

of the adult population of Liverpool, primarily for evidence of pulmonary tuberculosis. The results were made available for mapping through the kindly cooperation of Professor A. B. Semple, the Medical Officer of Health for the city.

The problem of tuberculosis is first discussed in historical perspective and in relation to general health conditions in the city. The maps resulting from the mass radiography campaign are then presented and analysed in relation to other features of the urban geography. An attempt is made to assess the usefulness of the study.

Les terres collectives au Maroc (Zone Sud)

Jean le Coz, Rabat, Maroc

La surface des terres collectives (en arabe *bled jmâa*) du Maroc est estimée à 6 000 000 hectares (un huitième du pays) dont 3 200 000 hectares officiellement recensés.

Dans le Maroc traditionnel la loi musulmane, le *chrâa*, ignorait la terre collective. La législation née du Protectorat, et en particulier le dahir organique du 27 avril 1919, leur a donné une existence légale.

Leur origine est double: la coutume locale dans les tribus aussi bien berbérophones qu'arabophones, l'abandon par le Sultan au profit des tribus *guich*, de son droit éminent sur leurs terres.

La carte des terres recensées fait ressortir l'existence de quatre blocs principaux: l'Oriental: parcours de la plaine de Guercif et de la région de Berguent; le Saïs avec les anciens *guich* des environs de Fès et Meknès; le Rharb où alternent terres collectives et terres de colonisation, le Haouz avec les *guich* de la banlieue de Marrakech et de vastes terres de parcours.

Le collectivisme agraire ne s'exerce au Maroc que sur le plan de la possession, l'exploitation est strictement individuelle, sauf parfois pour des terres de parcours sur lesquelles l'on utilise un berger collectif. Les terres de culture étaient traditionnellement partagées, avec des périodicités très variables, soit d'après un système égalitaire: par tente ou par individu mâle, soit, plus fréquemment, selon une base économique: par attelage (*zouja*). Le gouvernement vient d'imposer partout le partage égalitaire par chef de famille, valable pour dix années.

L'opération-labour a entrepris la culture des *bled jmâa* selon les techniques modernes.

Outlines of the Plant Geography in Central America

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Central America, with regard to its vegetation, takes a special position among the tropical countries of the earth. The vegetation, in its horizontal zones and vertical differentiation, fits into the climatic conditions of the tropics but it shows especially in the northern part of the area, floral elements that have come from the arctic regions.

The climate of the isthmus can be defined typically tropical. As to temperature it is a day-time climate, because the average annual temperature does not vary by more than 5 Centigrades. The vertical zones of temperature are of classic form. As regards precipitations we may—broadly speaking—distinguish between a humid caribbean region from a semi-humid pacific part of Central America.

The vegetation is zoned horizontally according to the number of humid or arid months (Isohygromenes) and vertically according to the vertical zones of temperature (annual isotherms), thus forming climatically conditioned ecological belts which are represented on the map.

With regard to the flora the vegetation regions as set by the climate are different in the northern and southern parts of Central America. Many arctic floral elements found their way into this area from the north, especially into Guatemala and Honduras. On the other hand many specimens of the tropical highland vegetation do not extend beyond Costa Rica. Only few reach the highlands of Mexico. The Nicaragua rift valley which interrupts the continuous mountain ranges is generally taken to be the main two-sided barrier for the migration of the vegetation.

Thus the special position of Central America with respect to plant geography is marked by a striking contrast of climatically conditioned ecological unity and floral variety.

The Role of Geography in Planning for National Survival

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The mission of The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (OCDM), which is exclusively directed toward national survival, places great emphasis on planning to meet the effects of natural or man-made disasters. The National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization contains guidance to all units of government. It serves as the basis for action, organization and decision-making. A major element in national planning is Geographic methodology.

Political Geography provides the means of analyzing and interpreting the political philosophy of a country and its economic potential. Through Urban Geography, densities and movement of people are determined, and problems of evacuation and traffic control solved. Land Use Studies locate institutions and type buildings for their use in the shelter and reception programs. Analysis of a city reveals its vulnerability and its chances for survival. Physical Geography is the basis of terrain and relief studies, which assist in determining the best traffic routes, reception centers, and areas in which to construct shelters. The location and availability of strategic minerals, presence or absence of commodities, and their relation to emergency requirements are Economic Geography. Climatology and Meteorology provide information for plotting fallout, and also the data which may affect the care, feeding and housing of people under a variety of weather conditions. Cartography aids in the compilation and portrayal of statistics, operational intelligence, and damage assessment, so that data can be graphically and visually recorded.

National survival depends on efficiently executed planning, based on accurate and comprehensive source material. Geography and its methodology is fundamental to much of OCDM's planning and operations.

Niveaux d'érosion – Les faits et leur interprétation

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Deux types de morphologie d'aplanissement peuvent être observés dans le modelé terrestre:

1. des anciennes surfaces d'érosion normale, quelques unes très étendues mais qui n'existent plus dans la topographie actuelle que en tant que surfaces de régradation s'étant substituées à des pénéplaines au cours des temps et à travers des systèmes variés d'érosion;

2. des niveaux d'érosion. Ceux-ci, d'âge récent, mio-pliocène, se présentent en série de surfaces, étagées et emboîtées à des altitudes absolues constantes dans une région, et d'altitudes concordantes pour divers pays de quatre continents.

Des niveaux de ce genre ont été observés par plusieurs auteurs; l'exactitude de leur forme et de leur altitude est contrôlable par l'analyse des cartes topographiques. Nier