at Fort Archambault. The existing cooperatives could be considerably developed to deal with the problems raised by an expansion of fishing activity: credit, purchase of equipment, marketing, processing.

The estimated value of the apparent production of fishermen is about \$14,000,000 annually.

ECONOMY AND FINANCES

ECONOMY

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

Food-crops:

Millet and sorghum	800,000 tons
Manioc	50,000 tons
Rice in the husk	22,000 tons
Unshelled peanuts	140,000 tons
Wheat (Bol polders)	4,800 tons
Dates	25,000 tons

Industrial crops:

Cotton-seed	110,000 tons
Peanuts for oil (1,500 tons) and for export (2,700 tons).....	4,200 tons

Livestock:

Cattle	4,000,000 head
Sheep and goats	4,000,000 head
Camels	250,000 head
Horses and Donkeys	500,000 head

<i>Fish:</i>	100,000 tons
including 60,000 tons consumed fresh and 40,000 tons smoked or dried for sale.	

Industrial Production:

Natron, and hides	8,195 tons
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I—Changes In Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices.

The public authorities of Chad would like to double the standard of living in thirty years, which would mean a rate of increase in production of more than 5 per cent per annum.

The actual rate of growth of gross domestic product will be approximately 4.5 per cent per annum and per head of population. It may even be lower, or more like 4.2 per cent (since the rate of increase of the population, which was 1.5 in 1964, will probably reach 1.8 by 1970).

It may be noted that the increase in gross domestic product per annum and per head of population recorded between 1961 and 1965 was 2.6 per cent (on the basis of gross domestic product calculated in constant francs).

(a) *Changes in gross domestic product at market prices.*
(in millions of CFA francs)

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Gross domestic production (at market prices)	42,758	45,687	47,287	53,379
base 100 in 1961	100	106	111	124
base 100 in 1965				100
Salaries of administrative personnel	4,113	4,526	4,860	5,600
base 100 in 1961	100	110	118	136
base 100 in 1965				100
Gross domestic product	47,251	50,621	52,579	58,979
base 100 in 1961	100	107	111	124
base 100 in 1965				100

(b) *Changes in income per capita*

We have few precise figures on the trend of income per capita. Those that we do have show a slight rise in such income.

1958	1961	1962	1963	1965
12,000 ¹	14,500 ²	15,000 ²	15,400 ²	16,000

¹ Source: see Bastinaï report
² See Marc and Péras report.

II—Factories Constructed Since Independence and Their Products

It may be useful to recall that at the time of its accession to independence Chad had very few industrial plants and those that existed were directly connected with its main products (fourteen cotton-ginning factories, two small oil works for processing cotton seeds and peanuts, a slaughterhouse with cold storage).

Furthermore, the low purchasing power of the population, the very high charges for investment and European labor, the absence of resources developed for exploitation (minerals, forests, etc.), the lack of training of the local labor force and the scarcity and high cost of power resources, are all factors holding back the industrial development of Chad, a country far from the sea, for which everything is expensive and whose products are rarely competitive owing to its geographical situation in the middle of Africa.

Despite these difficulties Chad has resolutely set out upon the path of industrialization, choosing the sector of the processing of the products of agriculture, livestock raising and fish-

ery. For Chad, the year 1965 represented an important testing-time in the sphere of industrialization but also the year of the installation of the structures necessary to meet the requirements of development.

TYPES OF INDUSTRY

A—Food-Producing Industries

“Fort-Lamy flour mills or Great Mills of Chad,” established in July 1964 with a capital of \$400,000.

These mills can grind 220 quintals of wheat per twenty-four hours of continuous operation.

In 1965, the Great Mills of Chad ground 4,800 tons of wheat, producing 2,571 tons of flour and 844 tons of by-products.

“Brasseries du Logone” at Moundou, established in November 1964, with a capital of \$1,200,000. The initial investment was \$2,000,000. This brewery has an immediate production capacity of 30,000 hectoliters of beer, a capacity which could be increased to 45,000 hectoliters in 1967.

Between 1966 and 1970 the factory will be enlarged at a cost of \$200,000 for the importation of five new beer-vats and ancillary equipment.

“SOSUTCHAD” (Sugar Company of Chad), an incorporated company with a capital of \$500,000, which began functioning early in 1965.

This company manufactures sugar in two-kilo and 250-gram slabs and also confectionery.

Production between 1 February and 31 December 1965:

- two-kilo slabs: 5,790 tons
- chipped sugar: 29 tons
- confectionery: 120 tons.

During the coming year it is intended to invest \$280,000. This will make it possible to double production capacity. The company will then have a refining capacity of 14,000 tons per annum, which will be amply sufficient to cover the needs of Chad, estimated at 12,000 tons of loaf sugar.

“Etablissements SODUCO”, an incorporated company with a capital of \$40,000 was established on 1 July 1964.

A cotton field



The Enterprises manufacture colorless or colored fruit drinks, soda waters and syrups. In 1965 total production amounted to 1,180,964 liters, with total sales of \$188,000.

B—Textile Industries

"La Société Textile du Tchad" (S.T.T.). The construction of this textile complex at Fort-Archambault is in progress and production is expected to start in early 1967.

The company's activity is to comprise the construction and operation of a textile complex including:

- a spinning-mill
- a weaving plant
- a plant for the calendaring of grey cloth
- a bleaching plant
- a printing shop,

with an expected production of 8 million meters of printed unbleached cloth.

During a second stage, in addition to the installations mentioned above, a dyeing shop will be constructed, so that by 1969 total production will reach 12 million meters.

The registered capital of this company has been fixed at \$1,200,000; the funds necessary to launch the company amount to \$7,076,000.

Clothing manufacture: ABDERAHMANE AND IDRISSE Enterprises.

This clothing-manufacturing company was established at Fort-Lamy in October 1965. It is an incorporated company with an initial capital of \$2,360. It has an annual production capacity of 36,000 pieces (shorts, trousers, shirts).

C—Miscellaneous Industries

"The S.A.C.A.M." (African Company for Manufacture of Pressed Marble Tiles) has been functioning since July 1966. It operates a factory for the pre-fabrication of building materials and for the manufacture of pressed marble tiles. The factory uses marble obtained from various parts of Chad. Daily production is expected to be 100 square meters, an output which could be doubled with a second working shift. Planned investment amounts to \$160,000.

"The C.I.P.", set up on 1 June 1963. This incorporated company with a present capital of \$56,000 manufac-

tures furniture of all kinds, using iron and wood imported from France, Gabon and the Central African Republic. Total sales in 1965 amounted to \$280,000.

"CYCLOTCHAD", an incorporated company established in 1961 with a capital of \$60,000. Its main office is at Moundou. This factory, which manufactures under license "Zephyr" and "Peugeot" brand bicycles and some motorized bicycles, has a production capacity of 10,000 bicycles per year. Between 1 October 1964 and 30 September 1965 the company manufactured 4,388 bicycles, with total sales amounting to \$454,000.

"Les Etablissements SAFRIPA" (Société Africaine de Parfumerie) set up at Fort-Lamy in January 1962 with a capital of \$40,000. In 1965, this factory produced: 85,000 liters of eau de cologne; 53,500 kilos of pomade; 13,360 liters of perfume; and several thousand bottles of spirits of mint. In the coming year a 30 per cent increase of production is planned, necessitating an enlargement of the factory and an increase in the number of employees. It seems that SAFRIPA covers more than 50 per cent of the local market. The company takes care constantly to improve the quality of its products and is thinking of expanding its range of products as and when the demand is felt.

"Les Etablissements SETER" (Société d'Etudes et de Travaux pour l'Electronique et la Radio) is an incorporated company with a capital of \$24,000, established at Fort-Lamy in 1964. This company assembles transistor radio sets from parts imported from France. SETER can assemble 35 sets a day. From 1 January to 31 March it manufactured 1,700 sets and its total sales amounted to \$7,630.

"La S.E.T.E.L.E.C.": This incorporated company with a capital of \$3,000 was set up on 1 July 1961. S.E.T.E.L.E.C. manufactures electrical equipment. It consists of a coiling shop, a shop for electrical repairs and a refrigeration section (all makes of air conditioners). Its total sales in 1964 amounted to \$260,000 as compared with \$148,000 in 1962 and \$34,400 in 1961.

"Les Etablissements SETUBA"

(C.F.S.A.S. group): this incorporated company capitalized at \$36,000, was established at Fort-Lamy 1964. This company has a woodworking and furniture-making section and a second section which manufactures for the building industry. It has sufficient equipment to double its output, which amounted to \$1,280,000 in 1964.

D—Projects Under Way

The meat complex at Fort-Archambault will comprise, in addition to the existing cold-storage slaughterhouse: a meat-canning section (annual production 2 million cans); a can factory (1,500 cans per hour) a tannery (initial capacity: 30,000 cattle hides and 70,000 sheep skins) a shoe factory (200,000 pairs of sandals and shoes annually); a section for the manufacture of liquid nitrogen; a refrigerated transport unit.

The public authorities have entrusted to S.E.D.I. (Société d'Etudes et de Développements Industriels) the management of the semi-public corporation (cannery and related sections) with a capital of \$400,000, as well as of all activities relating to production, marketing and the expansion of the company's plant. Construction is under way. The first units will begin to operate in February 1967. The complex should reach its full production capacity during 1968. Total investment: \$1,780,000. This complex is based on the use of existing slaughterhouse facilities, on the export of meat to the Central African Republic and the Congo-Brazzaville, and on the processing of the products and by-products of the slaughterhouse.

E—Other Projects: farm equipment; creation of mobile brick-making units; construction of a soap factory (at Abéché); cannery for vegetables, etc.

CONCLUSION

While 1961 marked the beginning of the industrialization of Chad, 1965 has for this country been an important testing time in the sphere of industrialization and also the year of the installation of basic structures capable of supporting the requirements of development. The public authorities of Chad have therefore decided to make the investments necessary for

the country to move from a subsistence economy to a market economy.

Experience has shown that processing industries are perfectly viable in the country and this is an encouragement to go further.

Over-All Development of Imports and Exports—1960-1965 Inclusive

The most constant feature of Chad's

foreign trade is the negative trend in its balance of trade, with an average annual deficit of more than \$8,000,000. During the period of the first Plan, however, it will be possible to keep this deficit within tolerable limits, and even reduce it substantially, through the expansion of exports combined with the stabilization of imports and the modification of the pattern of imports.

CHANGES IN THE BALANCE OF TRADE In millions of CFA francs

	1961	1962	1963	1965	1970	Increase 1965-1970
Imports	11,607	13,082	13,273	13,950	15,465	+1,515
Base—100 in						
1961	100	112	115	120	133	
Exports	7,716	8,343	7,932	9,315	12,073	+2,758
Base—100 in						
1961	100	108	103	121	156	
Percent of imports covered by exports	65	64	60	66	78	

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM CHAD (Registered) (in thousands of CFA francs)

PRODUCTS	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Cotton	4,229,120	2,820,486	4,312,778	5,172,000	5,206,795
Leather, hides and skins	234,593	205,042	142,293	140,500	121,601
Cattle	277,080	367,840	528,543	420,000	506,685
Sheep and goats	7,044	11,738	42,529	11,800	17,469
Meat	324,788	187,277	183,042	142,000	117,819
Salt or dried fish	28,942	39,443	35,938	31,000	23,509
Dates	3,920	12,297	23,991	8,000	2,976
Natron	22,139	35,898	56,960	46,600	63,310
Shelled peanuts	10,613	19,603	54,405	90,000	7,335

(in tons)

Cotton	30,409	20,225	31,360	37,600	38,015
Leather, hides and skins	899	722	634	580	610
Cattle (head)	41,327	54,181	76,997	64,500	
Sheep & goats (head)	10,557	17,917	30,278	19,000	
Meat	3,492	2,594	1,815	1,500	1,030
Salt or dried fish	347	389	334	270	220
Dates	258	354	602	207	80
Natron	2,457	4,051	6,412	5,400	6,271
Shelled peanuts	304	414	1,779	2,600	275

BALANCE OF TRADE

Year	Exports	Imports	Deficit
1963	5,380,479,000	7,185,061,000	-1,804,582,000
1964	6,500,000,000	8,550,000,000	-2,050,000,000
1965	6,722,477,000	7,705,010,000	-982,533,000

It can be seen that a great effort will be made to reduce the deficit in the balance of trade. The coverage of imports by exports will rise from 66 per cent in 1966 to 78 per cent in 1970. This is a realistic objective and it is one of the most striking aspects of the first Five-Year Plan, illustrating the firm intention to reduce the dependency of Chad economy, taken as a whole, on outside support.

EXPORTS

The gradual rise in the value of exports over the past five years, although considerably slower than that of imports, has nevertheless been satisfactory and continuous (with the exception of a single, very small decline in 1962): \$37,260,000 in 1965 as against \$29,000,000 in 1961, or a rise of 21 per cent in five years. On the other hand, there has not been much change in the pattern of exports: the bulk of them continues to be made up of vegetable and animal products.

It will be seen from these tables that the share of cotton continues to be predominant while second place is taken by animal products. It is, however, imperative that the export of animals on the hoof should be stabilized because much of it takes place without any health or customs inspection and because this traditional method of marketing is not profitable either to the producers or to the national economy (the prices are 60 per cent less than if the animals were slaughtered in the country).

IMPORTS

During the past five years the value of imports has risen by nearly 20 per cent.

In 1965, the increase in imports was much greater than had been anticipated, and occurred mainly in the field of consumer goods.

The balance of trade shows a deficit but in this connection it must be noted that there is a permanent element which renders the result of the balance inaccurate, namely, foreign aid; for, whether such aid is in the form of credits which are converted into goods or in the form of direct contributions of capital goods, im-

ports from this source, which will continue to increase as aid is expanded, are included in the balance of trade.

From the statistical point of view they cannot be distinguished from other imports but they do not really belong on the debit side of the balance sheet because they constitute outright grants without any counterpart.

Nevertheless, one of the most constant features of Chad's foreign trade is the negative trend of its balance of trade. However, from now on there will be a rather sharp reduction in the great disproportion between buying and selling.

There are three levers which when operated in conjunction will now be able to influence the balance of trade: (1) stricter control over imports, especially of consumer goods; (2) more efficient organization of the collection and treatment of export products, which should produce satisfactory results in the export field (action by SONACOT: Société Nationale de Commercialisation—the national marketing corporation); (3) diversification in the introduction of new mass consumer industries, which will act as an important brake on the import of certain items that are a heavy charge against our balance of trade.

FINANCES

Currency: the CFA franc (=0.02 French franc)

Bank of issue: Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun (Central Bank of States of Equatorial Africa and Cameroon), branch at Fort-Lamy, B.P. 50 (P.O.B. 50)—joint exchange regulations for the countries of the franc area.

Banks: "La Banque de Développement du Tchad" (Chad Development

Bank) was established in 1962, its predecessor being the Société Tchadienne de Crédit. Director: M. R. COUSIGNE; the "Banque Tchadienne de Crédit et de Dépôt (Chad Credit and Deposit Bank) succeeded the Crédit Lyonnais in 1963; the "B.N.P." and the B.I.A.O.—Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale" (International Bank for West Africa), which took over the operations of "B.A.O.", are represented at Fort-Lamy.

CHAD BUDGET STATISTICS 1958-65 (in CFA francs)

Year	Regular Budget ¹	Capital Budget ²	Total	Outside Contributions
1958	2,524,472,000	325,152,000	2,849,624,000	89,913,000 ³
1959	2,922,139,000	167,044,000	3,089,183,000	460,328,000 ³
1960	4,158,388,000	274,152,000	4,432,540,000	350,000,000 ³
1961	4,991,939,000	506,027,000	5,497,966,000	681,120,000 ³ ; 94,602,000 ⁴
1962	5,225,334,000	308,463,000	5,533,797,000	713,000,000 ³ ; 125,000,000 ⁴
1963	5,940,589,000	970,185,000	6,910,774,000	700,000,000 ⁴
1964	6,629,592,000	731,182,000	7,360,774,000	567,500,000 ⁴
1965	7,779,109,000	666,644,000	8,445,753,000	320,000,000 ⁴

¹ Not including loans and advances or payents in respect of the Capital Budget.

² Not including carry-overs from previous years.

³ Balancing contributions

⁴ Capital contributions.

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1966-1970

(Total amount of credits:
\$188,048,000)

FEATURES

Predominance of the primary sector (agriculture and animal husbandry,) which accounts for 60 per cent of the gross domestic product and engages more than 80 per cent of the economically active population; utilization of two thirds of the Plan's credits in the rural sector; utilization of one third of its credits in the industrial sector.

"The goal will be first and foremost: to increase and diversify production by the modernization of the rural economy and by gradual industrialization; to renovate the transportation and communications infrastruc-

ture; to introduce widespread education and vocational training and to adapt them to the immediate and long-term needs of the country."

FOOD CROPS

"The efforts to increase and diversify national production will involve, from 1966 to 1970, a global outlay of \$79,876,000, or 42.5 per cent of total planned investment. Since agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing form the basis of the national economy, it is naturally in these sectors that most of the large-scale activities will be concentrated: thus, \$35,976,000 will be spent on agriculture, \$16,204,000 on animal husbandry, \$580,000 on fishing, \$556,000 on





Slaughterhouse of Farcha

forestry and rubber latex collection—a total of \$53,316,000 for the whole of the rural economy, or 28.4 per cent of total planned investment.

“These complex activities, whether having an impact on one or more products, are aimed at the quantitative and qualitative development of existing output (millet, wheat, peanuts, cotton, livestock, fish and rubber) or at the introduction of new crops (sugar-cane, tobacco) and will have as their common denominator the modernization of methods. Accordingly, propaganda campaigns and activities to stimulate and enlist the support of farmers, herdsman and fishermen will have an important place in the Plan, particularly in the major agricultural improvement and integrated development projects, which will mobilize a total of more than 2,771 million people in all the districts destined, by reason of their economic potential and human resources, to become centers of growth or areas of balanced economy: the polders of Lake Chad, the Largeau palm district, the Bongor ricebowl, the Mandoul basin, the middle valley of the Chari, the east central peanut region, the

prefectures of Ouaddai, Biltine and Moyen-Chari. Furthermore, since the inadequacy or poor utilization of water resources constitutes a major obstacle to the prosperity of agriculture and animal husbandry in almost all regions, the renovation and expansion of rural hydraulic equipment constitute another essential aspect of the program: \$19,664,000 will thus be devoted to the digging and construction of wells, of which \$8,804,000 will go for watering pasture land. Similarly, an important place will be reserved for scientific and technical research in all disciplines affecting the development of the rural economy: hydrogeology and hydraulics, soil science and agronomy, veterinary medicine, and other agricultural sciences. Lastly, the rural modernization activities all of which are directed at increasing the volume of output available for sale, will have as a necessary corollary improved marketability at all levels; in this sphere, SONACOT will be called upon to play a decisive part.

“This combination of converging actions aimed at the modernization of the traditional rural sector and its integration into the market economy will, directly or indirectly, promote the development of the secondary sector.”

INDUSTRIALIZATION

“The expansion and diversification of industrial production necessarily presupposes expansion and diversification of agriculture and livestock production. Chad’s indispensable industrialization must therefore proceed, in the main, from agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing. Consequently, almost all the industrial projects included in the first Plan relate to the processing or marketing of agricultural and livestock output. This applies particularly to the projects already described which will be executed beginning in 1966: textile and complex of meat industries at Fort-Archambault. It also applies to the projects for expanding major existing enterprises: flour mill and sugar refinery at Fort-Lamy, brewery at Moundou, cold storage slaughterhouse at Fort-Lamy and Fort-Archambault, cotton-spinning factories of COTONFRAN.

Lastly, it applies to the most important new enterprises: sugar mill at Banda, cottonseed-oil factory at Gounou-Gaya, peanut-oil factory and soapworks at Abéché, tannery in Northern Chad, fish cannery, factory for producing meat extracts and concentrated food for cattle.

“In the building sector, a factory producing pressed marble tiles and an enterprise operating mobile brickworks will shortly begin operations. The Chari industrial brick factory is adjusting itself to the production of bathroom ceramic fixtures. Among the other projects in preparation there are a plant for the assembly of agricultural equipment, a bag factory, and, for the more distant future, probably towards the end of the Plan, a tobacco factory.

“Admittedly, in comparison with the total amount of investment, the industrialization program may seem modest. If we include the supplementary operations of power and mining exploitation (\$3,796,000) and modernization of traditional handicraft industries (\$144,000), it will entail a total expenditure of \$26,560,000, or only 14 per cent of the entire capital invested during the five years of the Plan.”

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

“The second basic option of the first Plan, the renovation of the transportation and communications infrastructure, will involve, including tourist facilities, a global expenditure of \$63,040,000 between 1966 and 1970, or 33.5 per cent of total planned investment.

“The fact is that the problem of transportation is of exceptional importance owing to Chad’s geographical position, its size and its climate. The distance from seaports and the impracticability of the roads during the rainy season substantially increase prices both for imports and for exports, thus hampering capital investment, the expansion of consumption, and the sale of agricultural products abroad.

“With regard to external routes of supply into and out of the country, the opening up of Southern Chad by extending the trans-Cameroonian rail-

way to Fort-Archambault will remain a major concern. Nevertheless, in view of the time required for the construction of the Belabo-N'gaoundere stretch of track, the program of the first Plan can only make provision for the economic and technical studies relating to the building of the stretch from N'gaoundere to Fort-Archambault. These studies represent an expenditure of \$1,940,000.

"As to the domestic network of communications, priority will be given to roads, whose present mediocrity condemns whole regions to chronic isolation and veritable economic and social asphyxiation. Accordingly, the Government has decided to create during the First Plan a minimum network of permanent highways linking the three regional centers of development: Fort-Lamy, Fort-Archambault and Abéché. This principal network of nearly 1,120 miles, 400 miles of them hard roads, will be connected to less important urban centers by some 1,740 miles of improved secondary roads. Thus, the essential economic and political integration of all the regions of the national territory will be facilitated.

"Such a program alone represents a considerable financial effort: \$50,208,000, or nearly 27 percent of total planned investment. However, the renovation of the transport and communications infrastructure cannot be limited to the roads. An important place has therefore been given to the improvement of air fields and navigable waterways, and to the modernization of the postal service and of the telegraph and telephone networks.

"Lastly, facilities for the reception and accommodation of tourists are notoriously out of step with the wealth and diversity of attractions, folklore and wildlife that give Chad obvious tourist appeal. It is therefore advisable to provide the main areas concerned with suitable and adequate hotel facilities: almost \$1,920,000 will be assigned for that purpose and will make it possible to raise total accommodations from 300 to 450 rooms. In addition about \$160,000 will be appropriated for the improvement of wildlife parks and reservations and for the protection of the rarest species that are most in danger of extinction."

SOCIAL ACTION

Investments in the social field, amounting to \$45,136,000 or 24 per cent of total planned investment, will go mainly into the construction and equipment of new hospitals at Fort-Archambault and Abéché (more than 700 beds *in total*), two new maternity clinics at Fort-Lamy (120 additional beds), new premises for the National Pharmaceutical Office and in the smaller main towns the creation or modernization of 21 rural health centers and 15 rural health stations.

EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

"Education and vocational training, the third basic option of the First Plan, will by themselves entail a global expenditure of \$20,364,000, i.e., almost 1.1 per cent of total planned investment. The main effort will be concentrated on primary education, an investment effort, of course, involving expenditure of \$7,736,000, but also, and equally, a reorganization effort. It will be necessary to build new schools and almost triple the number of classes in order to accommodate almost 40 per cent of school-age children by 1970.

"As regards secondary education, it will be necessary to meet increased needs for middle and higher trained personnel and that again implies the establishment of new institutions (at a total cost of \$4,044,000) and the expansion of teaching staff as well as the introduction of selection and guidance procedures so that on leaving secondary schools students may be directed into occupations appropriate to their skills and to the needs of development.

"The same concern for efficiency governs the reorganization of technical training, through the concentration of resources in two specialized institutions (industrial training at Fort-Archambault and commercial training at Fort-Lamy) and the adjustment of student numbers and subjects taught to foreseeable fluctuations in the labor market.

"Lastly, a fresh impetus will be given to vocational training, especially in agriculture and stock-raising, which will promote the development of rural

society, by shaping an elite of technicians, leaders and model entrepreneurs. This vocational training, in all these aspects, will be provided not only in establishments set up for the purpose, at a total cost of \$3,968,000, but also "on the spot" in factory, office and field."

INFORMATION

"In order that broadcasting can fully carry out its educational and informational mission, and contribute to national cohesion and the enlightenment of other countries concerning Chad, \$2,356,000 will be devoted to the creation of two new networks and the regionalization of programs."

HOUSING

"Finally, \$14,880,000, or nearly 8 per cent of total planned investment, will be assigned to activities in the fields of town planning, housing, and public buildings. This will make it possible to modernize and improve our capital, our three regional centers—Fort-Archambault, Moundou and Abéché—and other main urban centers. Fort-Archambault, Moundou and Abéché—and other main urban centers. The existing water supply will be improved and new water systems will be introduced at Bongor, Pala, Doba, Kélo, Fianga, Baibokoum, Mano, Moussoro, Am-Timan and the future sugar settlement. As regards the supply of electricity to the towns, the service at Abéché is already functioning, and that of Fort-Archambault will be installed by the end of 1966. Electricity service will also be brought to Bongor, Kélo, Pala, Koumra, Doba, Mongo, Am-Timan and the future sugar settlement, while the installed capacity at Fort-Lamy will be increased by 3,800 kilowatts."

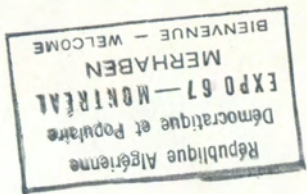
(Photos Information Chad)



City Hall of Fort-Lamy



Sao Art—bronze pectoral (9th to 16th Century)



REPUBLIC OF CHAD



EXPO 67

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