

office for a new 4-year term and gave the UPS slate of candidates all 80 seats in the National Assembly.

The governing UPS is a moderate party which advocates a form of socialism based on traditional African communal institutions. In practice it leaves considerable scope for private enterprise, including foreign investment, in commerce and light industry. There are two opposition parties: the left-wing Parti de Regroupement Africain-Sénégal (PRA) which has little following outside of the Casamance region in southern Senegal, long known for its particularist and even separatist sentiments; and the small Marxist-Leninist Parti Africain de l'Indépendance (PAI) which has been proscribed by the Senegalese Government.

ECONOMY

Senegal is primarily an agricultural country, with peanuts the main crop and cereals (millet, sorghum, and rice) important secondary crops. Annual peanut production is about 800,000 metric tons and that of cereals approximately 400,000 metric tons. There are an estimated 1,600,000 cattle and 1,100,000 sheep and goats but the productive use of these herds is relatively low. The fishing industry is of major importance, however, with an annual catch of over 100,000 tons, 75 percent by Senegalese fishermen and 25 percent by foreign commercial fishing fleets.

Important phosphate deposits are being exploited by the Compagnie Sénégalaise des Phosphates de Taïba. Private French interests hold a majority of the shares in the company, although American interests also have significant holding. Production in 1962 amounted to nearly 500,000 metric tons.

Senegal is by far the most industrialized state of former French West Africa. Its industries process Senegalese raw materials into finished products for export, such as peanut oil, phosphates, and canned fish. Imported raw materials also are processed, and biscuits, flour, textiles, cement, and shoes are exported to all the franc-zone countries in West Africa. Further diversification of the economy may come from expansion of tuna fishing off the Senegalese coast and from a small petroleum refinery and fish cannery now under construction in Dakar. American capital is partially financing the latter two.

In 1962 Senegal's exports were valued at about \$122 million, of which over 75 percent was in the form of peanuts and their byproducts. Imports during the same period amounted to \$153 million and included large quantities of rice and other food grains. Dakar, one of the most important West African ports, handles some 4 million tons each year, including bunkering, while the Dakar-Yoff jet airfield is a major stop on routes between Africa and Europe or the Western Hemisphere. Industrial output in 1961 was valued at over \$300 million, and the gross national product in 1962 was estimated at \$625 million, or about \$200 per capita.

Since shortly after the close of World War II, France has provided substantial technical and economic aid to Senegal, largely on a grant basis. This aid was not interrupted by Senegal's accession to independence. Economic and technical assistance on a smaller scale is also coming from the Common Market development fund, the United States, and West Germany.

Economic Development

Senegal is experiencing difficulty in achieving agricultural and industrial diversification and an adequate rate of economic growth to sustain its ambitious 4-year development plan. A substantial portion of funds expended under the plan to date has gone for educational and social infrastructure rather than into productive investment, with the result that government operating expenses are increasing more rapidly than revenues, thus forcing a cutback in development expenditures. Concerned over this problem, President Senghor has called for a regime of austerity to hold government expenditures to a minimum and for a re-evaluation of priorities and revision of goals under the plan.

Senegal is also cooperating with neighboring Mauritania, Mali, and Guinea in devising plans for joint development of the Senegal River basin. A United Nations technical mission is assisting in this effort.

FOREIGN POLICY

President Senghor and other Senegalese leaders, even before independence, advocated a union of the various territories of former French West Africa on a federal basis. They continue to be strong advocates of African unity and play