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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES :
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Summary of information transmitted by the Government of France^{1/}

In accordance with the terms of paragraph 4 (a) of General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Secretary-General has prepared the following summary of the information transmitted in 1952 describing the progress made over the last three-year period in respect of economic, social and educational conditions.

The information is classified under the chief headings of the four parts of the revised Standard Form, as approved by resolution 551 (VI) of the General Assembly.

This summary covers the information transmitted which relates to Morocco and Tunisia.

^{1/} This summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Morocco.....	3
Tunisia.....	25

MOROCCO

The total area of the French zone of Morocco is 398,627 square kilometres. In 1936 and 1947 the size of the population was calculated by means of the records of the food supply services, the figures being:

	<u>1936</u>	<u>1947</u>
Moslems	5,881,000	8,088,000
Jews	162,000	204,000
Non-Moroccans	202,600	325,000

A proper census was carried out in 1951 and the results will be submitted in the information for 1952.

In 1951 migratory movements, excluding frontier traffic between Morocco and Algeria, were as follows:

	<u>Immigrants</u> (permanent)	<u>Emigrants</u>
Moroccans	-	800
French	12,100	3,400
Aliens	5,400	1,200

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

Morocco is being developed in keeping with a plan of modernization and equipment, of which the first stage covered the period 1949-1952, and the second, which will cover the period 1953-1956, is now in preparation.

The present situation is characterized by a certain time lag in the execution of the programmes for some economic sectors, because it was decided, in mid-course, to give priority to programmes of social and cultural equipment.

The fundamental aims of the second development plan are three-fold: to satisfy the needs due to the growth of the population, to hasten the improvement of the standard of living of the population and to increase the country's national income in order to place Morocco in a better position to play an increasing part in financing its own immense needs for investment.

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At the present time, the Moroccan economy can only defray some of the costs of investment. In 1949, 1950 and 1951, equipment expenditures could only be covered by advances out of the French modernization and equipment fund which amounted to 50 per cent of total investments. Morocco's production is not sufficient to cover the entire consumer demand and provide exports to enable capital goods to be imported. Hence there is a very large deficit in the balance of trade which is, for the time being, offset chiefly by the inflow of French capital.

It is therefore planned, among the various economic investments, to give marked preference to all investments which will have an early effect on production. This is why the sector of the economy in which there will be most action is the agricultural sector, for agricultural investment shows an immediate return and an economically viable industry can only be built up on a sound agricultural structure. Moreover, the mass of the Moroccan population remains attached to the land and it is desirable from the human point of view to improve their standard of living while maintaining them in their customary environment.

As regards the infra-structure, the only plans are for the completion of the large-scale projects now under way.

As a percentage of the total funds proposed to be applied in the coming years, agriculture accounts for almost 24 per cent, and plans to raise the standard of living of the people (including funds for education, health and housing) for more than 52 per cent.

Private investment in Moroccan companies rose in 1951 to 19,854 million francs, 6,655 million of which was invested in industrial companies, 2,692 million in mining companies and 983 million in agricultural companies.

Agriculture and livestock

The administrative services concerned with agriculture and livestock are part of the Directorate of Agriculture and Forests which includes a Division of Agriculture and Livestock (funds for its operations amounted to 690 million francs in 1951) and an Improvement and Rural Engineering Service. The funds placed at the latter's disposal in 1951 for programmes for rural capital

/equipment

equipment were 1,933 million francs, not including the work carried out by this Service or under its supervision by means of loans or contributions of private capital, which totalled almost a thousand million francs. The Directorate's other services include in particular the Central Committee for Irrigated Zones, which is responsible for the economic and social problems raised by the supply of irrigation for the fellahin, and the Beni-Amir and Beni-Moussa Office. This is a State body managed by an Executive Board, the members of which are representatives of local communities, and its object is to modernize the utilization of land owned by the indigenous inhabitants in the Tadla irrigation zone.

The total area of the French zone of Morocco is about 40 million hectares, which are distributed as follows (in hectares):

Land under harvest	4,365,000
Fallow land	3,019,000
Vineyards and gardens	436,000
Common pasture and land partly cultivable after improvement	7,630,000
Forests	3,520,000
Esparto belt	2,200,000
Unusable land	17,910,000

Two years ago a Soil Conservation and Reclamation Service was set up. New legislation regarding soil conservation and reclamation was promulgated in April 1951 and made it possible to increase activity in this connexion. The law calls, as far as possible, for the free consent of land owners. The State will provide assistance through the usual channels, either in the form of works or in the form of loans or grants in cash or in kind. The area now being treated against rain erosion is 2,650 hectares. In addition, works to protect land against wind erosion and to improve grazing grounds cover an area of 3,400 hectares. The catastrophic floods in Morocco in 1950 demonstrated the dangers of de-forestation and the need to set up protective zones for towns threatened by gullying. There are now 18,000 hectares of such protective zones. These first achievements have aroused the interest of the indigenous population.

From the legal point of view, Moroccan land is divided into makhzen, or

/Publicly-owned

publicly-owned land, melk, or privately-owned land, "dead" land, communal land and habou property. "Dead" land was unoccupied land which it proved possible to return to the persons lawfully entitled after the country had been pacified and order restored. Communal land is land occupied by tribes which enjoy it either collectively, or else individually as a result of divisions which occur from time to time. This land is under the legal guardianship of a Communitie Council, consisting of officials, magistrates, and Moroccan notables who are responsible for safeguarding the communal property. Thanks to State action, out of about five million hectares, 2,700,000 hectares of communal land have been officially demarcated and 600,000 hectares are now being demarcated. The Communities Service does not merely protect the land, it also promotes its improvement. The rural properties known as habou which originate in mortmain or religious endowments, cover about 30,000 hectares.

As regards the melk land, a modern system of registration was set up in 1913, on the basis of the Australian system under the Torrens Act. Since this system secures the right of ownership, many Moroccans have endorsed the system of registration. By the end of 1951, the titles already established covered a total area of 1,955,769 hectares, and applications had been lodged for a further area of 2,466,434 hectares.

The dahir of 13 July 1938 regulates transactions affecting the land of certain tribes or ethnic groups which, either owing to imprudence or to adverse economic conditions, had suffered the loss of much of their landed property. In these areas (that is to say the irrigated zones of the Beni-Amir, Beni-Moussa, Oued Beth, the Souss Valley, the Meknes region and the Moulouya), the sale, lease and mortgaging of land is prohibited. In addition, in order to protect the fellah against the risks of dispossession, the dahir of 8 February 1945 established a family property, which is the amount of land necessary for the subsistence of a family. All transactions affecting land, whether transfer by way of gift or for payment, are prohibited in the case of this family property. To sum up, non-Moroccans are virtually only able to become owners of land by private treaty, and even this method of alienation is strictly regulated in order to safeguard the property rights of Moroccans as effectively as possible.

/The distribution

The distribution of land according to the origin and nationality of owners is estimated to be as follows (in thousands of hectares):

	<u>Indigenous</u>	<u>Non-Indigenous</u>	<u>Moroccan State</u>	<u>Ownership undetermined (indigenous or State)</u>
Cultivated land	6,975	550	295	-
Common pasture and land partially cultivable after improvement	7,480	150	90	-
Forests	3.5	12	3,504.5	-
Esparto belt	-	-	2,200	-
Uncultivable land	2,465	300	55	15,000
TOTAL	16,923.5	1,012	6,144.5	15,000

The total number of Moroccan farmers is estimated at between 850,000 and 900,000. Many of the farms are of medium size or very large, a factor materially influencing the prospects of the development of traditional agriculture towards more modern methods of farming. By the end of 1951, about 800 Moroccan farms were already using modern methods of agriculture, as against only a few score in 1939. These farms represent a total area of mechanically ploughed land of 130,000 hectares and in all they possess a fleet of tractors including 701 wheeled tractors and 207 caterpillar tractors.

European farms are distributed approximately as follows:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total area (in hectares)</u>
Very small farms, under 10 hectares	2,000	12,000
Small farms of 10 to 50 hectares	1,500	50,000
Average farms of 150-300 hectares	1,700	350,000
Large farms of 300-500 hectares	500	200,000
Very large farms of more than 500 hectares	400	400,000
Total	6,000	1,012,000

The types of farm-renting practised in Morocco include in particular the mogharassa, or share-cropping lease, and the khammessat, which is a hiring of

/services

services in return for one-fifth of the harvest.

For more than twenty years large-scale projects have been carried out in Morocco to irrigate and so to utilize vast tracts of land. In the face of the increasing population and the chronic deficit in the balance of trade, this programme plans to step up sharply the production of food crops, to develop certain industrial crops and to increase the volume of exports. The programme covers six large zones, the irrigable area of which is about 350,000 hectares. Most of the investment has been applied to initial waterworks, but it may be estimated that by the end of 1952 45,000 hectares will be equipped with distribution networks, and by the end of 1956 Morocco will have about 90,000 hectares of newly-irrigated land.

Land reclamation work has also been started in the vast zone of the Sebou which is liable to flooding in the cold season. The coastal marshes (10,000 hectares) have already been drained and in 1952 the existing trade associations will begin draining and ditching work over 46,000 hectares.

Under the programme for small and medium-scale agricultural waterworks it is planned to drain more than 10,000 hectares in the next four years and to canalize about 100 kilometres of small watercourses. Work has been continued on the establishment of drinking holes and cattle dips so that cattle will then be able to graze over previously unused land. More than 4,000 drinking holes were constructed or improved and nearly 150 cattle dips were built. It is planned henceforth to provide 400 drinking holes and 25 cattle dips each year.

In the search for more water supplies, systematic drilling campaigns have been undertaken. Results to date include an artesian flow of 800 litres a second and a pumping flow of 2,000 litres a second, which will make it possible to irrigate more than 6,000 hectares. In future these campaigns will be continued at the rate of 8,000 metres of boring a year, at about 40 points.

An area of nearly 40,000 hectares, previously poorly irrigated by means of ditches, has been improved. Nearly 20,000 hectares of uncultivated land have been brought into production by the distribution of flood water. Under the new four-year plan for 1953-1956 it is proposed to:

improve existing irrigated zones over an area of	30,000 hectares
extend existing irrigated zones over an area of	8,000 "
establish new irrigated zones with flood water over an area of	15,000 "
establish new irrigated zones with all-season water supplies over an area of	12,000 "

/There

There is no special legislation governing land settlement in Morocco. In the aggregate, the land allocated for settlement since the beginning of the Protectorate amounts to 272,000 hectares, or about one-quarter of the land held by Europeans. This land was allocated in the early days of the Protectorate by a "Settlement Committee" set up in 1916. The Committee last met in 1934, to regularize operations carried out in 1930. Most of the land held by European farmers in Morocco has therefore been acquired directly from Moroccan owners and paid for under private law at the prevailing market price.

Figures for Morocco's agricultural production follow:

	<u>Cultivated area</u> <u>in thousands of hectares</u>			<u>Production</u> <u>in thousands of quintals</u>		
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Hard wheat	660	849	941	3,870	4,552	5,305
Soft wheat	250	300	383	1,680	2,095	3,073
Barley	1,660	2,215	1,884	10,190	9,913	16,171
Maize	480	447	505	3,280	1,163	2,147
Sorghum	108	79	88	321	215	365
Beans	37	42	57	117	179	334
Chick-peas	42	60	72	200	164	318
Green peas	71	63	60	326	315	331
Citrus fruit	20	23	27	1,300	1,500	1,840
Olives	-	-	110	675	785	1,050
Vines	22	-	20	500	711	1,002
				(hectolitres)	(hecto- litres)	(hectolitres)

The production of soft wheat in 1951 was nearly 1 million quintals higher than in 1950. This increase was accompanied by a great increase in yield among Moroccan farmers: it rose from 4 to 8 quintals per hectare, largely owing to the intensive distribution of selected seeds. At the same time, the total area sown with wheat by Moroccans rose by 25 per cent. This marks a notable change in the structure of the country's agricultural production for it corresponds to an important trend in the development in the standard of living: the Moroccan, who is traditionally a consumer of barley and hard wheat, is tending more and more, in the towns in particular, towards the consumption of soft wheat. In 1951, 482 caterpillar tractors, 982 wheeled tractors and 247 combine-harvesters were brought into service.

/The figures

The figures for Moroccan cattle are as follows:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Sheep	10,375,000	10,960,000
Cattle	1,942,000	2,027,000
Goats	7,350,000	8,002,000
Donkeys	688,000	747,000
Horses	179,000	190,000
Mules	149,000	155,000
Camels	194,000	201,000
Pigs	84,000	56,000

With the exception of the pigs, which are all European-owned, nearly all Moroccan cattle are owned by indigenous cattle farmers.

The yearly animal production includes 132,000 tons of butcher's meat delivered for consumption, 360 million litres of cow's milk, 250 million litres of ewe's milk, 400 million litres of goat's milk, 12,000 tons of wool, 32,000 tons of eggs and 80,000 tons of poultry. In addition, the output of hides and skins more than covers the needs of local industry and handicrafts.

With the aid of a grant from the French Government, work on soil conservation and the regeneration of pasture land is to be undertaken in four sheep-rearing areas on common land covering about 100,000 hectares.

The credit agencies more particularly concerned with traditional agriculture include at the local level 65 indigenous provident societies, at the regional level 5 Moroccan regional savings and credit banks, and at the central level a central Moroccan credit and provident fund. The indigenous provident societies, which are administered by local boards under the chairmanship and management of the local authorities, are open to the fellahin to whom loans are granted with the minimum formality. The indigenous agricultural co-operatives which are constituted by the association of indigenous welfare societies perform warrant operations and grant advances on harvests so that the fellahin need not resort to usurious borrowing. The balances of agricultural loans aggregated 13,923 million francs on 30 September 1951, such loans representing about 10 per cent of the value of the country's agricultural production.

The harvest of cereals, legumes and oilseeds is largely marketed by six
/Moroccan

Moroccan agricultural co-operative societies and seven indigenous agricultural co-operatives. These co-operatives handle about 10 per cent of the harvests. There are also 15 co-operative oil works which process and market one-fifth of the average Moroccan olive harvest, i.e. about 20,000 tons. If to these agencies specially set up to assist the fellahin are added the other co-operative bodies open to all farmers, the general picture is as follows:

<u>Type of Co-operative</u>	<u>Number</u>
Grain storage	22
Utilization of agricultural equipment	34
Tobacco	5
Sales and purchases	7
Wine-growers' co-operatives	10
Fruits and vegetables	11
Oil works	21
Transport	3
Miscellaneous, cotton, milk, rice	8
Union of co-operatives	4
Total	<hr/> 125

The total gross storage capacity in Morocco was 8,680,000 quintals in 1949, including 520,000 in the form of European dock-silos and 480,000 in the form of harbour silos and warehouses. A programme for the building of silos with a total capacity of 4 million quintals is now in progress: one silo of 100,000 quintals, owned by the indigenous agricultural co-operative of Oujda and built under this programme, was completed in 1950.

Now that the cold storage warehouses at Fez (11,000 cubic metres) and at Meknes (10,500 cubic metres) are operating, Morocco has more than 40,000 cubic metres of cold storage as against less than 10,000 cubic metres in 1946. Moroccan and French farmers and businessmen are associated in the concessionary companies which manage the two cold storage warehouses.

Agronomical research is carried on by an Agronomical Research and Experimental Service which, under the authority of a central body -- the Agronomical Research Centre at Rabat -- operates a number of experimental farms

/and

and stations. The research work of this Service relates chiefly to soil surveys in the zones to be irrigated.

Agricultural training is given, in the first stage of education, in the primary schools and in the agricultural departments of lycées and colleges, and in the second stage in specialized establishments open to young Moroccans. There are five such establishments, including the Henri Belnoue Centre at Fez, which trains agricultural monitors for service as technical agents in the modernization of Moroccan agriculture.

The principal vehicles for improving the means and methods of agriculture among the fellahin are the indigenous welfare societies with the assistance of agricultural monitors under the inspectors of agriculture. The number of agricultural monitors rose from 92 in 1950 to 105 in 1951. The fellahin who work with modern tools receive a rebate of 30 per cent on the tertib land tax (dahir of 14 March 1950); the area of improved land rose from 58,979 hectares in 1950 to 95,166 hectares in 1951. The number of pilot farms rose from 80 to 132 and of mechanized farming co-operatives from 13 to 17. In order to publicize improved methods of olive growing, 5 pilot olive groves have been planted and the number of regenerated olive groves includes 301,500 trees as against 470,000 the previous year.

The task of modernizing indigenous peasant farming is carried out by the Secteurs de modernisation du paysannat (SMP). The SMP's are public, independent establishments managed by an executive board composed of representatives of the fellahin of the sector concerned. A central body, la Centrale d'équipement agricole du paysannat, co-ordinates and supervises the activities of the SMP. The purpose of the SMP's is to instruct the fellahin in the use of all modern agricultural methods. In some cases the SMP's develop certain areas themselves, partly to try out new techniques and partly to set the fellahin an example. The SMP's social activities are as comprehensive as their economic activities. They are concerned with building schools and hospitals, with publicizing methods for the prevention of serious endemic diseases, with the organization of maternal and child welfare centres, the improvement of rural housing and the establishment of rural handicraft workshops. There are at present thirty-eight SMP's; first launched in 1946, they have been equipped in the six years

/elapsed

elapsed since then at a cost of 1,447 million francs; 268 million of this was spent on social equipment and 1,179 million on economic equipment. Through the efforts of the SMP's it has already been possible to put 58,600 hectares of new land under cultivation. In addition, they provide direct services for an area of 56,500 hectares of farm land cultivated by the owners; they have supplied the fellahin with the necessary agricultural implements for the job-farming of 35,000 hectares and they themselves farm 13,000 hectares.

Forestry

The forestry service employs 975 persons, including 437 Moroccans. The 1952 budget for the forestry service calls for an expenditure of 1,400 million francs including 435 million for staff; the estimated revenue is approximately 1,500 million francs.

In 1951, an area of 107,800 hectares of forest land was demarcated and 100,000 hectares of Moroccan cork oak forest and 94,000 hectares of mixed forest were parcelled out. The re-afforestation carried out in 1950-1951 covers an area of almost 4,000 hectares. Forest land in Morocco amounts to almost four million hectares. The main forestry produce are:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Cut firewood (in cubic metres)	1,116,000	875,000
Sawlogs (in cubic metres)	50,000	47,000
Industrial timber (in cubic metres)	19,500	17,000
Telegraph posts (units)	8,500	5,300
Cork oak (quintals)	155,000	173,000
Alfa (quintals)	410,000	470,000
Tanning extracts (quintals)	31,200	31,700

By 1948, an area of 18,000 hectares had been re-afforested, since when re-afforestation has continued at an average annual rate of 2,000 hectares. Present plans call for the re-afforestation of 3,000 hectares annually.

Fisheries

Fishing is one of the most highly-developed industries in Morocco. At present it employs 9,000 local fishermen and approximately 70,000 persons in

/related

related industries (fish canning, shipbuilding yards). The number of boats fitted out for fishing includes 222 sailing-boats, 111 trawlers and 1,110 trawl-boats.

The 1951 fishery statistics are given below:

	<u>Industrial fisheries</u>	<u>Market fishery</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of workers employed - afloat:			
Europeans	698	635	1,333
Moroccans	3,258	4,634	7,892
Annual yield (in tons)	81,780	14,000	95,780
Value of annual yield (in millions of francs)	1,651	700	2,351

A merchant marine school for Moslems was opened at Casablanca which, in 1950, was attended by 140 students. There are two more merchant marine training schools, one at Safi and the other at Agadir.

The following table shows the distribution, by nationality and trade, of the sea-going personnel employed in industrial fisheries:

	<u>Moroccans</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Others</u>
Masters	118	24	126
First mates	261	6	1
Mechanics	74	75	119
Tradesmen	865	15	42
Seamen	1,768	16	222
Cabin boys and apprentices	309	-	1

There is a fish-hatchery at Azrou.

Extractive industries

The total cost of operating the Directorate of Industrial Production and Mines amounted to approximately 250 million francs in 1951. The direct revenue to the Moroccan budget from the mining industry amounted to 1,200 million francs in 1951, excluding licence taxes and supplementary licence taxes paid by the mines which amounted to 1,000 million francs.

The Head of the Mining Service is also the Director of the Rabat School of

Mining and Prospecting, which is open to all young persons and which was established in 1940 with a view to training mining technicians.

The subsoil is the property of the State. Mining concessions are granted by dahir for periods of 75 years; a non-recurring fee of 45,000 francs is payable on application plus an annual fee of 75,000 francs. An ad valorem charge of 5 per cent is levied on all exports of mining products.

The Moroccan State has the monopoly of prospecting and mining of phosphates, for which purpose it formed the Office chérifien des phosphates, a body possessing legal personality and operated as a private concern.

The following table gives the mining production statistics for Morocco (in tons):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Phosphates	3,693,000	3,872,241	4,700,000
Anthracite	341,400	367,868	376,000
Iron	356,800	319,190	550,000
Metallurgical manganese	234,000	287,000	333,700
Lead	51,000	65,874	93,000
Zinc	5,580	22,766	36,660
Cobalt	1,739	3,500	6,500
Antimony	1,200	1,217	1,200
Salt	34,000	60,000	60,000
Petroleum	17,479	39,316	75,600

The mining output rose in value from 22 thousand million francs in 1950 to 37 thousand million francs in 1951. Morocco produces approximately one-fifth of the total world output of phosphates and is second only to the United States of America in this respect. It is also the second largest producer of cobalt, the first being the Belgian Congo.

The Office chérifien des phosphates (phosphate centre of Khouribga and Louis-Gentil) and the Société des charbonnages nord-africains (coal centre of Djerada) have done a great deal in the social field. The Khouribga township, which was built on a completely barren plateau some thirty years ago, now has a population of over forty thousand persons, all of whom depend entirely on the mine for their living. The village of Djerada now has a population of 25,000

/persons

persons, all of whom make their living from the mine. All these centres have their own hospitals, maternity wards and schools, part of the cost being defrayed by the mining companies. Wages paid in 1951 to the 11,600 Moroccan and 1,400 European employees of the Office chérifien des phosphates alone amounted to approximately 200,000 million francs, while the employers' contribution to the family allowance for Moroccan staff amounted to over 100 million francs. Since 1951 Moroccan day labourers permanently employed by the phosphate mines have been entitled to travel expenses to their tribe of origin every three years.

Power

Only one company has a concession to generate and distribute electricity. The electric power stations will become the property of the State when the concession expires.

The following figures show the output of electricity:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Installed power (in kva)			
Hydroelectric stations	-	122,380	122,070
Thermal stations	-	67,675	126,185
Total annual output (in kilowatt-hours)			
	448,000,000	498,000,000	550,000,000

The equipment programme now being carried out provides for an annual output of approximately 800 million kilowatt-hours and a total installed power of 464,000 kva in 1955, after the completion of one thermal and two hydroelectric plants. Approximately 700 kilometres of 150,000 volt lines were laid in 1950.

Industry

The following are Morocco's principal industries:

<u>Foodstuff industries</u>	<u>Number of establishments</u>	<u>Annual productive capacity</u>
Industrial oil mills	7	170,000 tons of seeds (grinding capacity)
Vegetable oil refineries	7	70,000 tons (crude oil)

/Mechanical

<u>Foodstuff industries</u>	<u>Number of establishments</u>	<u>Annual productive capacity</u>
Mechanical olive oil mills	160	-
Margarine factories	3	2,500 tons
Soap works	-	40,000 tons
Fish canneries	197	-
Vegetable canneries	30	-
Jam manufacturing plants	56	-
Fruit juice factories	19	-
Meat packing plants	13	-
Flour mills	32	4,500,000 quintals (grinding capacity)
Factories producing spaghetti, macaroni, etc.	42	250,000 quintals (processed semolina)
Animal feed factories	32	500,000 quintals
Maize mill	1	100,000 quintals
Rice mill	1	50,000 quintals
Sugar refineries	2	180,000 tons
Chocol�te factories	4	-
Ethyl alcohol distilleries	2	40,000 hectolitres
Breweries	2	350,000 hectolitres
Malt-house	1	5,000 tons
<u>Metallurgical industry</u>	<u>Number of establishments</u>	<u>Annual productive capacity</u>
Foundries	30	(1,100 tons of steel (6,000 " " cast iron (500 " " bronze (150 " " aluminium bronze (200 " " aluminium
Structural metal factories	-	2,500 tons per month
Enamelled goods factory	1	1,800 tons
Metal container factories	3	5 million cases of 100 sardine tins each

/Textile

<u>Textile industry</u>	<u>Number of establishments</u>	<u>Annual productive capacity</u>
Wool spinning and weaving mills	8	(800,000 metres
Semi-handicraft wool weaving workshops	2	(1,200 tons of yarn
Moroccan handicraft	-	(68,000 square metres of carpet
Cotton-spinning mills	4	2,600 tons of yarn
Cotton weaving mills	-	2,500 tons
<u>Chemical industry</u>	<u>Number of establishments</u>	<u>Annual productive capacity</u>
Production of sulphuric acid	-	35,000 tons
Production of copper sulphate	-	1,200 tons
Production of iron sulphate	-	800 tons
Production of superphosphates	-	90,000 tons
Production of hyperphosphates	-	85,000 tons
<u>Leather industry</u>	<u>Number of establishments</u>	<u>Annual productive capacity</u>
Industrial tanneries	17	(1,500 tons of heavy leather
		(12 million square feet of hides and skins
Foot and shoe factories	25	(1,200,000 pairs of
Semi-handicraft workshops	-	(boots and shoes
<u>Miscellaneous industries</u>	<u>Number of establishments</u>	<u>Annual productive capacity</u>
Paper and cardboard mills	3	26,000 tons
Cardboard container factories	2	-
Kraft paper bag factories	2	4,000 tons
Cork factories	13	320,000,000 corks
		1,650 tons of granulated cork
		35,000 cubic metres of cork composition
		/Miscellaneous

<u>Miscellaneous industries</u>	<u>Number of establishments</u>	<u>Annual productive capacity</u>
Electric wire factory	1	1,200 tons of wire and cable
Accumulator factories	-	20,000 batteries

There are also about one hundred printing presses, several sawmills and furniture factories, a number of plants producing chemicals and similar goods (plastics, paints, pharmaceutical products) and numerous plants manufacturing building materials, including a cement-works which produced 376,000 tons of cement in 1951.

As regards the ownership of the factories, it is pointed out that the following industrial plants were set up mainly with the help of foreign capital: industrial oil mills and refineries, factories producing margarine, metal container factories, breweries, paper mills, bag and cardboard container factories, metallurgical and engineering plants, electrical and building materials plants. In other respects the situation is as follows:

	<u>European-owned or financed with European capital</u>	<u>Moroccan-owned or financed with Moroccan capital</u>
	(Number of establishments)	(Number of establishments)
Industrial olive-oil mills	41	100
Co-operative oil mills	2	17
Soap works	12	3
Fish canneries	172	25
Vegetable canneries	22	8
Fruit canneries	42	14
Fruit juice factories	17	2
Textile industries	21	3
Leather industries	15	1
Sugar refineries	1	1

In addition five textile works and one leather undertaking are financed jointly by Europeans and Moroccans. All this information relating to the ownership of industrial establishments should be regarded as quite non-committal for most of the modern undertakings belong to limited companies so that it is impossible to establish exactly how much of the capital was subscribed by Moroccans and how much by Europeans.

/According

According to the most recent census, taken in 1947-1948, persons engaged in handicrafts both in rural and in urban districts are divided into: 95,183 employers, 43,836 workers and 18,140 apprentices.

The Government has introduced a number of measures to alleviate the deteriorating economic situation of the craftsmen. These include, in particular, the creation of a Moroccan Arts and Crafts Service, pilot workshops, facilities for loans to craftsmen and the formation of a Moroccan Handicrafts Marketing Board. The purpose of the pilot workshops, of which there are fourteen at present, is to enable workers to familiarize themselves, under the guidance of qualified experts, with modern equipment and methods.

Transport and communications

Approximately 9,600,000 tons of merchandise, 7,289,000 tons of which passed through the Casablanca port alone, were handled in Moroccan ports in 1951 either as exports or imports, as against 8,000,000 tons in 1950.

There are 1,720 kilometres of main railway lines, 718 kilometres of which are electrified. Morocco has six principal aerodromes, four aerodromes with considerable traffic and eleven marked and maintained aerodromes. These airports handled an inbound traffic of 8,040 and an outbound traffic of 8,046 aircraft, carrying altogether 182,376 passengers and 7,121 tons of freight.

There are 9,992 kilometres of main and secondary metalled and tarred roads, 35,348 kilometres of so-called "third-class roads", 3,714 kilometres of which are metalled or tarred, the remainder being earth roads.

There are 360 post offices, and 119,632 kilometres of trunk and 64,126 kilometres of urban telephone lines.

The advances made in 1951 in the development of transport and communications include the extension of the port of Casablanca and the enlargement of the ports of Safi and Agadir (120 metres of additional quay), the construction of 62 kilometres of main and 211 kilometres of secondary roads, the tarring of 663 kilometres of third-class roads, the total length of which has been extended by 360 kilometres, the commissioning of 14 electric locomotives and the purchase of 200 30-ton railway waggons, the construction of air bases at Nouaceur /and Sidi-Slimane

and Sidi-Slimane by collaboration between the United States of America and France, and finally the construction of 3,222 kilometres of trunk and 7,365 kilometres of urban telegraph lines.

Public finance

Direct State taxation consists mainly of the tertib or agricultural production tax; a supplementary licence tax chargeable on industrial and commercial profits; and the tax deductible from salaries and wages. The State's indirect taxation includes customs duties, taxes on consumer goods, registration fees and stamp duty. The following table shows the revenue yield of these taxes to the Moroccan budget (in millions of francs):

	<u>Collected 1950</u>	<u>Estimates 1952</u>
Tertib	3,460	4,250
Supplementary licence tax	4,187	5,150
Tax deductible from salaries and wages	943	1,100
Customs duties	11,807	16,600
Tax on consumer goods	3,634	4,674
Registration fees and stamp duty	2,782	3,950

The following table shows the revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Moroccan State (in millions of francs):

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Ordinary budget:			
revenue	31,946	37,898	53,153
expenditure	31,946	34,496	47,040
Special budget:			
revenue	8,568	10,104	25,325
expenditure	8,568	13,504	31,437
Contribution of the <u>Fonds français de modernisation et d'équipement</u>	13,700	13,000	13,225

/The contribution

The contribution of the Fonds français de modernisation et d'équipement is an advance made by France to Morocco at an interest of 1-1/2 per cent repayable in twenty-five years. For the fiscal years 1950 and 1951, this amount was entered in a separate extra-budgetary account, whereas for the fiscal year 1952 it was entered in the special budget as revenue. The following figures show how the expenditures on equipment are allocated in the special budget for 1952:

	<u>Total amount in millions of francs</u>	<u>Percentage of extra- ordinary expenditures</u>
Social equipment	12,124	38.5
Economic equipment	17,951	57.1
Administrative equipment	1,262	4

Those of the principal towns which have been granted municipal status defray their own equipment expenses from loans obtained from certain special institutions in metropolitan France (Crédit foncier de France and Caisse des dépôts et consignations). In 1952 4,900 million francs were set aside for this purpose, 2,500 million being set aside for the construction of a large main sewer at Casablanca.

On 31 December 1951, the deficit of the Moroccan treasury amounted to 57,079 million francs. The public debt, which in 1938 accounted for almost three-quarters of the total ordinary expenditure, accounts for only 11.6 per cent of that total in 1952.

Banking and credit

In addition to the bank of issue (Banque d'Etat du Maroc -- eleven branches) the Moroccan economy is served by a network of twenty-nine banks with altogether 136 branches. On 31 December 1951 the Moroccan economy was using loan capital in excess of 100,000 million francs.

As in all European countries some exchange control measures were continued in force in Morocco after the end of hostilities in 1945 because they were still necessary; but since then the exchange control has been liberalized more and more.

/No capital

No capital may be exported without authorization. Normal and current financial payments and certain transfers of dowries or inheritances and assistance allowances are permitted; in commerce liabilities for imports may be satisfied in keeping with trade agreements or under certain conditions such as those associated with the Marshall Plan. Foreign investments are subject to authorization. Some investments carry a guarantee of repatriation. All exchange transactions must be conducted through the Office des Changes or approved banks.

In the matter of foreign trade, goods may not as a rule be exported from the franc area unless the exporter first gives an undertaking to repatriate the proceeds. This rule has been waived, however, in the case of a large number of goods. Foreign holdings in Morocco are subject to supervision. It is unlawful, except with permission, to acquire any assets or rights which are situated outside French Morocco, France or the French Union, or which are expressed in foreign currencies.

International trade

The following table shows the value of Morocco's imports and exports (in millions of francs):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Imports	103,300	115,233	159,680
Exports	53,516	66,402	88,159

The volume of Morocco's trade is shown below (in tons):

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Imports	1,836,179	2,333,481
Exports	5,998,005	6,889,987

Principal imports (percentages of total value):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Electricity	4.6	5.4	5.1
Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods:			
industrial	20.1	17.4	20.6
agricultural	4.0	3.0	4.5

/Equipment:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Equipment:			
for industry	19.5	19.1	18.0
for agriculture	2.0	1.9	1.6
Consumer goods:			
Foodstuffs for human consumption	23.4	25.5	21.8
Others	26.3	27.7	28.5

Principal exports (percentages of total value):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Electricity	1.1	1.0	1.3
Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods:			
industrial	30.7	34.1	40.6
agricultural	7.6	12.3	13.1
Equipment	0.4	0.2	0.4
Consumer goods:			
Foodstuffs for human consumption	57.8	50.5	42.2
Others	2.1	1.8	2.4

As regards commercial trends, it should be noted that the rise in the sales of Moroccan goods to the OEEC countries, which had been the outstanding feature of trade in 1949 and 1950, has been replaced by a decrease, while sales to the franc area, which had previously been decreasing, are now definitely on the increase. As regards imports, the growing prominence of the OEEC countries was confirmed still further in 1951, while the share of the franc area contracted.

Whereas there are no restrictions on imports from the franc area, foreign imports are subject to exchange control and import licences. Imports which do not give rise to any financial settlements between the franc area and foreign countries are admitted under import licences which are granted for certain goods specified in the Bulletins officiels of 31 December 1948 and 13 January 1950. In the case of these goods a special licence, marked "without delivery of foreign currency or transfer of funds" is issued. This system is based on the Resident's Decree of 30 December 1948.

/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

TUNISIA

Tunisia covers an area of 125,180 square kilometres. The population is distributed as follows:

	<u>1936</u> (census)	<u>1946</u> (census)
Moslems	2,335,623	2,919,860
Jews	59,485	71,543
French	108,068	143,977
Italians	94,289	84,935
Other Europeans	<u>10,848</u>	<u>10,637</u>
Total:	2,608,313	3,230,952

The two main demographic features of Tunisia are the youthfulness and relatively high rate of growth of its population. In 1946 the following increases over 1936 were registered:

European population	12 per cent
Moslem population	25 per cent
Jewish population	20 per cent

In Tunisia, moreover, half the inhabitants are less than 20 years old. There is also a steady increase in the urban population: whereas in 1931 it represented only 25 per cent of the total population, in 1936 it amounted to 27 per cent, in 1946 to 32 per cent and in 1951, according to estimates, to 37 per cent.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

As early as the middle third of the nineteenth century serious efforts were made to modernize and develop Tunisia. Beys Ahmed and Mohamed introduced a new political, administrative and financial structure between 1837 and 1864. The 1861 constitution, which confirmed and supplemented the "Basic Pact" of 1857, was designed to replace the absolute monarchy by a constitutional system. At the same time it was intended that the country should gradually abandon its semi-mediaeval closed economy in favour of one of trade. The scope of these
/reforms

reforms was beyond the country's productive capacity and the mentality of its population. After an especially difficult period of trial following the 1864 harvest and an unprecedented agricultural crisis, the country found itself in a critical situation. The state of public finance was such that an International Financial Commission was set up in 1869, to prevent any increase in the public debt and to liquidate existing liabilities. The development plan, launched as early as 1847, was pushed forward no less energetically with the railways concession, the port of Tunis concession, and the construction of various public works. The establishment of the French Protectorate in 1881 was destined to expedite the general transformation of the Tunisian economy: the influx of immigrants and capital from Europe gave new life to the investment and modernization movement. For example, for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 the amount of such investment, both private and public, was as follows (in millions of francs):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Total private investment, including investment for industrialization	5,253	5,580	4,980
	3,099	4,416	4,032
Total budgetary apportionments for equipment comprising:	11,200	13,700	16,200
for economic development	8,800	8,600	9,600
for social development	1,100	2,000	1,700
for reconstruction	900	2,600	4,300

At present the Tunisian economy, although mainly agricultural, includes an industrial system based primarily on the mineral industry and related activities. The variety of Tunisian agricultural products has also made it possible to establish small processing industries, but the power-supply problem is a heavy burden on the Tunisian economy. Almost all the power used in the country comes from abroad. This factor contributes largely to the great trade deficit which Tunisia shows almost every year, mainly because it has so far been unable, without outside help, to perform the essential task of adapting its resources to its needs. The situation is reflected by the pattern of its foreign trade, with exports of bulky agricultural and mineral products, unmanufactured or of inadequate trading value, and imports of expensive

/commodities

commodities such as fuel, machinery and manufactures.

This continuous trade deficit is bound seriously to threaten the balance of payments, which is stabilized only by French public capital. The financial assistance of France is here of primary importance. It assumes several forms: the excess of expenditure over income in the various special budgets and accounts of the French Treasury, loans contracted in metropolitan France by the Tunisian Treasury, extension to Tunisia of the economic subsidies policy (maintaining the price of bread and mining lignite deposits) the financing of social welfare, the contribution of up to 80 per cent to the repair of war damage, advances made by the French Treasury to the Tunisian Treasury, and advances from the Metropolitan Fund for Modernization of Equipment to cover more particularly the cost of equipment (75 per cent of which was covered in 1951 by advances from metropolitan France). It should be emphasized that the standing commitments of the French Treasury in Tunisia, which include the cost of maintaining troops, retirement and disablement pensions and salaries of French officials seconded to Tunisia, are so great that before the war they were quite sufficient ultimately to stabilize the balance of payments.

Agriculture and livestock

Approximately 60 per cent of the population is engaged in farming and agriculture. Tunisian agriculture, which is the basic activity of the population and the mainstay of the economy, depends on an irregular rainfall, which is very unevenly distributed by area, season and year. Of an area of 12.5 million hectares 72 per cent is fertile but only 39 per cent cultivated. Less than one-third of the cultivated area is worked by modern methods. The part cultivated by traditional methods is much more dependent on rainfall. Thus, during certain years of normal rainfall Tunisia has been able to export grain, whereas during a period of drought it has had to import grain to feed itself.

The fertile area, amounting to 9 million hectares, is distributed as follows:

/Area

	<u>Area</u> (hectares)
Arable land	3,020,000
Natural meadow land	100,000
Shrubland	840,000
Woods and forests	950,000
Pasture and uncultivated fertile land	4,090,000

With regard to soil conservation and restoration, for the first time a credit of 120 million francs included in the budget for the financial year 1951-52 has brought within sight the granting of long-term low-interest loans to land-owners' associations or individuals undertaking, with the aid of the Country Planning Service, schemes to conserve and restore the soil on their land. During the year five soil-conservation and restoration areas covering 40,000 hectares were studied and loans up to 23 million francs were granted for their treatment by the Higher Committee for Soil Conservation and Restoration.

With regard to the system of land tenure, there are in Tunisia private "melk" land subject to the ordinary law (4,700,000 hectares), private State land (80,000 hectares), State forest land (1,016,000 hectares), communal land owned jointly by tribes or parts of tribes (2,500,000 hectares), and "habou" or "wagf" land (approximately 700,000 hectares). The income from the "habou" land is assigned by a donor, who remains in perpetuity its notional owner, to some charitable or social purpose. The land Act of 1 July 1885 introduced into Tunisia the system of land registers already in force in Australia. This is a system of judicial registration, which has been kept optional in order not to offend the feelings of a tradition-loving people. A special court, the Mixed Tribunal, composed of French and Tunisian magistrates gives judgments ordering registration of land. Land registered under this system totals 1,550,000 hectares. The aggregate land not yet registered and still subject to Koranic law is 7,460,000 hectares.

The following are the main agricultural products:

- /Area

	<u>Area cultivated</u> (in hectares)			<u>Production</u> (in quintals)		
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Hard wheat	668,000	528,000	835,500	3,600,000	2,800,000	2,000,000
Common wheat	162,000	168,000	167,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,200,000
Barley	624,000	378,000	667,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	300,000
Potatoes	2,200	1,800	1,200	210,000	150,000	200,000
Vines	29,278	32,000	34,650	885,000 hl.	775,000 hl.	650,000 hl.
	<u>Number of trees</u>			<u>Production</u> (in quintals)		
Olive trees	18,600,000	18,700,000	19,334,000	1,050,000 (oil)	400,000 (oil)	450,000 (oil)
Date trees	2,519,000	2,519,000	2,519,000	370,000	330,000	230,000
Orange trees	-	-	-	243,000	230,000	320,000
Fig trees	-	-	-	145,000	120,000	130,000

Comparative statistics for Tunisian livestock can be presented as follows:

	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1943-44</u>	<u>1950-51</u>
Cattle	478,000	528,000	400,000
Sheep	2,677,940	3,220,000	2,400,000
Goats	1,406,800	1,957,500	1,900,000

Annual animal production includes an average of 18,000 tons of meat, 18,000,000 litres of fresh cow's milk, 600 tons of ewe cheese and 30,000 to 35,000 quintals of wool in the year.

Livestock is the main resource of the semi-nomads who inhabit the centre and south of the country. Rehabilitation of pasture land would be one of the main ways of making this part of the population settle, but the technical arrangements on which such a livestock policy must be based have not yet been made. Tunisian livestock represents an estimated value of approximately 60,000 million francs.

The agricultural credit agencies are the Tunisian provident societies (credits distributed up to 31 December 1951: 2,441,063,000 francs) and the Land Bank of Tunisia (Caisse foncière de Tunisie), which grant loans to Tunisian farmers only, and the mutual agricultural credit banks which grant loans to their depositors, both Tunisian and French.

/The Tunisian

The Tunisian branch of the National Inter-professional Cereals Office guides and organizes the growing and marketing of grain, and supervises and directs the use of grain from the harvest to the consumer. It guides production according to world grain-market trends. It is thus intent on improving the cultivation of hard wheat in Tunisia. Its budget comes from compensatory dues on grain stocks or recession prices and from part (15 per cent) of the milling tax. This budget enables it to give financial assistance to the agricultural co-operatives and to regulate the price of grain and bread through a fund for subsidizing the grain and grain products market.

Many co-operatives formed for stocking agricultural products receive financial assistance from the Government.

Agronomical research is undertaken by the Botanical and Agronomical Service, which includes one director, three laboratory chiefs and three labour chiefs. This service has studied in particular the pasture in the centre and south of Tunisia.

Local officials of the agricultural services, numbering 18 and assisted by 65 monitors, are responsible for propagating agricultural information. The work is supervised by regional agricultural inspectors.

The instability of rural life due to the very variable rainfall, and the population growth which has exceeded the increase in production, have forced the Government to undertake an agricultural development programme based on the productivity principle and including the following essential objectives: an inventory of water resources, small-scale rural water supply systems, prevention of erosion, reforestation, exploitation of irrigated land, agricultural mechanization and cultivation of communal land. It is thought that average annual grain production can be increased from 6,200,000 to 7,760,000 quintals in the next four years, which would enable Tunisia to export hard wheat (500,000 quintals) again and to satisfy its own common-wheat requirements. The methods used include expanding the tractor force (from 120,000 to 200,000 horsepower), increasing the area under seed (100,000 hectares) together with improved rotation and changes in the rural leasehold system (towards prolongation of terms), and the selection of seed. This expansion will be attempted mainly in the northern region where the water supply is better, but
/efforts

efforts will be undertaken in the central and southern regions through the development of small flood-water distribution dams. Such dams, constructed with the help of rural labour (fellahs) in the regions of seven valleys have made possible this year an increase in the area irrigated by flood-water to 8,500 hectares. The success of these small, inexpensive dams will determine future peasant policy in the centre and south, particularly since they are at the same time means of combatting erosion.

The olive plantations are promoted by State grants. The rate of planting, at present approximately 450,000 trees per year, is to be increased to 600,000. The olive oil market is to be regulated and freed from the speculation which is at present the rule; the scheme contemplated is to incorporate the Tunisian olive oil market in a French Union fats policy which will thus ensure a continuous and stabilizing outlet for a fixed quota of Tunisian oil. Storage room for grain and olive oil is to be substantially increased.

Fruit cultivation is being drastically reorganized, and almond and apricot plantations are being developed. In the southern territories, where a policy of nomad settlement based on olive and fruit cultivation is being pursued, the plantations are in full swing and the rate of growth is to reach from 800,000 to 900,000 trees per year.

For five years Tunisia has been developing extensive irrigation schemes, including the medjerdah area, dams and artesian wells. Irrigated cultivations at present cover an area of 25,000 hectares, which will be increased in each of the next four years by 4,200 to 4,700 hectares.

Forestry

State forests cover an area of 980,000 hectares and private forests 1,000,000 hectares.

The following are the forestry products:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Cork (quintals)	32,700	44,300	49,800
Timber (cubic metres)	3,000	-	2,500
Firewood (cubic metres)	35,300	-	26,900
Tanner's bark (quintals)	9,800	-	2,300
Pit-props (metres)	71,700	-	98,800

/The forest

The forest land is shrinking, through abandonment, fires and grazing. Regular fires have led in forty years to the devastation of 244,000 hectares. Soil conservation is the chief motive of the programme proposed for the next four years, which includes the protection of 100,000 hectares of forest, the reforestation of 8,000 hectares of dunes and 8,000 hectares of mountain slope, and the restoration of 40,000 hectares of impoverished soil. During the past year the Forestry Service has managed to stabilize and replant 3,000 hectares of forest land. This figure is considered very inadequate, but the Forestry Service admittedly cannot exceed it without a considerable increase in staff. The service at present includes one director, eleven engineers, twenty-six district chiefs, eighty-eight skilled guards, eighty-eight horsemen and seventeen administrative assistants.

The alfa-growing layers, which cover an area of 1,200,000 hectares, raise a very serious layer-and soil-conservation problem. Average production in the last five years was 141,000 as compared with 109,000 tons from 1935 to 1940. It is considered essential to slow down such intensive cultivation in spite of the serious resultant drop in income - in 1951 alfa, with a value of 5,278 million francs, ranked second among Tunisian exports. From the social point of view, it is also intended to give the tribal communities part of the funds from the alfa cutting. Substantial funds might therefore be established for exploiting and equipping those communal areas whose main asset is alfa.

Fisheries

The following are the fishing products (in tons):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Sponges	80	101	126
Fish	11,258	11,558	15,177

Mining and mineral oils

The following is the output of the main minerals (in tons):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Phosphates	1,441,918	1,524,833	1,678,905
Iron	711,894	757,897	922,744
Lead	23,845	30,658	33,868
Zinc	6,647	5,744	7,252
Lignite	47,215	41,063	8,172
Sea salt	90,000	98,771	160,000

The unprofitable mining of Cape Bon lignites has been worth while only in emergency (war, shortage of foreign exchange, etc.). It was discontinued in 1951.

The following is the output (in tons) of hyperphosphates:

<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
117,742	133,385	166,101

A company manufacturing superphosphates with a capital of 1,500 million francs completed its installation work during the year. With this increased output of hyperphosphates and superphosphates Tunisia will be able to export more valuable products and thus to improve its trade balance.

The Oil Research and Extraction Company in Tunisia increased its capital, to which the Tunisian Government contributes approximately 31 per cent, by 1,265 million francs during the year, reaching a total of 4,290 million francs. It continued to drill in Cape Bon, where gas level is being marked with new drillings showing the extent of the deposit.

Power

The following is the output (in thousands of kWh) of electric power:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Thermal	108,631	121,124	134,238
Diesel	20,058	23,655	24,797

After the development plan has been carried out, the output of the hydro-electric stations will be approximately 85 million kWh.

Industry

Various departments of State are responsible for the industries, including the Public Works Department for mining, shipbuilding and building materials, the Ministry of Agriculture for mills, alimentary-paste factories and wine-growing, the Department of Finance for distilleries and tobacco, and the Ministry of Trade for other industries and handicrafts.

The following data refer only to industries under the Ministry of Trade:

/Production

	<u>Production in 1951</u> (tons)
<u>Food Industries</u>	
Fruits (preserves and juices)	1,448
Preserved vegetables	1,160
Sardines	3,409
Tuna fish	551
Confectionery	1,835
Chocolate	356
<u>Oil factories</u>	
Olive oil	7,020
Oil refining	1,322
Soap	5,100
<u>Metal industries</u>	
Cast articles, bronze	950
Aluminium ingots	476
Metal frames	5,936
Machinery and equipment for trade, industry and agriculture	3,525
Metal containers	17,300 items
<u>Textile industries</u>	
Wool	373
Natural cretonne	14,000 metres
Articles of clothing (shirts, waistcoats etc.)	235,500 items
<u>Chemical industries</u>	
Superphosphates (16 per cent)	54,000
Sulphuric acid	27,000
Composite fertilizers	3,500
Sublimated sulphur	1,750
Oil paints	710
Compressed oxygen	800,000 cubic metres
Compressed acetylene	145,000 cubic metres
<u>Other industries</u>	
Glassware	1,241
Wrapping paper	2,920
Stoppers	1,070

The ownership of factories is divided as follows:

/Non-indigenous

	<u>Non-indigenous</u> (number of factories)	<u>Indigenous</u>
Foundries	16	4
Mechanical and related	109	10
Textile and derived industries	3	14
Chemical industries	19	3
Glass industry	1	-
Ceramic industry	1	-
Paper and cardboard industry	2	1
Leather and footwear industry	5	29
Wood and cork industry	4	-
Oil extraction plants	165	1,705
Chocolate and confectionery factories	12	15
Refineries, soap factories	20	12

A large number of plants which fall under the heading "non-indigenous" because they are under French management are constituted as companies whose capital is supplied both by indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants.

Tunisian handicrafts comprise approximately the following:

Handloom weaving	(10,000 enterprises (13,000 looms (20,000 persons
Various (excluding weaving)	(7,500 enterprises (20,000 persons
Artistic handicrafts	(400 enterprises (1,300 persons
Women's handicrafts: 42,000 workers	(2,320 lace and embroidery, (8,200 carpet weaving (31,000 various weavers, washers etc.

The total represents a human potential of approximately 83,000 persons generally living in somewhat difficult circumstances, since the cottage industry suffers from an almost chronic state of crisis mainly because the workers cannot adapt themselves to modern economic and social conditions. They find it difficult to compete with industry in the every-day goods market.

The Tunisian Government gives constant professional, economic, social and financial assistance to the handicraft workers by establishing pilot workshops, co-operative action, improving techniques, and searching for new domestic and foreign outlets. Very substantial financial assistance is given by the

/Craftsmen's

Craftsmen's and Mariners' Central Loans Bank (Caisse Centrale du Crédit Artisanal et Maritime), which during the last three years has granted loans amounting to 629 million francs.

Transport and communications

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
<u>Activity in Tunisian ports</u>			
Imports (tons)	803,938	949,921	1,059,623
Exports (tons)	3,523,003	3,320,301	3,770,624
Number of incoming vessels	2,805	2,923	2,929
<u>Railways</u>			
Length of networks (km)	2,149	2,023	2,028
<u>Traffic at the Tunis airport, El Aouina</u>			
Aircraft (departures and arrivals)	-	5,384	5,045
Passengers (departures)	-	35,479	40,902
Passengers (arrivals)	-	33,643	38,922
<u>Roads (length in km)</u>			
Paved roads	7,057	7,121	7,207
Surfaced earth roads	1,711	1,719	1,691
Maintained paths	5,126	5,605	5,503
<u>Postal, telegraph and telephone services</u>			
P.T.T. establishments	231	249	251
Number of telephone networks	154	219	229
Number of telephone exchanges	4	66	70

Professional courses numbering 19 are organized to enable postal officials to supplement their general and technical knowledge; they are attended by 237 officials, including 144 Tunisians. Tunisian candidates have access to all post-office situations under the same conditions as French candidates: 50 per cent of the candidates passing examinations and competitions in 1951 were Tunisians, as compared with 33 per cent in 1948.

Public finance

Direct taxes are divided into land taxes, personal taxes and personal State dues. Indirect taxes fall on trading, the consumption of certain products, and certain instruments and transactions.

/There is

There is no distinction between indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants; all members of the country's population are subject to taxation under the same conditions.

In the financial year 1951-52 the ordinary revenue of Tunisia was distributed as follows (in francs):

Direct taxes	5,789,450,000
Indirect taxes	12,003,000,000
Revenue from land, business undertakings, and paying services of the State	11,268,200,000
Fees for formalities, licences and administrative controls	50,500,000
Miscellaneous revenue	<u>1,398,600,000</u>
Total:	30,549,750,000

The ordinary income and expenditure of Tunisia (in thousands of francs) are:

	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1950-51</u>	<u>1951-52</u>
Income	21,360,545	21,341,200	30,549,750
Expenditure	20,112,942	21,327,877	30,540,800

The state of the Tunisian public debt is as follows:

	<u>December 1947</u>	<u>March 1950</u>	<u>March 1952</u>
Non-amortized capital (in francs)	3,930,443,485	26,024,261,319	53,779,429,855

Banking and credit

Among the five semi-public credit institutions organized on a mutual basis, attention should be paid to the Banque Populaire Française, which grants credit to small-scale European traders and industrialists, and the Coopérative Tunisienne de Crédit, which has a clientele of Arab merchants.

Tunisia has an adequate local banking system for granting short-term credit; medium-term and long-term credit is still undeveloped. For some years very substantial medium-term and long-term loans have been made to industry, agriculture and building in Tunisia by three large metropolitan credit organizations. The Real Estate Loans Bank (Crédit Foncier) has encouraged building in Tunisia through loans so far totalling 2,350 million francs. The National Loans Bank (Crédit National) has helped to finance Tunisian industry by granting loans totalling 2,595 million francs. The National State Markets Bank (Caisse Nationale des Marchés de l'Etat) has contributed to the financing of /industry

industry by granting loans amounting to 883 million francs and has facilitated the financing of State markets by underwriting bank advances amounting to 2,057 million francs.

International trade

The value of Tunisian imports and exports is as follows (in millions of francs):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Imports	42,368	51,533	59,495
Exports	27,396	39,826	35,212

The following are the main imports (values in millions of francs):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Cloth and clothing	7,359	9,505	6,429
Sugar	2,975	3,045	4,187
Tea	762	1,184	2,008
Oil products	2,486	3,123	3,951
Transport equipment	1,876	5,102	4,284
Iron and steel products	1,596	2,255	1,490
Machinery (agricultural and other)	4,077	5,102	1,322

The following are the main exports (values in millions of francs):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Olive oil	3,352	11,550	3,674
Grain	5,968	6,338	2,982
Phosphates	4,024	4,215	5,745
Lead	2,177	2,038	3,124
Iron-ore	1,250	1,231	1,929
Alfa	1,435	1,767	5,278

Foreign trade, by monetary area in percentages of values, is distributed as follows:

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Franc area	80	82	81
Sterling area	6	4	4
Dollar area	7	7	4
Other areas	7	7	11

/Exports

<u>Exports</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Franc area	52	52	51
Sterling area	20	13	23
Dollar area	4	3	1
Other areas	24	32	25

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General

The success of the social policy depends on the development of the country, from which the workers benefit in the same way as the rest of the inhabitants.

The Government has endeavoured to organize, for the benefit of the workers, an integrated system of special legal safeguards similar to that which wage-earners in metropolitan France enjoy. A Tunisian labour code has thus developed, originally as a protective measure for the workers and later as a system of labour relations. Some rules had to be adapted to local conditions, and the Tunisian legislature, which had to deal with a very complicated social system, had to take care that the measures of compulsion introduced on behalf of wage-earners as such should not interfere in other respects with the lawful desires of the various sections of the population.

This concern, however, did not give rise to a discriminatory principle. In accordance with practice in metropolitan France, the recommendations of international organizations and the wishes of the trade unions, the Tunisian labour statute is strictly non-political and secular. It makes no distinction on grounds of race, colour, nationality, or political or religious adherence. Wage regulations apply equally to all. Private employment is open to everyone on the basis of fair competition. General education and vocational training are offered to everyone, precautions being taken to enable Tunisians to reap the maximum benefits.

Status of women

The personal status of the Tunisian Moslem woman is still governed by Moslem law. As far as participation in civic life is concerned, the Moslem woman remains a ward until two years after marriage and even the adult married woman has only a limited capacity to act in the cases set forth in the Tunisian code on obligations and contracts.

/The personal

The personal status of the Tunisian Jewish woman is still governed by the rules of Rabbinical law. As far as participation in civic life is concerned, she does not reach her majority until two years after marriage. In this respect the Tunisian code on obligations and contracts conflicts with the Rabbinical code, which sets the age of civic majority at 12 years.

The Tunisian woman, Moslem or Jewish, is not entitled to vote or to be elected. There is no legislation preventing her from assuming public office.

With regard to general conditions of employment there are special measures for protecting women.

Maternal welfare, for wage-earning women, is assured by maternity leave (12 weeks surrounding confinement), the absolute prohibition against employing mothers during the month following delivery, and the obligation to give nursing mothers the opportunity to nurse their infants.

Labour and employment conditions

Local labour is sufficient to meet economic requirements. But the adjustment of labour supply to demand is nevertheless a delicate matter. Skilled workers are rare, unskilled workers hard to place. Workers and employers generally negotiate directly and do not even show any eagerness to use the public employment services. That is the reason for the relative inactivity of the Public Employment Bureau, which during 1950 received only 3,371 requests for and 507 offers of employment for males and placed only 671.

No important unemployment crises occurred except as a result of fortuitous events (such as agricultural disasters). The general measures adopted are employment of surplus manual workers on "relief" works, and inducement of workers to engage in handicrafts and agriculture and to develop vocational training.

Labour inspection has been organized in Tunisia since 1910. The inspectors, who may be either French or Tunisian, are attested officials recruited by competitive examination, and for some years have been assisted by labour supervisors. Inspection of agricultural labour was not introduced till 1949, and so far has had very scanty means with which to meet extreme difficulties.

/The census

The census taken in 1946 supplies the following data concerning the main occupations in Tunisia:

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Europeans</u>		<u>Tunisian Moslems</u>	<u>Tunisian Jews</u>
	Male	Female	Male	Male
Agricultural employees	9,496	281	441,661	115
Business men	8,448	2,087	37,972	6,594
Industrial workers	21,934	2,942	72,908	8,246
Transport contractors and agents	15,064	819	39,991	2,185
Officials	5,922	2,605	13,911	320
Liberal professions	1,513	2,192	6,811	2,468

In 1950 the Labour Department took a census of industrial and commercial establishments with staffs of 50 and over. It is estimated that over one-third of all workers in industry and commerce are employed in these establishments. The information on 207 establishments thus surveyed and employing a total staff of 49,833 has supplied the following data:

	<u>Tunisians</u>	<u>Non-Tunisians</u>
Employees	2,173	5,167
Highly-skilled workers	177	1,330
Skilled workers	1,599	3,174
Workers and journeymen	4,471	4,101
Labourers	24,302	2,448
Apprentices	450	441

Minimum hourly wages in industry and commerce are as follows (in francs):

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Manual worker	25.50 - 39.30	33.50 - 50.70	45.90 - 59.40
Part-time worker	43.90 - 54.90	57.70 - 70.70	79.10 - 82.80
Worker	52.20 - 65.30	68.60 - 84.20	94 - 98.60

Minimum daily wages in agriculture are as follows (in francs):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	160 - 180	180 - 234	246 - 274

Since 1932 Tunisia has enjoyed trade-union freedom under the same conditions as in France. All workers, irrespective of nationality, may constitute themselves as groups by observing certain simple formalities of public notification, in order to defend their professional interests. Leaders of trade unions or /trade-union groups

trade-union groups must be French or Tunisian. There is no restriction on the freedom of action or capacity of trade unions. Thus there is no need to notify names or numbers of members, nor to give an account of dues paid. Trade unions must merely refrain from commercial activity for gain and from all political and religious activity.

There are four inter-professional employers' organizations; four large trade-union organizations of which one, the Union Générale Tunisienne du Travail, is exclusively Tunisian; and two trade-union organizations for Government officials and employees. Agriculture remains somewhat outside the trade-union movement, chiefly because the farms are scattered.

Individual disputes originating in breach of labour contracts are settled by the joint labour councils (conseils de prud'hommes) established in 1939, which are slowly replacing the old boards of labour arbitration. French councils have jurisdiction when a non-Tunisian is involved, even if the other parties are Tunisians, and Tunisian councils have jurisdiction when all the parties are Tunisian, according to the ordinary rules for division of jurisdiction between the French and Tunisian systems of justice.

Collective labour relations have tended since 1949 to fall within the body of law governing collective agreements, which is developing along the lines of metropolitan legislation. Since 1937 there has been in agriculture a special conciliation and arbitration procedure in which the local administrative authorities and magistrates play the principal part. This procedure must be used for a collective dispute, and may be used by consent for an individual dispute.

With regard to vocational training and the apprenticeship system, one step has already been taken with the recent establishment of the Tunis Inter-professional Vocational Training Committee and the Rational Labour Organization. The Ministry of Labour helps young people to go for training to the vocational training centres in metropolitan France. Provision is also made for the establishment of a Higher Board of Apprenticeship and Vocational Training, and for the introduction of an apprenticeship tax.

Legislation on compensation for accidents is similar to that in metropolitan France. It applies to industrial, commercial and forestry enterprises, to farms and to seamen. It makes employers liable for risks incurred in employment, and allows them to take out policies with private insurance companies.

/Co-operative societies

Co-operative societies

A Credit and Co-operation Service, which has been in existence since 1932, keeps a continuous check on the accounts and management of all co-operative organizations and makes preliminary enquiries into applications for advances submitted by them.

The following co-operative societies exist in Tunisia:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Amount of advances in francs</u>
Agriculture co-operatives	66	8,227	1,585,197,168
Co-operative groups of Tunisian provident societies	31	2,138	234,586,694
Mutual agricultural credit funds	49	2,766	1,748,000,000
Handicraft co-operatives	25	6,133	107,245,000
Seamen's co-operatives	1	50	41,964,000
Consumers' co-operatives	1	550	11,100,000
Producers' co-operatives	2	120	4,300,000
Mutual land credit fund	1	-	315,000,000
Mutual agricultural insurance companies	2	3,583	6,644,000,000 (values insured)

Standard of living

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
General index of wholesale prices (1940 = 100)	1,502	1,535	1,789
General index of retail prices at Tunis (1938 = 100)	1,741	1,807	2,017

After sending a statistician to the National Statistical Institute in Paris, the Tunisian Statistical Service initiated a survey of the national income of Tunisia, a long-term project. At present an analysis is being made of the inventory compiled in 1951 under the World Agricultural Census advocated by FAO. As Tunisia draws most of its income from agriculture, this general agricultural survey is of great importance in a study of the Tunisian national income.

Town and country planning; Housing

The housing problem in Tunisia is unusually serious and extensive, the principal reasons for the crisis being devastation from the last war (20,000 dwellings were destroyed or damaged in the main towns) and the particularly rapid population growth (at present there is an annual increase of 15,000 families).

/Building

Building materials available on the local market are generally sufficient to meet the demand.

The Government gives financial and technical assistance for housing through the Reconstruction and Housing Board. Private building by persons in the upper income brackets is encouraged by complete absence of rent control and by tax exemptions: under this system 2,000 dwellings were started in 1950 and 2,650 in 1951. Persons with medium incomes receive State assistance in the form of loan guarantees, building bonuses etc. In the lower income brackets the Government helps by the State resettlement scheme or through the low-cost housing companies. More than 2,000 million francs has been invested in State resettlement housing, which has progressed as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number of existing units	1,002	1,214	1,396
Number of persons housed	4,700	5,760	6,644

The establishment of the low-cost housing companies made it possible to build 2,300 units by 31 December 1951. They are undertaking annual programmes costing about 100 million francs.

For those with little or no income a suburban and rural housing improvement scheme has been drawn up and initiated, mainly in order to eliminate the "shanty towns". It provides for the transfer to such persons of land with certain road facilities and for the granting of subsidies in kind, meaning materials and sometimes skilled labour. This scheme was launched a few months ago and work has already started on some clusters of sites.

Metropolitan France pays 80 per cent of the cost of repairing war damage. Nearly 4,500 million francs has already been allotted to victims, and nearly 8,500 destroyed or damaged dwellings have been made available for letting.

Private building under licence during the last three years has been as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Housing units (number)	980	2,087	2,650
Living space (area in square metres)	127,000	221,000	358,000
Business and industrial premises (area in square metres)	42,000	75,000	157,000

/Tunisia

Tunisia maintains close contact with the Arab countries of the Middle East in the exchange of building experience through the UNRRA^{1/} mission to Beirut, which has drawn on Tunisia for information on methods of building and financing suburban and rural housing. Contact and exchange of views are also maintained with Algeria and Morocco.

Social security and welfare

There is a system of family allowances for wage-earners in industrial and business establishments and in the liberal professions. The statistics for the three benefit funds which pay family allowances are as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Membership in the funds	14,936	15,162	15,685
Number of employees receiving allowances			
French	6,253	6,611	8,114
Tunisians	35,383	37,741	37,926
Italians	8,648	8,526	8,430
Other aliens	1,266	1,330	1,567
Number of dependent children			
French	14,138	17,432	23,769
Tunisians	82,413	88,968	95,157
Italians	18,225	11,333	12,647
Other aliens	2,541	2,605	3,516
Amount of family allowances paid, in francs	956,882,829	1,265,532,390	1,847,360,445

In 1951 the Government also inaugurated a special compulsory system of social security for state officials and employees.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

In April 1952 the prison population totalled 4,840 men and 70 women, almost all Moslems, in 12 penal institutions, consisting of 9 remand prisons, 1 convict prison, 1 jail and 1 agricultural penal settlement. No institution specializes in treating and reforming offenders. In some institutions efforts are made to give willing prisoners vocational training. No official or private organization assists released prisoners.

^{1/} UNRWAFR - Reviser.

The main offences committed during 1951 were the following:

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Persons imprisoned</u>
Murders	3,938	5,111
Crimes against children	77	51
Robberies	10,067	8,574
Economic offences	2,505	2,457
Internal security of the State	544	791
External security of the State	23	25

Public health

Medical personnel is distributed as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Doctors	500	526	526
Pharmacists	179	181	232
Dentists	66	109	127
Midwives	135	148	152
Social welfare workers	87	62	62
Public health nurses	440	475	-

Medical institutions include the following:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	No. Beds	No. Beds	
Hospitals	7 2,919	7 3,126	-
Infirmaries with dispensaries	40 1,045	44 1,596	-
Private nursing-homes	23 295	32 396	-

Under this heading there should be added 4 general social-hygiene clinics, and 2 anti-tuberculosis centres: the Lamine Premier centre at Bardo (65 beds) and the Ain-Draham observation sanatorium (50 beds).

Local vocational training of male and female nurses is given by 3 schools under the Ministry of Public Health and by the private French Red Cross School, which trains for the State nursing diploma. The number of male and female nurses receiving diplomas from the Ministry of Public Health schools is between 40 and 60 a year.

The population statistics are as follows:

	<u>1934-38</u>	<u>1945-47</u>
Average annual number of births:		
Europeans	6,000	5,900
Moslems	67,300	113,500
Jews	1,800	2,700

/Birth-rate

	<u>1934-36</u>	<u>1945-47</u>
Birth-rate per 10,000 inhabitants:		
Europeans	280	247
Moslems	288	389
Jews	302	383
Average annual number of deaths:		
Europeans	3,000	2,900
Moslems	38,700	46,700
Jews	1,000	1,100
Death-rate per 10,000 inhabitants:		
Europeans	141	119
Moslems	166	160
Jews	170	162

Trachoma is the really important social disease of Tunisia. The methods used to combat it include the establishment of an anti-trachoma centre which is being completed, the organization of ophthalmological divisions, and the provision of special ophthalmological services at the main hospitals. There are at present 11 ophthalmologists and 72 special nurses, costing about 25 million francs. These doctors work in 13 divisions, where 9 full-time doctors and 10 doctors under contract are responsible for ophthalmological supervision. Education in hygiene to combat trachoma is being given energetically in the schools, where, out of 87,000 schoolchildren examined during the scholastic year 1950-1951, 16,594 or 20 per cent, were found to have conjunctivitis or trachoma.

Tuberculosis prevention in Tunisia has taken the form of a mass operation forming part of the international anti-tuberculosis inoculation campaign. Under the auspices of WHO 264,604 persons were inoculated in the period from October 1949 to April 1951.

Maternal and child welfare organizations include 7 infant welfare centres and 53 rural maternal and child welfare centres. The infant welfare centres attached to the large hospital units include at present a total of 253 beds and 165 cribs. A plan to provide air-conditioners and incubators is being undertaken for all these centres, the number of which will be increased from 7 to 20 during the financial year 1952-1953. It is also intended to provide a mobile maternal and child welfare section including a specialist medical officer, a midwife, a specialist social worker and a nurse. Expenditure on maternal and child welfare estimated for the budget year 1952-53 includes sums of 45,181,000 francs from the Tunisian budget and 27,395,000 francs from UNICEF assistance.

EDUCATION

General

The French authorities have endeavoured to develop modern education in Tunisia while respecting the traditional religious instruction imparted by the Grand Mosque (Islamic University of Tunis) and the kuttabs (traditional Koran schools).

It appeared to them that the basic reason for the primitive state of the country was its inability to apply the modern methods indispensable to happy economic and social development in a land mostly consisting of desert or semi-desert.

There could be no question of giving instruction in the mother tongue, which is a spoken Arabic distinct from the literary Arabic of the Koran. Classical Arabic itself, in spite of its swift evolution over more than one century, has been and still is an inadequate medium in several fields, especially in science and technology. The educational structure in Tunisia is based on the simultaneous teaching of French and classical Arabic, so that the former may make western methods accessible to Tunisians and the latter may continue to link them with Islamic culture.

In the primary schools and primary technical schools 139,765 pupils out of 155,865 receive free instruction.

Educational administration

The Department of Public Instruction directs public and supervises private education. It controls a staff of 6,011, of whom 3,591 are French and 2,410 Tunisians, excluding 726 masters in the modern Koran schools.

The private Jewish schools organized by the Universal Israelite Alliance were taken over entirely by the State in 1945.

For the inspection of primary education, Tunisia is divided into 13 districts each headed by a primary-school inspector. Five Tunisian inspectors supervise the teaching of Arabic and the conduct of the modern Koran schools. Inspection of technical training is divided among 3 inspectors and a labour supervisor.

Expenditure on education, all of which is borne on the Tunisian budget, is as follows (in thousands of francs):

	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1950-51</u>	<u>1951-52</u>
Recurrent expenditure	2,155,134	2,990,000	3,924,100
Capital expenditure	854,550	1,229,000	1,100,000
			/In the

In the financial year 1951-1952 this expenditure represented 14.7 per cent of total recurrent expenditure and 6.6 per cent of total capital expenditure.

Structure of the educational system

The educational system in Tunisia is organized as follows:

1. Firstly, primary education with three types of schools: (a) the French school, intended more particularly for non-Moslems, where instruction was given exclusively in French until 1950, when instruction in the spoken Arabic of Tunisia was introduced; (b) the Franco-Arabic school, where French and classical Arabic are taught; and (c) the private subsidized modern Koran school, modelled on the Franco-Arabic school.
2. Secondary education consisting of three sections: the "classical" and "modern" sections, similar to those in metropolitan France; and the "Tunisian" section, which stresses Arabic and issues a local diploma attesting the twofold culture acquired by its pupils.
3. Technical education, consisting of secondary technical education similar to that in metropolitan France, and vocational training for children over 14, intended to train a skilled labour force.
4. Higher education, given mainly at the Tunis Institut des Hautes Etudes, which for the time being enables students to start on higher linguistic, legal and scientific studies.

In the Franco-Arabic schools an experiment in the Arabization of education has been conducted since 1949 in certain classes where the French and Arabic curricula have been brought into balance.

The facilities for higher education include fellowships of the Tunis Institut des Hautes Etudes and the honorary loans granted to students continuing their studies in France. In the scholastic year 1951-52 honorary loans totalling 35 million francs were granted to 269 students, of whom 140 were Moslem Tunisians, 42 Jewish Tunisians and 87 French.

The following are the statistics for pupils and teachers:

<u>Pupils</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Official primary education			
French	21,860	23,682	24,725
Moslems	71,404	80,560	89,519
Jews	10,964	11,171	11,570
Miscellaneous ^{1/}	8,994	7,586	6,178
Total	113,222	122,999	131,992

^{1/} The heading "Miscellaneous" includes chiefly Italians and Maltese.

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Official secondary education			
French	3,954	4,128	4,615
Moslem	3,197	3,845	4,647
Jews	985	1,069	1,504
Miscellaneous	<u>329</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>405</u>
Total	8,465	9,405	11,171
<u>Pupils</u>			
Technical education			
French	2,732	3,361	3,510
Moslems	4,374	5,403	5,678
Jews	872	914	1,024
Miscellaneous	<u>675</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>895</u>
Total	8,653	10,476	11,107
French private education			
French	5,445	5,914	6,533
Moslems	1,028	1,082	2,927
Jews	979	1,039	703
Miscellaneous	<u>1,363</u>	<u>1,110</u>	<u>1,003</u>
Total	8,815	9,145	11,166
Moslem private education (modern Koran schools):	23,025	26,833	27,497
Higher education in Tunisia			
French	468	591	623
Moslems	604	578	764
Jews	<u>42</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>158</u>
Total	1,207	1,326	1,595
<u>Comparative strength, girls and boys</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	<u>girls</u> <u>boys</u>	<u>girls</u> <u>boys</u>	<u>girls</u> <u>boys</u>
Moslem pupils	19,053 85,008	22,374 95,927	26,575 104,457
<u>Teachers</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Official primary education			
Non-Tunisians	1,992	2,316	2,358
Tunisians	<u>1,329</u>	<u>1,368</u>	<u>1,451</u>
Official secondary education			
Non-Tunisians	558	607	627
Tunisians	<u>140</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>160</u>
Secondary technical education			
Non-Tunisians	228	270	313
Tunisians	<u>85</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>75</u>
Moslem private education (modern Koran schools)	633	665	802

/There is

There is a Men Teachers' Training College (Ecole normale d'instituteurs) (213 students in 1951), and a Women Teachers' Training College (Ecole normale d'institutrices) (189 students in 1951). Each of these colleges includes a French-language and an Arabic-language section. The latter specializes in training teachers of Arabic.

Adult education

Courses for adults are given in the public educational establishments by public education teachers outside school hours. These courses included, in 1951, 36 courses in French attended by 1,262 persons in 22 localities, 9 courses in spoken Arabic attended by 295 persons in 8 localities, and 21 courses in technical education attended by 925 persons in Tunis.

Anti-illiteracy courses, numbering 77 in 1952 and attended by 3,290 pupils, were organized for children of school age who could not be admitted to the preparatory classes for lack of space.

School buildings and equipment

There are 604 primary schools, situated in 370 localities and consisting of 3,343 classes. Sixteen of these schools have boarding facilities. For secondary education there are 15 lycées or colleges and 18 supplementary courses. For technical and vocational training there is an Ecole Supérieure de Commerce, 4 technical colleges including 1 for girls, 3 industrial schools, 18 vocational training centres for men and 29 for women. There are also 163 modern Koran schools with 759 classes.

Youth organizations

There are 23 approved youth associations, with a membership of 12,539 young people of all races including 4,304 Moslems. The scout clubs have a membership of 6,260 young persons, of whom 4,246 are Moslems.

Sixteen associations in 1951 sent 5,334 children, 3,145 of whom were Tunisians, to holiday camps.

The Bir-el-Bey education centre near Tunis receives students training for the staff of holiday camps, conducted tours and youth movements.

In the last few years some associations have set up educational clubs where children from the schools of Tunisia, irrespective of origin or opinion, may meet during their free time. These children come mainly from the densely-populated districts of the large towns.

/Cultural institutions

Cultural institutions

Public libraries number 98 and of these 14 were founded during the year. They have 130,446 volumes and loans amounting to 103,660. The Tunis Public Library, with its 250,000 volumes, is the greatest repository of Arabic literature, after Cairo, in North Africa and the Near East.

There are 60 popular educational clubs, 15 of which are Moslem dramatic clubs. A school of dramatic art in Arabic was founded last year. There is an Arabic literature prize with an annual value of 20,000 francs.

The Tunisian Arts Office protects and develops Tunisian cultural and artistic handicrafts; its budget in 1951 was 51 million francs.

The Bardo Museum has spent 28,410,000 francs, and financial assistance totalling 10 million francs has been used, on archaeological excavations which are profitable and important because of the rich historical past inherited by Tunisia from the Carthaginian, Roman, Byzantine and Arab epochs.

Educational development schemes

Progress achieved during the year covers the following educational developments: establishment of 59 public primary schools with 277 new classes, inauguration of 95 new classes in modern Koran schools, opening of a new vocational-training centre for women, inauguration of 4 new sections in various existing vocational-training centres, acquisition of new premises for 3 technical colleges and 1 vocational-training centre, extension of the Bizerta boys' college (9 new classrooms), construction of boarding facilities in the annex of the Sadiki college at Khaznadar, and construction of an "educational club" at Sousse.

Expenditure on construction alone, excluding the purchase of land or buildings, has amounted to 955,500,000 francs.

Mass communications

The Department of Public Instruction, with the assistance of other interested technical services such as the Ministries of Agriculture and Public Health, has prepared and produced films for mass education. The three films already made deal with child welfare, the cultivation of hard wheat, and sheep-raising.

In addition a cinema van with portable sound equipment is soon to begin tours to give basic education to the backward sections of the population by audio-visual methods. A bilingual instructor is to go on these tours to provide a commentary on the films.