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Annual Report of the French Government on the administration of the Fezzan

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to communicate to the members of the General Assembly the annual report on the administration of the Fezzan for 1951, submitted by the French Government in accordance with the provisions of resolution 289 (IV) adopted by the General Assembly on 21 November 1949.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

FRENCH GOVERNMENT

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

on

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FEZZAN

1951

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CHAPTER I POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT	1 - 10
A. Development of the Territory as part of Libya	1
B. Internal development	4
Note on the reorganization of the Jemaa	9
CHAPTER II FINANCE AND BUDGET	11 - 17
A. General	11
B. Budget estimates for 1951	11
C. Taxation	11
D. Advances and loans	12
Statistical tables	14
CHAPTER III AGRICULTURE	18 - 19
A. Production tables	18
B. Table of annual agricultural exports and imports	19
C. Animal husbandry	19
D. Occasional crops	19
CHAPTER IV SOCIAL CONDITIONS	20 - 23
A. Welfare	20
B. Social problems	20
C. Fezzan Purchasing Group	22
D. Condition of workers	23
CHAPTER V TRADE	24
Statistical tables	24
CHAPTER VI PUBLIC WORKS	25 - 26
A. Water control	25
B. Building	26
C. Roads and tracks	26

	Page
CHAPTER VII EDUCATION	27 - 28
A. School attendance in the Fezzan	27
B. Liaison with Tripolitania and Cyrenaica in educational matters	27
C. Fellowships and scholarships	27
CHAPTER VIII HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH	29 - 34
A. General	29
B. Number and composition of the existing services	30
C. Equipment	30
D. Statistics	31
E. Care for mothers and children	33
F. Medical staff	33
G. Health legislation and general provisions	34
H. Extent and effects of prostitution	34
I. Water supply	34
CHAPTER IX MISSIONS	35 - 36
CHAPTER X TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	37 - 39
ANNEX 1	40
2	41
3	42
4	43
5	44
6	45
7	46 - 53
8	54
9	55
10	56
11	57
12	58 - 59
13	60 - 61
14	62 - 64

CHAPTER I

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The political development of the Fezzan in the course of the year may be considered both separately and in the setting of Libya as a whole.

A. Development of the Territory as part of Libya

I. National Constituent Assembly

Under the decisions adopted by the Committee of Twenty-One, which met at Tripoli from 31 July to 31 October 1950 to decide on the composition of the future National Constituent Assembly of Libya, it became the duty of Ahmed Bey Seif en Nasr, as Chief of the Territory, to select the twenty representatives of the Fezzan.

After consulting the members of his Council, he enacted Decree No. 5 of 21 November 1950 to designate the following persons deputies of the Fezzan to the National Constituent Assembly:

Mohammed Othman ben Ahmed Sid
Ali ben Abd en Nebi El Maghtouf
Ahmed Tebouli
Belghasem Bugila
El Akermi ben Ubey
Hajj Ali ben Mohammed Bediwi
Bubaker ben Ahmed
Tahar ben Mohammed el Alem
Saad ben Midun
Mansour ben Mohammed
El Azhari ben Ali
Ali ben Mohammed Nasr
Senussi ben Hamadi
Taher Gedafi
Ali Saadawi
Sherif Ali ben Mohammed
Fitouri ben Mohammed
Mohammed Lamir
Mabrouk ben Ali
Ali ben Abdallah

In selecting the deputies, Ahmed Bey and his Council were guided by the desire to see the various areas of the Fezzan equitably represented.

The twenty Fezzanese deputies participated in all the proceedings of the National Assembly. Only one change occurred in the composition of the delegation by Decree No. 7 of 5 February 1951 Khalil Shaar was appointed to replace Mohammed Othman ben Ahmed Sid, who had been asked to represent the Fezzan on the United Nations Council for Libya when Ahmed ben Hajj Senussi Sofu resigned for reasons of health.

Though the decisions adopted by the National Assembly need not be reviewed in detail, the position taken by the Fezzanese delegation on the most important matters should be noted:

(a) It unanimously supported the motion of 2 December 1950, which provides that:

1. Libya shall be an independent nation with its own government;
2. Libya shall be a federation with a monarchical constitution;
3. His Highness the Emir Mohammed Idris el Mahdi es Senussi shall be the head of the federation.

The Fezzanese delegation accompanied the National Assembly when it proceeded as a body to Benghazi to inform His Highness the Emir of the motion adopted on 2 December and ask him to accept the crown of Libya.

(b) It unanimously supported the motion of 21 February 1951 by which the National Assembly requested His Highness the Emir to conduct all the consultations necessary for the formation of a local national government in each of the three territories, and to recommend to the administering Powers the names of persons qualified to act as government authorities in Tripolitania and the Fezzan.

In this particular case the object was to bring the two last-named territories into line with Cyrenaica by providing them with a governmental organization like that already existing at Benghazi, so that a provisional Federal Government could be established.

(c) It unanimously supported the motion passed by the National Assembly on 29 March 1951 to establish a provisional Federal Government of Libya and to approve the selections made by His Highness the Emir Idris as Senussi, Sovereign Designate of Libya, of persons to hold office as federal ministers.

(d) It unanimously supported the resolution of 22 August which defines the powers of the Federal Government, requests that the transfer of powers to the Libyan Government should be expedited, and protests against a suggestion made by the United Nations Commissioner that the transfer should be postponed pending the adoption of the Constitution and the organization of the federal civil service.

(e) At its plenary meeting held on 7 October, the Assembly voted unanimously in support of the text of the Constitution of the United Kingdom of Libya.

Application of the Decisions of the National Constituent Assembly (see annexes)

By Proclamation of 12 October 1951 the French Resident empowered the Federal Government to promulgate and give effect to a statute to introduce a Libyan currency.

By a second proclamation of the same date, the French Resident transferred to the provisional Federal Government of Libya a number of powers either vested in the administering Power or previously transferred to the Government of the Fezzan.

II. The Federal Government

Mohammed Othman ben Ahmed Sid, representative of the Fezzan on the United Nations Council for Libya, was appointed Federal Minister of Public Health on 26 March 1951.

III. United Nations Council for Libya

After Ahmed ben Hajj Senussi Sofu had resigned for reasons of health, Mohammed Othman ben Ahmed Sid was appointed to represent the Fezzan on the United Nations Council for Libya. The representatives of the six Powers on the Council informed the United Nations Commissioner in Libya of their consent to this appointment on 23 January 1951, as required under paragraph 7 of the General Assembly resolution of 21 November 1949.

IV. Co-ordination Committee

The decision of the United Nations Commissioner to set up a Co-ordination Committee to prepare a programme for the transfer of the functions of the administering Powers to a provisional Libyan Government involved the appointment of a representative for the Fezzan.

By Decree No. 6 of 5 February 1951, En Nur ben Taher, Assistant Counsellor to the Government, was appointed to represent the Fezzan. Since that date he has taken part in all the work of the Co-ordination Committee.

B. INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT

I. Governmental Organization

Upon the adoption of the resolution of 21 February 1951 by the National Assembly (see above, section b), His Highness the Emir Idris es Senussi sent the following telegram to the French Resident in the Fezzan:

"With reference to the telegram of 21 February 1951 from the President of the Libyan Constituent Assembly: after consulting national organizations and prominent personages on the subject of, firstly, the establishment of two local governments in Tripolitania and the Fezzan, to which the functions of the administering Powers will be transferred, and, secondly, the appointment of persons qualified to perform those functions, we have given our consent to the aforesaid motion. We desire that a local national government should be formed in the Fezzan with the least possible delay and that powers and responsibilities should be transferred to it".

After the Resident had consulted with Ahmed Bey Seif en Nasr, the latter delegated his brother, Omar Bey, to proceed to Benghazi on 22 March 1951 and submit to the Sovereign Designate the names of three persons who were to form the new Fezzanese Government and to hold office as ministers. As the three persons concerned were the three counsellors of the Chief of the Territory, all that was involved was a change of title.

The appointments having been approved by the Emir, the Resident of France in the Fezzan, by Decision No. 5 of 29 March 1951, amended the first chapter, "Constitution of the Public Authorities", of Decision No. 4 of 12 February 1950 on "The Transitional Regime for the Fezzan", the word "minister" being substituted for the word "counsellor".

On the same date the Chief of the Territory promulgated Decree No. 5 making the following appointments:

El Hajj Hamuda ben Tahar, Minister of the Interior and of Justice;
Nasr ben Salem, Minister of Economic, Agricultural and Financial
Affairs;

El Mahdi ben Ahmed, Minister of Health and Public Education.

To avoid any excessively elaborate government machinery and also to avoid additional expense, the three ministers were confirmed in the functions held by them previously as counsellors, no further ministerial posts being contemplated for the time being.

The Ministers met regularly several times a week under the chairmanship of Ahmed Bey to deal with current affairs. Many decisions were adopted concerning the recruitment of administrative staff and the organization of the police. Legislation on the Jemaa, the structure of which is analysed below, was prepared. The text of these legislative provisions is appended.

The following administrative services were transformed into ministerial departments:

Council Secretariat,
Interior and Justice,
Public Works and Agriculture,
Education and Public Health,

and supplied with initial staff and equipment.

A feature that has become apparent during the year is the growing interest of the Fezzanese in the conduct of the Territory's affairs. Brought continuously face to face with their present and future responsibilities by the representatives of the administering Power, responsible civil servants have shown a determination to give the Territory an autonomous administrative organization adapted to its needs, and a desire to introduce as much improvement as possible in all departments.

The Fezzan Government has adhered unreservedly to the idea of the Libyan Federation. It has always, however, firmly maintained the need for retaining a real local autonomy for each territory as a member of the Federation. The Fezzanese deputies responsible for preparing the new Libyan Constitution were instructed to insist that the provisions of the Constitution should be such as to allow the autonomy of each Territory to be preserved.

II. The Consultative Assembly

The Consultative Assembly of the Territory met at Sebha from 17 to 21 December 1950 to deal with the following agenda:

1. Closure of budgetary accounts for the financial year 1950;
2. Draft budget for the financial year 1951;
3. Various matters of internal administration.

Interesting opinions on a number of matters were expressed by the members of the Consultative Assembly.

III. The employment of Fezzanese in the administration of the Territory

As pointed out in the report for 1950, the question of the "Libyanization of the services", does not arise in the Fezzan, since, owing to the very small number of representatives of the administering Power in the Territory, administrative, judicial and other posts have at all times been held by Fezzanese.

All new posts established during the year were given to Fezzanese. Difficulties were experienced in some cases in finding competent staff. Nevertheless, as a result of arrangements made in recent years, it was possible to appoint seven radio operators in such a technical branch as the organization of the telegraphic system.

(a) Government and central administration

- 1 Chief of the Territory and 2 private secretaries,
- 3 Ministers,
- Ministerial services,
- 2 Secretaries to the Council Secretariat,
- 2 Secretaries for the Interior and Justice,
- 1 Chief of Secretariat and 4 Secretaries for Economic Affairs and the Budget,
- 2 Secretaries for Public Works and Agriculture,
- 1 Director and 1 Secretary for Public Education and Health

(b) Regional administration

- 5 Qadis
- 8 Secretaries to Qadis
- 9 Counsellors
- 28 Mudirs
- 18 secretaries to Mudirs.

The Counsellors to the Qadis are the former Assistant Counsellors to the Government who have now become part of the regional administration.

(c) Services

1. Police and prison service

The police corps, which originally included 104 men, is being gradually increased. Its strength will be 329 by 1 January 1952.

2. Education

The Arab teaching staff for the school year 1950-51 consisted of:

- 5 Mudarrisin
- 10 assistant teachers.

3. Public health

The staff includes:

- 7 first-class hospital orderlies,
- 12 second-class hospital orderlies,
- 11 third-class hospital orderlies,
- 1 nurse-midwife.

It is intended to increase the number of nurse-midwives to 4, as experience has shown the need for more of them.

4. Justice

No change as compared with 1950.

It is planned in the course of the year to expand the service as follows:

- 1 Director of Justice and 1 Secretary
- 5 Qadis
- 8 Assessors
- 5 Aouns.

5. Posts and Telegraphs

Telegraph system

In the near future the telegraph system of the Fezzan will have a purely Fezzanese staff comprising:

- 1 network chief
- 1 Deputy network chief
- 24 Operators.

Seven qualified radio operators are already employed. Twelve are attending specialized courses and have already received more than three months' training. The training of the last seven will begin in September, concurrently with the training of the network chief and his deputy, who are to be appointed from among the qualified staff.

Posts

It is proposed to operate the Territory's postal service with the following services:

- 1 Supervisor
- 3 Central offices
- 7 Branch offices

The central offices are already being operated by Fezzanese staff. The training of staff for the branch offices is now at an advanced stage.

6. Public works

Six more driver-mechanics were trained during the year.

The Territory has sixty experienced bricklayers.

(d) Scale of salaries on 30 August 1951

	Monthly salary
Class 1	150,000
Class 2	between 40 and 100,000
Class 3	between 21 and 40,000
Class 4	between 11 and 20,000
Class 5	between 5 and 10,000
Class 6: wages paid by the day	
Unskilled labourers:	150
Bricklayers:	between 225 and 500

NOTE ON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE JEMAA

A number of laws to reorganize the Jemaa were enacted (see annexes 7 to 12):

1. An electoral Act for Jemaas of villages and nomadic tribes;
2. An Act on the election of the Sheikh;
3. An Act on the reconstitution of the Jemaa;
4. An Act on the operation of the Jemaa;
5. An Act on the powers of the Jemaa;
6. An Act on the duties of the Sheikh.

In a country where conflicts between nomads and settlers have always been frequent, a clear line had to be drawn between village and tribe and to define these communities. That is the purpose of the preamble to the electoral Act.

In fixing the number of members of the Jemaa the traditional methods were respected; and the new Act constitutes not so much a departure from as a codification of custom. Each village and nomadic tribe appoints its Jemaa for five years, by elections by universal and secret ballot. Only men of twenty-one or over are qualified to vote.

The Jemaa of a village of less than 200 inhabitants will be composed of three members, and for a village of more than 200 inhabitants one member for each additional 200 inhabitants or fraction thereof will be added to the original three.

The members of the Jemaa are electors to the Consultative Assembly. They take part in the selection of the Mudir and in the determination of the tax rate.

The Jemaa may, at closed meetings, pass resolutions on all matters affecting the current life of the village in accordance with existing rights and customary tradition (time of sowings, date harvest, gathering of crops, etc.). Some of its resolutions, however, called "conditional" resolutions, require the approval of the central authority. The Jemaa may also make recommendations (voeux) not affecting political matters. Under the new statute on the operation of the Jemaa it is required to hold at least four sessions a year and to keep a record of its decisions. The Jemaa will not have any specific financial powers, but may be asked to administer certain funds to be placed specially at its disposal.

Each Jemaa elects from among its members a sheikh, who remains in office for the duration of the Jemaa's term. The sheikh is the representative of the village or tribe. He is responsible for giving effect to the Jemaa's decisions and also acts as public registrar and magistrate. He is in charge of the local police, and as between the village and the administration performs the general function of agent for transmitting information and for communicating and executing orders.

A travelling commission is established, to supervise the Jemaas, guide their work and progressively modernize their methods.

CHAPTER II
FINANCE AND BUDGET

A. General

It proved impossible to balance the budget in the financial year 1950. Expenditure totalled 132,170,787 francs, of which only 34,966,107 francs were provided by local revenue, the deficit of 97,204,680 francs being covered by grants from the French Government.

B. Budget estimates for 1951

In the budget estimates for 1951 the ordinary revenue is shown as 31,534,420 francs.

The sale of postage stamps was estimated to yield 17,500,000 francs.

Ordinary expenditure (maintenance and current expenses) is estimated at 64,658,620 francs and special expenditure at 69,972,872 francs, to which must be added loans totalling 3,000,000 francs.

It should be noted that these budget estimates were prepared before the decisions of the Libyan National Assembly concerning the division of powers -- and hence of resources -- between the Federal Government and the Territories were known. The draft budget for 1951 is therefore given merely as a guide to indicate the size of the budget. The draft will certainly have to be amended in the months following the adoption of the Libyan Constitution, and it will also be affected by the currency reforms to be introduced in Libya.

C. Taxation

1. Direct taxes levied on crops:

(a) Tax in kind on the date crop:

The crop was of poor quality. The dates fetched a low price and the sale of the dates collected by the Government by way of taxation realized only 1,875,000 francs.

(b) Tax in kind on the grain crop:

The crop was slightly smaller than in 1949. The sale of the wheat collected by way of taxation realized 2,490,000 francs.

2. Indirect taxes:

The rates of indirect taxes were raised with effect from 1 January 1951.

(1) Duties on judicial and extra-judicial instruments:

- (a) Marriages, divorces: 150 francs;
- (b) Judgments: 100 francs;
- (c) Sale, partition, exchange: 20 per cent of the value of the transaction;
- (d) Power of attorney, affidavits, certification: 100 franc

(2) Duty on Lagmi palms: 100 francs.

(3) Licences.

Licence fees vary between 2,000 and 8,000 francs, according to the volume of trade and the size of the village.

(4) Customs duties:

Customs duty of 7 per cent is levied on imports and exports. The transit duty is 2 per cent.

(5) Slaughtering duty:

This duty varies according to the type of animal slaughtered:

Camel	500 francs
Sheep	80 francs
Goat	50 francs

(6) Tobacco duty:

The duty is levied at a flat rate of 10 francs per 20-gramme packet of cigarettes.

D. Advances and loans granted annually

1. Seed grain loans (in francs)

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Wheat	472,000	978,000	2,226,000	2,120,000	2,650,000	2,430,00
Barley	<u>110,000</u>	<u>202,000</u>	<u>675,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>	<u>700,00</u>
Total:	582,000	1,180,000	2,901,000	2,720,000	3,350,000	3,130,00

2. Date loans (in francs):

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	2,000,000	1,400,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	840,000

The sum of 840,000 francs advanced in 1950 corresponds to 84 tons of dates sold at 10 francs per kilogramme. The population of the Shatti did not apply for a date loan in 1950, considering that the previous harvest had left a sufficient surplus to enable them to wait for the next harvest.

3. Agricultural loans in cash (in francs):

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1,500,000	1,700,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000

4. Loans to the general food supply service of the Fezzan (in francs):

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
1,500,000	3,000,000	3,445,700	6,000,000	11,000,000
		1949	1950	
		10,000,000	10,000,000	

The general food purchasing group was dissolved in 1951 and replaced by a limited liability company, the Société Commerciale du Fezzan-Tchad, with a capital of 20,000,000 francs. This company is not subsidized by the Fezzan Government.

REVENUE			
Budget heading	1948	1949	1950
Ordinary revenue			
a) Local revenue			
Wheat and date tax			
Tax in kind on date crop	7,086,605	3,000,000	1,875,400
Tax in kind on grain crop	2,188,980	2,500,000	2,490,000
Duties			
Duty on Lagmi palms	194,820	116,400	74,100
Licence fees	74,000	80,000	215,500
Market fees	4,000,000	4,004,957	2,331,031
Slaughtering duties	111,145	58,860	75,270
Duties on judicial and extra-judicial instruments	82,108	100,145	119,103
Tobacco and spirit monopoly	-	-	1,303,900
Customs	-	-	1,043,232
Natron			
Revenue from sale of natron	4,800,000	1,200,000	5,735,093
State properties and miscellaneous			
Revenue from State properties	550,000	1,200,000	381,000
Sale of fiscal stamps	80,000	81,250	222,000
Miscellaneous revenue	179,877	119,965	62,420
b) Revenue from sale of stamps and operations of the postal, telephone and telegraph service			
Stamps and charges on operations of the postal, telephone and telegraph service	<u>14,379,987</u>	<u>6,366,587</u>	<u>6,038,058</u>
Total	33,727,008	18,828,164	21,966,107
Loan reimbursements			
Agricultural loans	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Loans to the general food supply service	<u>16,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>
Grand Total	52,727,008	31,828,164	34,966,107

EXPENDITURE

Budget heading	1950
Allowances, French staff	3,210,471
Supplies	1,366,077
Special receptions	200,000
Administrative staff	12,382,080
Education	12,638,221
Social medical welfare	3,586,958
Moslem courts	979,800
Penitentiary, police	3,395,970
Treasury	12,000
Agriculture	421,200
Roads and tracks	4,798,740
Administrative buildings and new constructions	20,509,964
Mechanical installations	6,771,805
Water control	16,899,761
Malaria prevention	300,000
Rewards, relief	1,700,000
Postal, telephone and telegraph service	1,997,740
Economic equipment and purchase of new materials	28,000,000
Agricultural loans	3,000,000
Loans to the general food supply service	<u>10,000,000</u>
Total	132,170,787

EXPENDITURE AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET

Operation	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
A. Ordinary expenditure							
(1) Fezzanese officials	31.41	36.07	26.74	25.24	17.62	18.00	14.19
(2) Medical welfare service	11.17	12.28	14.84	11.32	11.37	11.63	2.94
(3) Education	4.70	3.02	2.86 ^{1/}	8.77	8.72	9.66	9.56
(4) Upkeep	43.12	40.79	49.38	23.98	20.69	19.84	10.10
B. Special expenditures	9.60	7.18	6.18	30.69	41.60 ^{2/}	40.87	63.20

1/ 1944 to 1946 was a period of surveys and preparation; the great reconstruction effort explains the size of appropriations for maintenance.

2/ Between 1947 to 1950 the first part of the water control plan was carried out; as the Fezzan was unable to bear the cost, the major part was covered by grants from the French Government.

Note: These figures are percentages of the total figure.

REVENUE AS PERCENTAGE OF BUDGET

Source	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
A. Local Revenue							
(1) Wheat and date tax	13.66	16.75	9.64	8.24	27.51	19.21	19.873
(2) Duties	42.23	24.53	13.96	15.98	13.46	25.39 ^{1/}	23.500
(3) Natron	45.52	56.87	54.86	11.89	14.23	6.37	26.108
(4) State properties and miscellaneous	9.59	1.86	15.28 ^{2/}	1.28	2.16	7.01	3.029
B. Stamps and postal, telephone and telegraph service	-	-	6.26	62.24	42.64	33.82	27.488

^{1/} The production of natron was approximately 20 tons instead of the usual 100

^{2/} In 1946 there was a heavy smuggling traffic with the Chad.

BALANCE

Item	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Revenue surplus	-	3,382,578	414,662	245,610	-	-	-
Grants from the administering Power to cover excess expenditure and equipment	393,325			3,587,380	2,611,894	15,257,989	97,204,680

CHAPTER III

AGRICULTURE

A. Production tables

1. DATES

Region	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
			(Figures in tons)				
Shetti	1,110	681	1,371	743	760	1,040	1,143
Sebha-Ubari	1,320	547	1,097	466	880	1,570	1,460
Murzuq	1,030	691	1,381	744	1,050	1,007	1,053
Total	3,460	1,919	3,949	1,953	2,690	3,617	3,666

There was a good harvest in 1950. The 1951 harvest promises to be very poor, with production probably amounting to approximately 1,900 tons, as in 1945 and 1947, which were bad years.

2. GRAINS

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
			(Figures in quintals)				
(a) Wheat	6,270	8,170	9,190	7,700	9,600	11,800	11,680
(b) Barley	3,040	2,300	3,200	2,520	3,400	4,060	3,733

For the Fezzan, 1950 may be considered a good year for wheat and barley.

However, though a considerable increase in grain production had been expected from the cultivation of new land irrigated by water from artesian wells, the increase did not materialize for two reasons:

1. Poorly-executed irrigation work increased the salinity of the soil and caused farmers to sow lucerne in preference to grains.
2. Contrary to expectations, the labour force released from the task of drawing water by the artesian irrigation system did not proceed to cultivate new allotments of land but preferred to emigrate. A special study of this question is contained in the chapter "Social Conditions".

(c) Summer grains

No estimates are given for millet, sorghum and maize, but production was lower than in the preceding years.

(d) Vegetables

Only tomatoes and peppers produced a good yield.

Table of annual Agricultural exports and imports

(a) Dates (exported)

	1944	1945	1946	1947
Quantity in tons	250	400	150	400
Value in francs	750,000	1,600,000	1,200,000	6,600,000
	1948	1949	1950	
Quantity in tons	213	270	290	
Value in francs	5,390,000	7,410,000	3,480,000	

(b) Sugar (imported)

	1944	1945	1946	1947
Quantity in tons	70	177	125	158
Value in francs	1,450,000	3,185,000	6,100,000	8,817,000
	1948	1949	1950	
Quantity in tons	101	90	85	
Value in francs	5,805,000	15,300,000	14,445,000	

(c) Oil (imported)

	1944	1945	1946	1947
Quantity in tons	15	50	18	10
Value in francs	615,000	275,000	1,083,000	1,462,000
	1948	1949	1950	
Quantity in tons	17	7	16	
Value in francs	2,269,000	1,138,000	2,640,000	

C. Animal husbandry

(a) Camels. - No appreciable change in the camel population occurred in 1950. Losses are to be expected in view of the drought early in 1951.

(b) Sheep and goats. - A census is being taken. A substantial increase can already be noted in the number of sheep, particularly in the Shatti, owing to the greater acreage under Lucerne.

(c) Donkeys. - No change.

D. Occasional crops

Sowing operations could not be carried out in the wadis because of the poor rainfall in 1950. The RIYAH and MAGARHA tribes quarrelled over the cultivable areas of the wadi RU'US; the incident was settled by reference to customary law.

Better results were obtained at the beginning of 1951. The nomadic tribes sowed larger areas in the southern than in the northern zone, since the south had received an adequate rainfall in January and February.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. WELFARE

Loans of three types have been made available to the population:

1. Loans of winter seed grain

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
tons	32.5	45.2	80.7	77	75	74

2. Loans of dates

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
tons	200	100	120	120	84

The reduction in the volume of loans in 1950 is due to the fact that no date loans were requested by the Shatti in that year. It indicates improvement in the economic position of that area.

3. Cash Loans

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
francs	1,500,000	1,700,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000

Agricultural implements

The inhabitants have been given facilities for the purchase of agricultural implements at low prices.

Unemployment

In addition to the water control works, building and road works have provided employment for a large number of unskilled workers.

B. SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Problem raised by the sinking of artesian wells

(a) In areas where artesian wells have been sunk, the new plots of land made irrigable have been divided among the inhabitants. This action has freed approximately 3,000 persons from the slavery of drawing water by dal (leather bag for drawing water from wells). Without going so far as to hope that heads of families receiving a plot irrigated by artesian water would continue to cultivate the land they had been watering from their dal well, it was

reasonable to suppose that the relatively large number of workers who had been freed from the slavery of water drawing would transfer their energies to new crops or would be available to give the palm trees the care they had previously lacked. Unfortunately the result was otherwise. The Fezzanese seem to inherit, as a racial characteristic, the idea that the drawing of water for irrigation is the only effort that needs to be made in agriculture. Jebbadin (drawers of water) who received plots of land where the irrigation was automatic left the tilling of the soil to the women and children.

They have attempted to add to their income by seeking employment outside the Fezzan. A considerable number of adult males have emigrated to Tripolitania and Tunisia, leaving their families to cultivate fields irrigated without difficulty.

On balance, the first result of distributing new irrigated holdings has been an increase of unemployment and emigration, although the standard of living of the inhabitants has remained substantially the same, if indeed it has not improved.

There can be no doubt that for many years to come an untiring campaign of persuasion, accompanied by carefully-organized demonstrations in pilot farms, will be required to change the outlook of the Fezzanese farmer and to make him realize the benefits he could receive from a rational development of the agricultural resources of the territory.

(b) In areas where artesian water has been supplied there has been a substantial increase in the sheep raised by families.

Neither a villager nor a nomad can ever consider himself prosperous unless he has both trees and livestock. The origin is undoubtedly the nomad's expedient of balancing the risk of losses in his herds due to the all too frequent droughts, by the yield of his date palms and olive trees in an oasis.

As soon as the Fezzanese villager has funds to spare, he uses them to buy sheep. The substantial increase in the number of sheep marks an improvement in the standard of living.

Installation of norias

Mention should be made of the interest which some Fezzanese landowners are beginning to take in the acquisition of new means of drawing water capable of replacing the dalū. They seem inclined to adopt the noria, a simple and robust piece of equipment which is considerably more efficient than the dalū.

Four Fezzanese landowners have already bought norias. The figure may seem insignificant, but nevertheless indicates that some progress has been made. In order to encourage this development, the Administration has ordered 20 norias, which will be installed in various centres in the Fezzan before the end of the year.

Improvement of the conditions of the poorer classes

(a) The problem of resettling the jebbadin and improving their conditions by the granting of more remunerative contracts has been studied by the Administration. Various solutions have been considered: the Administration could either assume complete responsibility for the supply of norias or advance the jebbad's share in the purchase of a noria by the landowner who employs him.

(b) The slump in the price of dates -- and more especially of inferior dates such as the Fezzan produces -- has inevitably had serious repercussions on life in the Territory. Export prices have been so low that exports of dates have hardly recovered the invariably high cost of transport. After the 1950 harvest it was possible to see a naked Fezzanese on a pile of dates. Dates are, however, the only product which the Fezzanese can sell in order to obtain the imported grains which are essential to them.

The question of the export of dates will not arise in 1951, which will be a deficit year. The Administration will have to supply the inhabitants with the equivalent of the money they would normally have received from the sale of dates. Dates will remain for a long time to come the only valuable export product. The improvement of their quality, which is essential if trade is to be improved, is a long-term undertaking. Nevertheless, the Administration is already taking steps to ensure the selection of the best varieties of dates and suitable storage. It is proposed to organize a number of model silos this year, and to bring palm and date specialists from Algeria.

C. THE FEZZANESE PURCHASING GROUP

The Fezzanese Group for the purchase of general supplies was wound up on 1 January 1951.

A commercial limited company, the "Société Commerciale du Fezzan-Tchad", was established on the same date. The company was incorporated with a capital of 20 million francs, and Fezzanese traders have invested 3,730,000 francs in it. Its head office is at Sebha. It receives no subsidy from the Government and is

granted no special advantages. It is, however, required to maintain a buffer stock of essential goods. Its selling prices are subject to approval by the Minister for Economic Affairs.

D. CONDITION OF WORKERS

Details of the monthly wages of workers permanently employed by the Administration are given in Chapter I.

Master masons are paid 28,000 francs a month.

Workers regularly employed by the Administration receive 160 francs a day. 28 are employed in work on buildings, 54 on water control works and 70 on road works.

Work on the improvement of administrative buildings, schools, etc., has provided employment for a large number of unskilled workers, who are paid 160 francs a day. The number of unskilled workers employed, including road gangs has on occasion exceeded 800.

CHAPTER V

TRADE

The trade balance for the financial year 1950 was adverse.

The value of imports was

54,791,200 francs

as against

25,529,200 francs for exports and re-exports.

A detailed table of Pezzanese imports and exports is given below.

EXPORTS 1950

ITEM	QUANTITY	VALUE IN FRANCS
Dates	290 T.	3,480,000
Natron	87 T.	5,829,000
Pimentoes	2 T.	235,000
Wheat	80 T.	2,800,000
Barley	30 T.	750,000
Tobacco	1 T.	120,000
Copper (salvage)	5 T.	145,000
Aluminium	1 T.	20,000
Miscellaneous (1)		<u>2,930,000</u>
		16,309,000

RE-EXPORTS 1950

Hides	3 T.	1,500,000
Butter	5 T.	750,000
Groundnuts	13 T.	2,500,000
Cigarettes (packets)	12,000	480,000
Cloth (metres)	6,160	1,170,400
Carpets (number)	486	1,700,000
Blankets (number)	555	956,000
Glasses (dozens)	910	<u>163,800</u>
		9,220,200

IMPORTS 1950

Sugar	85 T.	14,445,000
Oil	16 T.	2,640,000
Tea	26 T.	15,250,000
Coffee	2 T.	640,000
Soap	1 T.28	230,000
Pastes	4 T.8	528,000
Hides	3 T.	1,200,000
Carpets (number)	792	2,518,200
Cloth (metres)	39,779	3,819,400
Miscellaneous (2)		<u>13,520,600</u>
		54,791,200

(1) "Miscellaneous" includes leather and esparto grass handicraft products, dried tomatoes, woollen handicrafts (jerd, small rugs) and palm fibre.

(2) "Miscellaneous" includes pharmaceutical products, fancy goods, building materials, lamp oil, glasses and plates, footwear, miscellaneous canned goods, cheese and preserves.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC WORKS

A. Water control

The water control programme was continued during 1950. Four wells were sunk.

The following table shows the results of drilling operations in 1949 and 1950:

Place	Total depth	Flow	Static level
Gorda (Shatti)	66 m. 30	22 l/s	
Derbed	90 m.	20 l/s	
Maharuga	90 m.	12 l/s	+ 6.5
Ain Nugt	65 m.	36 l/s	
Gotta	100 m. 80	14 l/s	
Agar	100 m.	14 l/s	
Edri	150 m.	Nil	- 6.70
Wenzerik	82 m.	14 l/s	+ 21
Um el Araneb	150 m.	Nil	- 10
Tuila	150 m.	Nil	- 5.85

Water tight conduits and drainage to bring the wells into service were installed simultaneously.

During the first half of 1951 a survey team made surveys of routes from EDRI to BRAK-ECHKIDA and from BRAK to SEBHA via the ZELIAF.

Forty-eight bench marks were established. The total length of the survey was 225 km. Operations are to be continued in October 1951 with surveys from -

SEBHA to MURZUQ,
MURZUQ to ZULIA,
SEBHA to UBARI.

Ten bucket-type norias are being built. Consideration is being given to a noria incorporating an archimeden screw.

B. Building

During 1950 the residence of the Head of the Territory and accommodation for his Council were completed.

A school centre comprising two classrooms, accommodation for two assistant teachers, two dormitories and a dining-hall was completed.

A group of administrative buildings to accommodate the local government is in course of completion.

All the buildings mentioned form part of the group of buildings known as Dar el Bey, between Gorda and Jedid, which will be the centre of government and administration in the Territory.

Improvement work in hand in the interior has been continued.

C. Roads and Tracks

In addition to current maintenance work, the track from BRAK to EBRI has been completely remade and the track from SEBHA to MURZUQ raked. Road markers have been set up towards the south in the direction of ZUAR. A shelter has been built at AWINET-WENIN and two others have been located, one at WIGH EL SEGHIR and the second at MURIEID.

The total credit for the maintenance of tracks in 1951 is 19,400,000 francs, divided as follows:

- FEZZAN special budget contribution	11,500,000 frs.
- Grants made by the French Government	7,900,000 "

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION

A. School attendance in the Fezzan.

The teaching of Arabic has been developed through the efforts of five mudarris in from Algiers and ten assistant teachers.

A school centre has been completed at Dar el Bey (Gorda) comprising 2 school-rooms, accommodation for two teachers, two dormitories, one dining-room, etc. The centre has been supplied with a substantial amount of educational equipment.

Twenty-three boarders were taken at Dar el Bey and 15 at the Brak school. As in previous years, school canteens and special medical and hygiene services have been provided for pupils attending educational establishments.

During its December session the Consultative Assembly expressed the hope that a girls' school would be opened. Only the difficulty of recruiting qualified staff has prevented action on this recommendation.

Eight teachers posted in various parts of the Territory have been responsible for teaching French and for the general supervision of education.

B. Liaison with Tripolitania and Cyrenaica in educational matters.

During an official visit to Tripolitania and Cyrenaica the Director of Education of the Fezzan conferred with the competent departments in Tripoli and Benghazi on the unification of methods and curricula.

C. Fellowships and scholarships.

I. Unesco Fellowships.

Ten applications for fellowships have been made to UNESCO to enable young Fezzanese students to continue their education in Algeria.

Application has been made for a higher education scholarship for Mr. Muhi ed Din FEKINI, Master of arts and law of the University of Paris.

II. Scholarships awarded by the Fezzan.

The Fezzan Government has awarded a number of scholarships for the training of wireless operators, mechanics, male nurses and non-technical teachers.

The details of the scholarships are as follows:

(a) Wireless. - Twenty-four Fezzanese have been sent to Tripoli to attend wireless courses at an Italian school. Five have obtained certificates and are already employed as operators. The remaining 19 will complete the course before the end of the year.

(b) Mechanics. - Six youths attended a drivers' and mechanics' course at Tripoli. They are now capable of driving and repairing various types of vehicles, maintaining electrical generators and carrying out normal repairs.

(c) Social medical Assistance. - Two male nurses were sent for training at the Algiers Hospital and afterwards to hospitals in Southern Algeria.

(d) Agriculture. - Two pupils were sent to the experimental station at El Afian (Algeria).

(e) Teaching scholarships. - Two pupils were awarded teaching scholarships to enable them to continue their studies at the Madrisa in Algiers.

CHAPTER VIII
HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

A. General

The work in social medicine started in 1943 was continued throughout 1951 within the existing sanitary organization. The chief stress was laid on a closer approach to the Fezzanese people. The aim is to persuade a people who are often unenthusiastic about the use of modern methods of hygiene, that it is to their advantage to adopt these. Results can only be obtained by a great deal of patience, understanding of their peculiar mental reactions, and persuasion. The French medical officers have devoted careful study to the conditions in which they have had to work. The results they have achieved, both in hygiene alone and in social development, are encouraging.

Social medical assistance now extends to the whole country through a judicious distribution of secondary clinics kept by Fezzanese orderlies who use them as headquarters from which to pay regular visits to the smallest surrounding villages. These orderlies are responsible for detecting epidemics and thus providing the medical officers with valuable assistance. They carry out their duties conscientiously and punctiliously. In this way an incipient typhus epidemic, reported by them as soon as the first symptoms appeared, was quickly stamped out.

These orderlies are trained by short courses at the chief medical centres, and the most promising of them attend long courses in hospital schools in Algeria.

Ordinary care is provided at the three principal clinics. Sick or injured persons needing special treatment are sent to Tunis, by air in urgent cases and otherwise by road.

The social medical service is borne on the Fezzanese budget and the medical officers' pay on the French budget. All medicaments are supplied free of charge to all patients without any distinction.

Control of malaria, trachoma and infantile mortality has been continued and notable improvement has been made.

B. Number and composition of the existing services

(a) Medical officers. - The Fezzan is divided into five medical districts corresponding to the administrative districts. Each has at its head a medical officer who directly supervises the work of the orderlies in his district.

(b) Hospital orderlies. - There are 31 hospital orderlies, all Fezzanese, distributed over the whole territory.

A Moslem midwife has been trained in modern obstetrical practice by the medical officer of Brak.

C. Equipment

(a) Medical centres. - Each centre with a resident medical officer, i.e. Sebha, Brak and Murzuq, has a hospital-clinic. In addition there are 27 clinics in the whole Territory, visited regularly by the medical officers. Each is equipped with the medicaments necessary for the treatment of eye diseases, malaria, parasitic diseases and intestinal and pulmonary infections, and the appliances needed for dressings, minor operations, injections etc.

The clinics are situated in the following villages:

Shatti: Agar, Gorda, Bergien, Wanzerik, Edri.

Sebha-Ubari: Semu, Gorda, Ghodwa, Bentbeya, Chreifa, Ubari, Reguiba.

Murzuq: Agar, Traghein, Um el Araneb, Zuila, Gatrur

Ghadames: Derj-Sinawein.

(b) Materials. - Surgical and laboratory equipment and stores of drugs are kept at the centres with resident medical officers. The clinic at Brak has been supplied with metal consulting-room equipment.

(c) Treatments. - Most of the patients are treated on the spot. The medical officers perform minor surgery and eye treatment (e.g. for trichiasis) on their tours.

D. Statistics

1. Budget

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
France	274,700	372,459	729,459	2,712,511	4,133,741	4,120,800	3,586,958

2. Number of patients (attended by medical officers):

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	18,995	5,084	5,986	6,244	18,507	16,177	15,061

Attended by hospital orderlies:

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	6,658	6,752	65,120	52,060	50,525	66,685	51,522

Principal diseases and epidemics

Listed in order of importance:

Eye diseases, chiefly trachoma

Malaria

Visceral and cutaneous parasitic conditions

Venereal diseases

Typhus

Tuberculosis

Exogenous intoxications: alcoholism from palm wine, chronic theine poisoning.

Smallpox

Recurrent fever

) no cases in 1950.

Treatment statistics

Trachoma. - 30 to 50 per cent of the population suffer from trachoma of varying severity. The figures for cure or improvement vary directly with the distance from a clinic, since regular treatment is one of the essential conditions for cure. Palpebral complications vary considerably in frequency throughout the area: there are many in Shatti and few at Sebha. The average is 1 per cent.

Infectious and other conjunctivitis: 0.05 per cent.

Gonococcal conjunctivitis: 0.05 per cent.

Blindness from cat react, scars, etc.: 1 per cent.

Malaria. - Owing to the steps taken against malaria since 1943, it now only appears in isolated cases, with no seasonal epidemic.

Urinary bilharziasis. - 0.25 per cent of the child population.

Intestinal parasites. - Round worm is widespread among children, nearly 90 per cent of whom are infested. Cases drop to 2 per cent in adults.

Venereal diseases:

Gonorrhoea: 1 per cent of patients.

Syphilis : -

Hereditary Syphilis: 0.2 per cent.

Smallpox is endemic among the northern nomads, who rarely seek treatment. There were no cases in the Fezzan in 1950. 5,327 persons were vaccinated against smallpox. The whole population was vaccinated systematically during the winter of 1950 - 1951.

Tuberculosis. - A few cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were observed in the Murzuq area, in the pneumonic or bronchopneumonic form. There was one case of tubercular laryngitis.

Influenza, measles and recurrent fever, of which there had been cases in previous years, did not appear in the Fezzan in 1950.

3. Anti-epidemic measures:

Trachoma. - The hospital orderlies carry out treatment with copper sulphate drops. The treatment is applied systematically in all schools and ba clinics.

When there are corneal complications, treatment with luterol-piros and aureomycin is given under medical supervision.

Conjunctivitis. - Cases of infectious conjunctivitis are always examined bacteriologically and receive appropriate treatment ranging from antibiotics to chlorine antiseptics.

Malaria. - Two types of campaign are carried out against malaria:

1) Protection of the population by synthetic anti-malarial drugs. This is practised systematically at present at Brak and will later be extended to other regions of the Fezzan. Premaline N is distributed to the entire population under the close supervision of the medical officer, who sees that the drug supplied is actually taken.

2) The campaign against the vector is more difficult, because of the many sources of water and their use for drinking. An effective start has, however, been made by stocking springs, wells and ponds with gambusia.

Work on drainage and purification of stagnant water had been carried out at Brak.

4. Special establishments

There are none in the Fezzan.

E. Care for mothers and children

1. Welfare of mothers and children

The budget has included an appropriation for this welfare since 1944. Regular clinics are held every two weeks. The number of babies examined by these clinics has been as follows:

1948	1949	1950
2,357	2,469	2,519

Mothers receive substantial aid in the form of milk for the children, food for themselves, and baby clothing.

2. Maternity hospitals

There are no maternity hospitals in the Fezzan. Babies are born at home. In general, Moslem women do not call upon the medical officer in serious cases until it is too late for him to be of use.

The training of a Moslem midwife at Brak has proved useful. It has enabled the medical officer of the Brak centre to follow indirectly the pregnancies of a large number of women and to be informed of the likelihood of obstetrical complications.

Four other midwives are to be recruited.

3. Treatment of children at school

- Regular inspection by a medical officer of all children attending school;
- Compulsory measures of hygiene;
- Anti-smallpox vaccination;
- Treatment for trachoma;
- Treatment of ringworm.

F. Medical staff

The five medical officers are French army medical officers.

The hospital orderlies are Fezzanese who can read and write and are capable of keeping the treatment register up-to-date. They receive courses of medical and pharmaceutical instruction from the medical officers. They are able to give ordinary treatment and carry out minor medical procedures, such as temporary immobilization of fractures.

G. Health legislation and general provisions

a) Public health statutes and regulations

The Fezzan is subject to Algerian public health law. In case of an epidemic the Resident is empowered to take all necessary steps to prevent or restrict movement throughout the affected area and to order compulsory vaccination.

b) Popular health education

One of the duties of the hospital orderlies is to warn the people of the danger of neglecting disease. Each clinic has a supply of posters on eye diseases, typhus and venereal diseases.

Health education is most effectively given in the schools. The children are given lessons in general and bodily hygiene. Shower baths are installed in each school (and in the clinics).

H. Extent and effects of prostitution

Unrestricted prostitution exists throughout the Fezzan, particularly in the Murzuq area. It is extremely difficult to control. Women who are ascertained to be suffering from venereal disease are treated at the chief clinics.

I. Water supply

There is no piped water supply or water from public fountains in the Fezzan which can be bacteriologically examined. The people of the Fezzan get their drinking water direct from wells in their gardens or in the interior courts of their houses.

The water has been chemically analysed. It is drinkable everywhere, except that of the saline lakes (Jedid, the Dawada area, and the various sebkhas). At Brak, which now receives its water supply from two artesian wells, bacteriological examinations carried out in November 1950 showed no pathogenic organisms.

It should be mentioned that no water-borne epidemic disease has ever been recorded in the Fezzan.

CHAPTER IX

MISSIONS

In addition to the visits by United Nations experts, several French missions have been working in the Fezzan during the year.

1. Survey Mission

The work of this mission was summarized in Chapter VI, on Public Works. The results have been recorded in a "Handbook of Bench Marks".

2. Educational Mission

Mr. Mustafa Iles, teacher at the Algiers Madrisa, travelled throughout the Fezzan, giving lectures in Arabic on educational subjects in all the large towns.

3. Magnetic Mission

Mr. Dubief, physicist at the Institute of Meteorology and Geodetics at Algiers, took a series of readings at Bergein, Bu Shakak, Brak, Eshkida, Edri, Temenhint, Ghodwa, Murzuq, Wynzerik, Sebha and Semu. A detailed report on this work is to be issued by the Faculty of Science of Algiers.

4. Mission on Crop Protection

Mr. Pasquier, teacher at the National Institute of Agriculture of the Maison Carrée, Algiers, has been studying the effects of noxious insects and compiling a plan of parasite control. He also worked on the improvement of cereal cultivation.

5. Mission on Parasitology

Dr. Vermeil, assistant at the Institut Pasteur at Tunis, carried out research on the following subjects:

- (a) Bilharziasis. Infected zones: possible spread of rectal bilharziasis.
- (b) Entomology of malaria and the Culicidae. Spread to the Fezzan of malarial vectors from Central Africa.
- (c) Spread to the Fezzan of spirochaetosis duttoni from Central Africa.
- (d) Rodents (animals, their burrows and parasites).

6. Agricultural Mission

Mr. Monclero, agronomist, director of the Centre of Agricultural Research for the Sahara at Al Afian (Algeria), and Mr. Perreau-Leroy, agronomist

at the Centre of Agricultural Research for Southern Morocco at Zagora, made a tour of the Fezzan to study the date-palm problem.

7. Geological Mission

Mr. Lefranc and Mr. Freulon, of the Centre of Saharan Research at the Sorbonne, carried out surveys in the Fezzan in order to complete the geological map.

8. Hydrological Mission

Mr. Muller-Feuga and Mr. Domergue, engineers of the Public Works Department of Tunisia, completed the hydrological survey which they had started in 1948.

9. Linguistic Mission

Mr. William Marcais, member of the Institute, and Mr. Philippe Marcais, professor of Arabic at the University of Algiers, continued their linguistic studies into the spoken Arabic of the Fezzan.

10. Ophthalmological Mission

An ophthalmological mission directed by Miss Antoine, medical specialist of the University of Algiers, is expected in the Fezzan in the autumn of 1951. She intends, as on her previous visit, to treat operable cases of eye disease (cataract, hypertonia, etc), thus enabling a number of patients to resume normal life.

11. A geographical mission from the University of Algiers is also expected to visit the Fezzan to study hydrological conditions on the southern edge of the Fezzanese basin and to undertake an enquiry into the standard of living of the population of the Territory.

CHAPTER X

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The French Government, as the administering Power in the Fezzan, desiring to collaborate in the programme of assistance undertaken by the Economic and Social Council, and in the light of the information collected by the missions led by Messrs. Daubenton and Goodrich in the Fezzan in 1950, concluded a basic agreement with the United Nations on 23 March 1951.

On the same day a first supplementary agreement was signed, under which the United Nations and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization undertook to furnish the administering Power with:

- one economist,
- one public finance expert,
- one agronome,
- three experts on artesian wells,
- one expert on date-palm cultivation,
- one social welfare expert.

As a result of these agreements an initial mission visited the Fezzan in June 1951 and has submitted its report to FAO. A second mission, comprising Messrs. Barbet, Monciero, Perreau-Leroy and Desparmet, is to meet in Rome on 23 October 1951 in order to establish contact with FAO officials before starting work in the Fezzan.

In pursuance of the basic agreement just mentioned, a second supplementary agreement was signed on 18 October 1951, providing that the following experts, already assigned to Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, will proceed to the Fezzan in order to advise the administering Power in drawing up a plan for economic and social development :

- one expert on general economics,
- one expert on development financing,
- one expert on subsoil mineral resources,
- one expert on vocational training (agricultural produce),
- one general agricultural expert,
- one expert on agricultural credit and rural co-operatives,
- one expert on subterranean water and its use in agriculture,
- one general educational expert.

In addition, since the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and the World Health Organization had made a joint enquiry in Libya in March 1951, on 12 September France submitted a request for joint WHO-UNICEF assistance to the Fezzan.

The following missions have visited the Fezzan during 1951 in connexion with one or other of the above programmes:

March 1951	Mr. Karakacheff (finance), Dr. Lindsay (medicine). Dr. Mettrup (WHO), Mr. C.A. Egger (UNICEF), two days.
June 1951	Dr. Wheatley, general agricultural expert (FAO), five days. Messrs. Monclero, Director of the Sahara Experimental Station, El Arfan (Southern Constantine), and Perreau-Leroy, Director of the Ksar es Souk Experimental Station (Morocco), sent out by FAO to study the agriculture of the Fezzan and submit a plan for its development (with special reference to date-palm cultivation). Dr. Lindberg, senior economic adviser, two days.
August 1951	Dr. Higgin, senior economic adviser, two days.
September 1951	Messrs. Bell (agricultural marketing), Clouston (stockbreeding), Gaard (agricultural credit and co-operatives), Pioge (water control), Cole (social development), Lindsay (medicine and hygiene), Papayanou (home industries) and Visser (war damage), five days.

All these experts travelled from Tripoli to Sebha by United Nations aircraft. On arriving in the Fezzan they were cared for by the Administration of the Territory, which provided them with board and lodging and the necessary transport for any visits they wished to make, and in certain cases paid them the allowances provided for in the technical assistance agreements.

Despite their short stay in the Fezzan, these missions obtained an insight into the difficulties confronting the Administration: the general poverty of the country, the backwardness and destitution of the inhabitants, the great distances between the centres of population, the lack of communications, the high cost of transport, the rigours of the climate, and the costliness of the most modest control or development programme. They were all filled with admiration for what had been done in water control, agriculture, medical assistance, educational development and the social betterment of the depressed classes. The experts, drawn from widely different nationalities, all declared

themselves satisfied with their contacts both with representatives of the administering Power and with the Fezzanese authorities. They appreciated the facilities arranged for them in a country entirely without resources, so as to enable them to work in the best possible conditions.

END

ANNEXES

ANNEX NO. 1

TERRITORY OF THE FEZZAN

Decree No. 4

We, AHMED BEY SEIF EN NASR, Chief of the Territory of the Fezzan,

Having heard our Counsellors do hereby appoint, as representatives of the Fezzan in the Preparatory Committee of Twenty-One, the representatives whose names follow below:

ALI BEN ABDENNEBI EL MAGHTOUF
TAHAR BEN ABDALLAH JERARI
MOHAMMED OTHMAN BEN AHMED SID
BELCASEM BEN IAMIN BUGUILLA
HAJJ ALI BEN MOHAMMED BEDIWI
AHMED BEN MOHAMMED TEBOULI
EL MAHDI BEN HAJJ MOHAMMED HIBA

Gorda, 8 Shawal 1369

(24 July 1950)

Chief of the Territory of the Fezzan

(signed) AHMED BEY SEIF EN NASR

Minister of the Interior

(signed) HAJJ HAMUDA

Minister of Finance

(signed) NASR BEN SALEM

Minister of Health and Education

(signed) EL MAHDI BEN AHMED

ANNEX NO. 2

TERRITORY OF THE FEZZAN

Decree No. 5

We, AHMED BEY SEIF EN NASR, Chief of the Territory of the Fezzan,
Having heard our Counsellors, do hereby

DECREE

That the following persons are appointed representatives of the
Fezzan in the National Assembly:

MOHAMMED OTHMAN BEN AHMED SID
ALI BEN ABDENNEBI EL MAGHTOUF
AHMED TEBOULI
BELGASEM BUGUILLA
EL AKERMI BEN ALI
ALI BEN MOHAMMED BEDIWI
BUBAKR BEN AHMED
TAHAR BEN MOHAMMED EL ALIM
SAAD BEN MIDUN
MANSOUR BEN MOHAMMED
LAZHARI BEN ALI
ALI BEN MOHAMMED NASIRA
SENUSSI HAMADI
TAHAR BEN GEDAFT
ALI SAADAWI
SHERIF ALI BEN MOHAMMED
FITOURI BEN MOHAMMED
MOHAMMED IAMIR
EL MABROUK BEN ALI
ALI BEN ABDALLAH

Gorda, 21 November 1950

(signed) AHMED BEY SEIF EN NASR

Minister of the Interior

(signed) HAJJ HAMUDA

Minister of Finance

(signed) NASR BEN SALEM

Minister of Health and Education

(signed) EL MAHDI BEN AHMED

ANNEX NO. 3

TERRITORY OF THE FEZZAN

Decree No. 6

We, AHMED BEY SEIF EN NASR, Chief of the Territory of the Fezzan,
Having heard our Counsellors and seen the Transitional Regime for
the Fezzan do hereby

DECREE

Article 1. That M. NOUR BEN TAHAR is appointed representative of
the Fezzan on the Commission for the Transfer of Powers to the Provisional
Government of Libya, with effect from 8 February 1951.

Gorda, 5 February 1951

Chief of the Territory of the Fezzan

AHMED BEY SEIF EN NASR

(signed) AHMED BEY

Counsellor for the Interior

(signed) HAJJ HAMUDA

Counsellor for Financial Affairs

(signed) NASR BEN SALEM

Counsellor for Health and Public Education

(signed) EL MAEDI BEN AHMED

ANNEX NO. 4

TERRITORY OF THE FEZZAN

Decree No. 7

We, AHMED BEY SEIF EN NASR, Chief of the Territory of the Fezzan,
Having heard our Counsellors and seen the Transitional Regime for
the Fezzan, do hereby

DECREE

Article 1. That M. KHALIL BEN MOHAMMED SHAAR is appointed Deputy
in the Libyan Assembly with effect from 8 February 1951 in place of M. OTHMAN
BEN AHMED SID, transferred.

Gorda, 5 February 1951

AHMED BEY SEIF EN NASR

Chief of the Territory of the Fezzan

(signed) AHMED SEIF EN NASR

Counsellor for the Interior

(signed) HAJJ HAMUDA

Counsellor for Financial Affairs

(signed) NASR BEN SALEM

Counsellor for Health and Public Education

(signed) EL MAHDI BEN AHMED

ANNEX NO. 5

TERRITORY OF THE FEZZAN

Decision No. 5

By the Resident of France, representing the French Government in the Fezzan.

Whereas by a resolution dated 21 February 1951 the Libyan National Assembly requested His Highness SAYED MOHAMMED IDRIS ES SENUSSI, King-designate of Libya, to select after consultation persons to constitute the Provisional Government of the Fezzan,

Whereas the governmental structure of the Fezzan must be adapted to the new circumstances created by the existence of provisional governments in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, so that the institutions of the three countries may be in harmony,

Whereas in consequence the Counsellors of AHMED BEY SEIF EN NASR, Chief of the Territory of the Fezzan, whose duty it is to assist him in his governmental functions, will in future have to possess ministerial powers,

Considering Decision No. 4, dated 12 February 1950, and

Considering paragraph 5 of the Transitional Regime for the Fezzan;

Now Therefore the Resident

DECIDES

That paragraph 1 "Constitution of the Public Authorities" shall be amended to read as follows:

"He shall be assisted in his governmental functions by three to six Ministers appointed by him, for justice, finance, economic and agricultural affairs, the interior, public health, and public education."

Fort-Leclerc, 29 March 1951

Lieutenant-Colonel SARAZAC

The Resident of France in the Fezzan

(signed) SARAZAC

ANNEX NO. 6

TERRITORY OF THE FEZZAN

Decree No. 8

We, AHMED BEY SEIF EN NASR, Chief of the Territory of the Fezzan,
Considering paragraph 1 of the Transitional Regime for the Fezzan,
do hereby

APPOINT

To be our Ministers:

For the Interior and for Justice:

HAJJ HAMUDA BEN TAHAR

For Economic, Financial and Agricultural Affairs:

NASR BEN SALEM

For Public Health and Public Education

EL MAHDI BEN AHMED

Dar El Bey, 29 March 1951

AHMED BEY SEIF EN NASR

Chief of the Territory of the Fezzan

(signed) AHMED SEIF EN NASR

ANNEX NO. 7

ACT CONCERNING ELECTIONS

to Jemaas of villages and nomadic tribes

PREAMBLE

The two basic social groups in the Fezzan are the village and the nomadic tribe.

The village is a settled population group bearing a name and living round one mosque near irrigated fields.

A nomadic confederation is an association of tribes, generally of diverse racial origins, conforming to the same laws and claiming the same eponymous ancestor.

A nomadic tribe is one of the racial components of a confederation.

A nomadic tribe may possess settled property (e.g. villages, houses, irrigated fields and trees), but its characteristic feature is that its male members at least are nomadic during the whole or part of the year, particularly the spring.

DEFINITION

(a) "Principal establishment" means a man's family, his movable or immovable property, or any other factor attaching him to a particular place.

(b) Where a man belongs to a clearly-defined racial group and has not completely severed his former ties, he shall be deemed to belong to that social medium (milieu) in which he has lived for at least one generation.

(c) Forced emigration caused by war shall not be deemed to terminate membership of a social medium.

(d) "Residence" means life in a village, or in a nomadic tribe whatever its movements.

(e) An official of the Federal Government obliged by the duties of his office to live away from his social medium shall nevertheless continue to belong to that medium.

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SECTION I. ELECTIONS

Article 1. The following shall be electors:

Every male Libyan citizen having his principal establishment in a village or tribe who on the date of the elections has resided therein for at least one year;

who is not less than 21 years of age, and who
is not a lunatic or a mental defective, and
has not been sentenced to a penalty involving loss of civil rights, and
is not a member of the armed forces, and
is not registered with a relief board.

Article 2. Electoral lists.

In every village or nomadic tribe the sheikh in office shall compile, not later than one month before the date fixed for the elections, a list of all citizens possessing the qualifications set forth in Article 1 and required to vote. A copy thereof shall be sent to the Caid and to the Minister of the Interior.

The Minister of the Interior shall cause the said lists to be supervised and verified by a commission which he may appoint for that purpose.

Article 3. No person may be an elector in a village or a tribe who does not possess the qualifications set forth in Article 1, or who is already registered as an elector in another village or tribe.

The supervisory commission shall be required to record and draft a report on every such case coming before it.

Article 4. **Summoning of electors.**

Electors shall be summoned by a decree of the Minister of the Interior, which shall appear not later than one month before the date of the elections.

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SECTION II. MEMBERS

Article 1. **Constitution of village Jemaa.**

(a) For each village of 200 inhabitants or less, three members shall be elected.

(b) For a village of more than 200 inhabitants the number of inhabitants shall be rounded to the next higher even hundred, and one additional member shall be elected for each additional 200 inhabitants.

Article 2. **Constitution of Jemaa of a nomadic tribe.**

The Jemaa of a tribe as defined in the preamble to this Act shall be constituted by the same number of members as the Jemaa of a village.

Where a single tribe is divided among a number of settlements, authorization to form a Jemaa may be granted by the Minister of the Interior on presentation by the interested persons of an application stating their reasons.

Article 3. **The following shall be eligible for election:**

Every male Libyan citizen who is an elector in a village or nomadic tribe and has resided therein for not less than five years on the date of the election, and is not less than 25 years of age, and is not disqualified under the provisions of Section I, Article 1.

No person may be a member of more than one Jemaa.

No person holding a public office may be a member of a Jemaa.

Article 4. Nomination.

(a) Individual nominations may not be admitted; only lists comprising a number of candidates corresponding to the number of vacant seats may be accepted.

Every candidate must possess the qualifications set forth in Section II, Article 3.

(b) Nominations must be submitted to the Caid, on unstamped paper with a clear statement of the names, age, office and duration of sojourn in the village or tribe of each candidate.

Nominations shall then be forwarded to the Minister of the Interior, who shall transmit them for verification to a commission which he may appoint for that purpose. The closing date for nominations shall be ten days before the date of the elections.

Article 5. Objections.

Objections may be lodged against nominations on the following grounds:

- (a) Incomplete description of candidate;
- (b) Legal informality of nomination;
- (c) Lack by candidate of a required qualification.

An objection shall be valid only if submitted to the supervisory commission.

An objection must be submitted in writing, must state reasons, and must be signed by the objector.

The Commission shall rule on the validity or otherwise of the objection, and shall inform the candidate accordingly. Its ruling shall be final.

Article 6. Withdrawal of nomination.

Any candidate may withdraw by application submitted not later than 10 days before the date of the elections.

After such date a withdrawal shall not be accepted, but if the candidate's list is elected he shall be deemed to have resigned and a by-election shall be held.

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SECTION III. ELECTIONS

Article 1. Inspectors of elections.

The Minister of the Interior may appoint inspectors of elections, who shall have the following powers:

- (a) To inspect and supervise the administration of elections;
- (b) To ensure that elections are regular, impartial, and in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
- (c) To issue any instructions necessary to give effect to this Act.

Article 2. The ballot.

Members of the Jemaa shall be elected by majority list vote for the whole village or nomadic tribe. Voting in the elections shall be universal and direct.

It shall be unlawful to erase any name from a list or to replace a name by any other.

Article 3. The poll.

- (a) The polling station and its chairman.

The chairman of the polling station shall be the sheikh in office, who shall be assisted by two deputies selected from among the members of the sitting Jemaa. The functions of the chairman shall be the following:

1. To post the list of candidates.
2. To ensure secrecy of the ballot.
3. To maintain order in the polling room.
4. To exclude from the polling room all persons except --
 - Candidates and their representatives;
 - Electoral officers;
 - Police officers on duty;
 - Employees of the polling station;
 - Voters casting their votes.

If any person causes a disturbance, the chairman may call upon a police officer to eject him.

- (b) Unopposed lists.

If by polling day only one list has been submitted and no objection has been lodged, or any objection has been disposed of by the supervisory commission, the chairman shall forthwith declare the list elected, and shall draft a report which he shall forward to the Inspector of Elections.

(c) Where more than one list is submitted.

A list may be elected only if it receives --

1. An absolute majority of the votes cast, and
2. A number of votes equal to at least one-quarter of the registered electors.

If no list satisfies these requirements, new elections by relative majority shall be held during the succeeding eight days.

(d) Voting by illiterate persons.

In order to enable illiterate persons to vote, each list shall bear a distinctive sign.

The distinctive sign shall be printed clearly at the foot of every list posted in public.

(e) Special case.

In the special case of a nomadic tribe, a family vote shall be permitted. The representative of the family shall be required to bring with him all necessary proxies, and signatures of absent persons shall be attested by the sheikh in office and two witnesses.

(f) Posting.

As soon as nomination is closed, the chairman of the polling station shall be required to post the lists of the candidates, the electoral arrangements, and the date of the election.

(g) The ballot-box.

Every ballot box shall be so constructed that voting papers once deposited cannot be withdrawn until it is opened. As soon as the poll is opened, the chairman shall ascertain before witnesses that the ballot-box is empty, and shall then seal it.

Throughout the elections the ballot-box shall be so placed as to be visible to the public.

(h) Polling-booths.

In the vicinity of every polling station there shall be a chamber protected from the public view, known as the polling-booth. The polling-booth must contain voting papers for every list.

(i) Checking of voters.

Whenever a vote is cast, the chairman shall mark off the name of the voter.

(j) Voting papers.

A voting paper shall not be valid unless it bears the list of candidates or the distinctive sign. Voting papers left blank, torn, defaced or bearing votes for more than one list shall be cancelled.

(k) Verification of identity.

The identity of voters having no personal documents shall be verified by the chairman and his two deputies.

(l) Closure of poll.

The poll shall be closed at the appointed hour, and only electors still in the polling room shall then be entitled to vote.

Article 4. Count; announcement of results.

The chairman may authorize a number of persons in addition to those specified in Section III, Article 3 (a) 4. to assist in conducting the count.

After the ballot-boxes have been opened, the chairman shall turn out the voting papers and verify that their number is the same as the number of voters marked off on the electoral lists. He shall discard spoilt voting papers and read out the results.

After the count has been fully checked, he shall announce the final results.

The voting papers shall be preserved, together with all other documents relating to the election, for a period of three months.

The chairman of the polling station shall draw up a report which he shall forward to the Minister of the Interior through the inspector of elections.

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SECTION IV. ELECTORAL OFFENCES

Article 1. Any person who

- (a) Falsifies an electoral list;
- (b) By threat or violence coerces an elector or prevents him from exercising his right to vote;
- (c) Misleads an elector;
- (d) Lends, offers or gives money to an elector;
- (e) Receives money for his vote;
- (f) Votes fraudulently (e.g. not being registered in an electoral list; on behalf of another person; or more than once);

(g) Steals electoral documents and changes or attempts to change results;
(h) Uses threats or violence to prevent an election, or takes part in
y seditious demonstration;

(i) Gains possession of the ballot-box, or substitutes it, or opens
it without authorization;
shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year or to a fine not
exceeding 50,000 francs.

Article 2. Any person who --

(a) Infringes the secrecy of the ballot or of an elector's vote;
(b) Utters defamatory speeches with reference to a candidate, or
propagates false reports,
shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not
exceeding 25,000 francs.

Article 3. Any person who --

(a) Enters the polling station bearing arms;
(b) remains in the polling station without authorization and refuses
to leave;
(c) Conducts himself in the polling station in an improper manner and
refuses to obey the chairman's orders,
shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one month or to a fine not
exceeding 5,000 francs.

Article 4. All electoral offences shall be referred to the Caid's Court by the
inspector of elections.

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SECTION V. APPEALS

Sole Article. An election may be challenged by any elector or person eligible
for election within a period of five days, or by the Caid within a period of
15 days.

A commission of enquiry appointed by the Minister of the Interior shall
determine the matter within one month.

Dar el Bey, 18 August 1951.

ANNEX NO. 8
ELECTION OF SHEIKH

Article 1: The sheikh of a village or nomad tribe shall be elected from among the members of the Jemaa on the eighth day if no appeal has been lodged, and otherwise on the fifteenth day, after the election of the Jemaa.

Article 2: For the purpose of electing a sheikh, the Jemaa must be fully constituted. Vacancies must be filled by election before a sheikh is elected.

Article 3: The election shall be by secret ballot.

Article 4: Election shall require an absolute majority in the first two ballots and a relative majority in the third ballot; if the result of the third ballot is a tie, the eldest candidate shall prevail.

Article 5: Appeal against an election shall be lodged within five days, subject to the same conditions as govern election to a Jemaa.

ANNEX NO. 9

RECONSTITUTION OF JEMAA

Article 1. -- A Jemaa shall be elected for five years.

Article 2. -- A Jemaa shall be completely reconstituted at the end of five years, to the day, from the date of the first election according to the electoral law.

Electors shall be summoned as laid down in Chapter I, article 4 of the Act concerning Elections.

Article 3. -- When the membership of a Jemaa is reduced to one-half by incidental vacancies due to death or resignation, by-elections shall be held within two months from the occurrence of the last vacancy.

Article 4. -- A member of a Jemaa may resign at his own request.

Article 5. -- A member of a Jemaa who, without excuse approved by the Jemaa, fails to answer three consecutive summonses to attend may be declared by the Caid to have resigned. He may appeal to the Council of Ministers within ten days after notification.

Article 6. -- A retiring member of a Jemaa may stand for office again at the next elections.

ANNEX NO. 10

OPERATION OF JEMAA

Article 1. -- Dissolution

A Jemaa may be dissolved by reasoned decree of the Council of Ministers. A new election shall be held within the next two months.

A special delegation consisting of three to seven members, appointed by decree to deal with current matters, shall operate in the meantime.

In case of emergency the Caid, after consultation with the Mudir, may suspend a Jemaa for a period not exceeding fifteen days, and shall inform the Minister of the Interior immediately that he has done so.

Article 2. -- Sessions

1) The Sheikh may convene the Jemaa whenever he sees fit. He shall, however, convene four compulsory sessions: in mid-April, March, August and mid-October.

He shall also convene the Jemaa on request by one-third of its members or by order of the Caid.

2) The duration of sessions shall not be limited but should not ordinarily exceed one week.

3) Notices of meetings shall be recorded in the minutes of resolutions. Each member shall receive at least three days' notice of each meeting.

Article 3. -- Meetings

The Sheikh shall preside over meetings.

Meetings shall be public.

Resolutions shall have legal effect only if the majority of the members are present.

Resolutions shall be recorded in order of date in a minute-book kept for that purpose.

Every inhabitant of the village or tribe shall be entitled to consult the minute-book.

Article 4. -- A member of a Jemaa shall be an elector to the Consultative Assembly.

Article 5. -- The members of the Jemaas shall be electors in the choice of the Mudir.

Article 6. -- The members of the Jemaas shall take part in determining the rate of taxation.

Article 7. -- The minute-book shall be inspected and signed by the Caid.

ANNEX 11

POWERS OF JEMAA

Article 1. -- A Jemaa may pass resolutions of three kinds: final, conditional and advisory.

A final resolution may embody any measure concerning the ordinary life of the village in accordance with rights and customs, such as fixing dates for sowing, fertilization of palm trees, date and cereal harvests; communal work on crops, user and allocation of pasture, allocation of arable land by agreement with the nomad confederation, rights of user of nomad arable land, springs, agricultural implements, and the like.

Voluntary contributions and public works (especially on roads).

A conditional resolution is one which must be submitted to the central authority for approval, such as those concerning the administration of communal property, especially artesian wells, re-allocations or changes in ownership of plots of land, highways, town planning, taxes for the benefit of the village, and the rate of taxation (Harvest Commission).

No funds whatsoever may be voted without the approval of the central authority.

Any advisory resolution other than a political resolution shall be lawful.

Article 2. -- Appeals

Any inhabitant of a village or member of a nomad tribe may appeal against a resolution of the Jemaa --

if he considers it prejudicial or defamatory to himself, or

if he considers it to constitute an abuse of power.

The Minister of the Interior shall appoint a commission to determine the appeal.

ANNEX No. 12

DUTIES OF SHEIKH

Article I. -- The Sheikh shall be appointed for the same term as the Jemaa.

Article II -- The Sheikh may resign on the same terms as a member of the Jemaa.
The Caïd may, on the recommendation of the Mudir, suspend the Sheikh for a fortnight, and the Minister of the Interior may suspend him for three months.
He may be dismissed by the Council of Ministers.

Article III -- The Sheikh shall be the representative of the village or nomad tribe.
He shall give effect to decisions of the Jemaa.

Article IV -- The Sheikh shall be an officer of the judicial police.
He shall assist in the pursuit of criminals and thieves.

Article V -- The Sheikh shall be a civil registrar.
He shall keep the register of births, deaths, marriages and divorces.
He may authorize a power of attorney executed before witnesses.

Article VI -- The Sheikh shall cause the proclamation and enforcement of statutes, regulations and public security measures.
He shall for this purpose have authority over the local police.

Article VII -- The Sheikh shall draw up the registers of voters, and shall preside over the polling station of the village or tribe.

Article VIII The Sheikh shall supervise the village primary school.

Article IX -- The Sheikh may issue certain certificates to persons under his administration.

Article X -- The Sheikh shall be the agent for transmission of information, and for communication and execution of orders, between the Administration and the village.

Article XI -- The Sheikh may, subject to prior approval by the Mudir, make orders affecting the life of the village and in particular harvests, crops, roads and public health.

Article XII -- The Sheikh shall be an elector to the Consultative Assembly.

Article XIII - The Sheikh shall be an elector in the choice of the Mudir.

Article XIV -- The Sheikh shall be a member of the Harvest Assessment Commission (determining rate of tax).

Article XV -- Appeals alleging action ultra vires or claiming damages shall lie to the Minister for the Interior, who shall appoint a commission to determine the case.

PROCLAMATION No 1 ON THE CURRENCY ACT

Whereas it is stipulated in the resolution of the United Nations adopted on 17 November 1950 that powers shall be progressively transferred to the Provisional Government of Libya by the administering Powers in a manner which will ensure that all powers at present exercised by them shall, by 1 January 1952, have been transferred to the duly-constituted Libyan Government; and that the United Nations Commissioner, aided and guided by the advice of the members of the Council for Libya, shall proceed to draw up a programme, in co-operation with the administering Powers, for the transfer of power as provided above:

Whereas it is desirable, for execution of the said programme of transfer of powers, that the Provisional Government of Libya should be invested with the powers enumerated hereinafter:

Now therefore the Resident of France in the Fezzan hereby

PROCLAIMS as follows:

- (1) This Proclamation shall be entitled Proclamation No. I for the Transfer of Powers.
- (2) The Provisional Government of Libya shall be empowered to promulgate and give effect to an Act introducing a Libyan currency; whereupon such Act shall, in accordance with the terms thereof, take effect as a Libyan Act.

Sabha, 12 October 1951

The Resident of France
(signed) CAUNEILLE

Translation

Letter from the Prime Minister of the Federal Government to the
Resident of France in the Fezzan.

11 October 1951

Sir,

I have the honour to send Your Excellency herewith, for information,
the text of an Act which the Provisional Government of Libya proposes to proclaim
as soon as the necessary powers are conferred upon it.

The Provisional Government undertakes not to amend this Act in any way
except by agreement between the Provisional Government of Libya and the French
and British Governments.

I have the honour etc.

Monsieur le Commandant CAUNEILLE

Resident of France in the Fezzan

Sebha

ANNEX No 14

PROCLAMATION NO 2

ON THE TRANSFER OF POWERS TO THE PROVISIONAL FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT OF LIBYA

Whereas it is laid down in the United Nations resolution of 17 November 1950 that powers shall be progressively transferred to the Provisional Government of Libya by the administering Powers in such a manner as to ensure that all powers at present exercised by them shall by 1 January 1952 have been transferred to a duly-constituted Libyan Government, and that the United Nations Commissioner, aided and guided by the advice of the members of the Council for Libya, shall proceed to draw up a programme, in co-operation with the administering Powers, for the transfer of power as provided above;

Whereas by a resolution dated 18 August 1951 the Libyan National Assembly has approved the powers to be vested in the Federal Government of Libya and the powers to be vested in the provincial Governments;

Whereas, in accordance with the programme for the transfer of powers and with the aforesaid resolution of the Libyan National Assembly, it is desirable that those powers should be transferred to the Provisional Government of Libya as hereinafter provided; and

Whereas the Resident of France in the Fezzan has authority to carry out this transfer, the Government of the Fezzan having been consulted with respect to matters within its competence and having given its consent;

Now therefore the Resident of France in the Fezzan

PROCLAIMS that --

- (1) This Proclamation shall be entitled Proclamation No. 2 for the Transfer of Powers.
- (2) Power is transferred by these presents to the Provisional Government of Libya to conclude financial agreements with the administering Powers for the purpose of enabling the transfer of new powers, and to do any executive or legislative act necessary to give effect to such agreements.
- (3) The Provisional Government of Libya shall possess exclusive competence and legislative and executive powers with respect to the following matters:

- I. The establishment, constitution, powers and functions of a Public Authority for development and stabilization, and of a Libyan finance office or company;
- II. Nationality;
- III. Money markets;
- IV. Information and statistics within the competence of the Provisional Government;
- V. Officers of the Provisional Government;
- VI. Real property of the Provisional Government;
- VII. Co-operation between the Provisional Government and the provinces in matters concerning the work of the criminal police; the establishment of a central criminal police office, and the pursuit of international criminals;
- VIII. Teaching in universities and other higher educational establishments; regulations concerning diplomas.

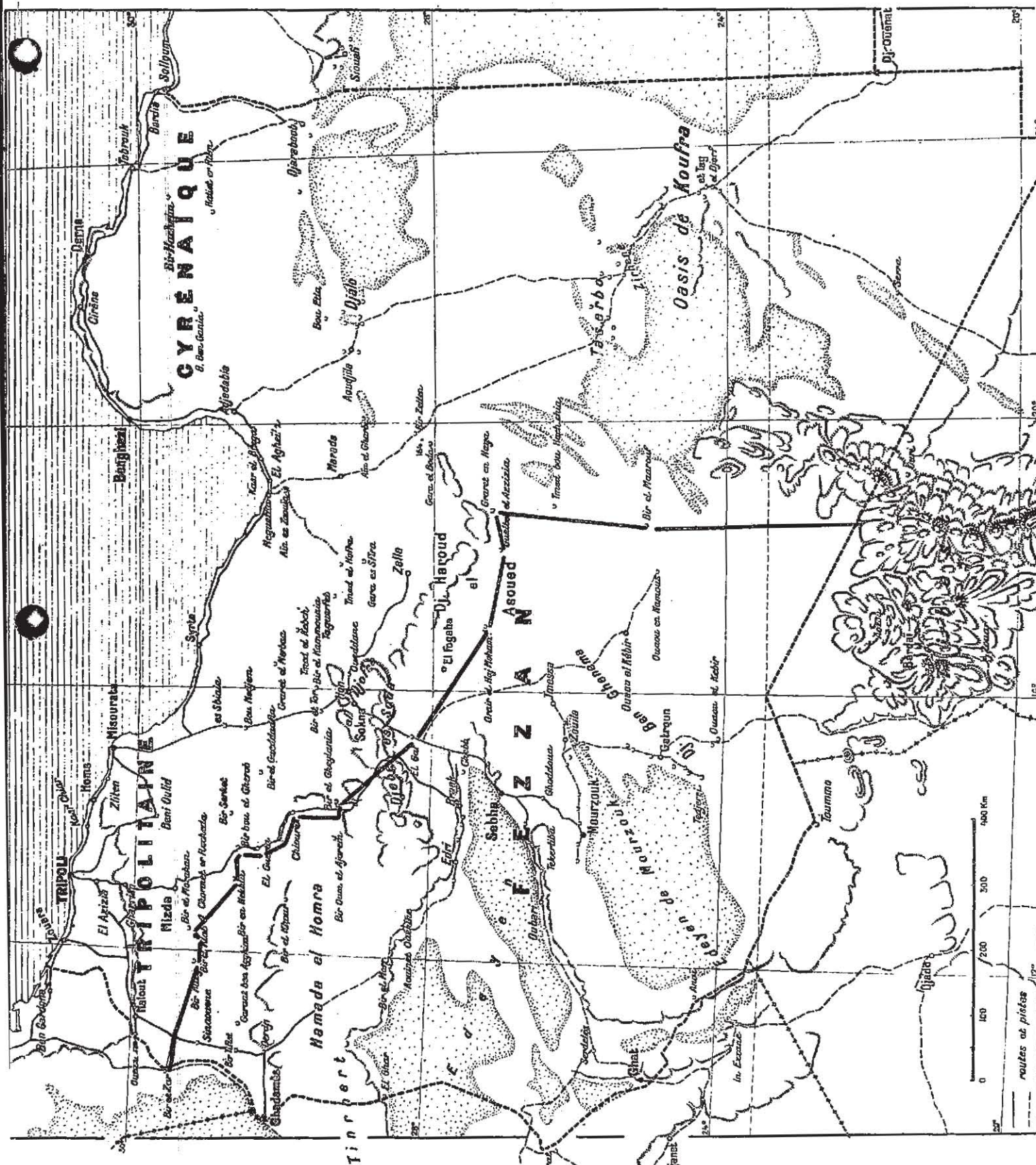
(4)(1) With regard to the matters mentioned in paragraph (2) of the present article, the promulgation of legislation shall fall within the competence of the Provisional Government, and enforcement thereof so far as is applicable to the Fezzan shall remain within the competence of the Government of the Fezzan acting under the supervision of the Provisional Government:

(2) The matters aforesaid shall be the following:

- I. Weights and measures;
- II. All forms of insurance;
- III. The general judicial organization of the State;
- IV. Civil, commercial and penal legislation; civil and penal procedure; regulation of the legal profession;
- V. Literary, artistic and industrial property, inventions, patents, trade marks and trade names;
- VI. Newspapers, books, printing and broadcasting;
- VII. All matters concerning the national flag and anthem; public holidays;
- VIII. Conditions of practice of liberal, scientific and technical professions;

- Sebha, 12 October, 1951

The Resident of France
(signed) CAUNEILLE



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