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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

Mediterranean Territories^{1/}

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^{1/} Information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of France.
The summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Note: The following symbols are used in this document:

(...) Information not available

(-) Information nil or negligible

1948/49: Crop or financial year

MOROCCO

Information on Morocco for the year ending 31 December 1954 was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the French Government on 10 February 1956. The following is a summary of the information under the headings of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e.

AREA

The area of the French zone of Morocco is 398,627 square kilometres.

POPULATION

The population is composed of three ethnic groups. The Moroccan Moslems are numerically the largest group. Eighty per cent of them live outside the large centres of population and 65 per cent of the active male population is engaged in agriculture. In this group the annual rate of population growth is 1.5 per cent. The second group are the Moroccan Jews who make up 3 per cent of the total population. Eighty per cent of them live in the large towns (tradesmen and businessmen, artisans and workers). Demographically speaking, these two groups are young populations, persons under twenty representing at least half the total population in each.

The third group consists of the non-Moroccans. They are essentially town-dwellers of whom 80 per cent live in the nineteen large towns with municipal status: 40 per cent of them live in Casablanca alone (population: 700,000).

		<u>Population statistics</u>		
		1951-1952 ^{a/}	1953 ^{b/}	1954 ^{b/}
Moroccans	Moslem	7,442,015	7,584,000	7,700,000
	Jews	199,156	195,000	200,000
Non-Moroccans		362,814	430,000	440,000
	Of whom French	(303,800)	(...)	(...)
Total		<u>8,003,985</u>	<u>8,220,000</u>	<u>8,340,000</u>

^{a/} Census.

^{b/} Mid-year estimate.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The dominant factor in the economic and social situation in Morocco is the rising population: between 1936 and 1954 the population grew from 6.2 to 8.3 million.

The country is traditionally agricultural. Cereals, and especially barley and hard wheat, are grown and the live-stock includes a very large number of sheep and goats. Since the Protectorate was established agricultural and stock raising have been diversified and the country has developed a mining industry, at first limited to phosphates but now more varied: today the output of manganese, lead and zinc is as high in value as the output of phosphates. Local industries process the food products and notably the cereals and oilseeds. The country produces half the cement it consumes. Chemical manufacturing and canning industries are being developed. The country has a power output of approximately 1,000 million kwh to meet these industrial needs.

Morocco's foreign trade consistently shows a large deficit: during the last six years, exports have never paid for more than 60 per cent of the imports. In 1954, however, the balance of trade deficit was reduced by almost 9,000 million, thereby continuing a trend begun in 1953. This reduction is due to a decline in imports (3 thousand million) coupled with a rise in exports (5.6 thousand million). This situation is apparently due primarily to exceptional circumstances, for there has been little change in the general structure of exports. The additional 5 thousand million was obtained for a few products, vegetable horsehair, wool, esparto, tomatoes and particularly phosphates and cereals. The drop in imports mainly affected raw materials, power and capital goods.

Both operating and capital budgetary expenditure has risen rapidly since the end of the war, increasing from 45 thousand million in 1949 to 99 thousand million in 1954. There has been a constant rise in operating expenditure caused by the need to give the country the necessary economic, social and health services to meet the needs of its growing population. Up to 1954 there was virtually no problem about meeting expenditure which was covered by a corresponding increase in ordinary revenue resulting from the country's economic

development. Since then, the fact that the economy has been stagnating has obviously affected the budgetary situation, although the ordinary budgets for the last few financial years have regularly shown a surplus which has been paid into the reserve fund and has helped to finance a large part of the investment expenditure.

In order to redress the balance between the rate of economic and social development and the rate of population growth, the Moroccan Government has drawn up two successive programmes, the first of which - 1949-1953 - was directed mainly towards the provision of the essential infrastructure in Morocco, while the second - 1954-1957 - lays emphasis on rapidly self-liquidating projects which will lead to a direct increase in production: food resources are to be increased, more work is to be made available to workers, the exploitation of sub-soil resources is to be intensified, and the country's participation in world trade is to be developed.

During these three years, when the major projects now under way have been completed, pride of place will be given to agricultural equipment with particular emphasis on the development of irrigation projects, soil conservation and reclamation and the improvement of dry-farming techniques. The credits allocated to agriculture represent approximately 30 per cent of investment expenditure. Educational and social expenditure, which, as early as 1949, represented 24 per cent of the total budget, has now risen to 30 per cent.

The whole programme calls for a considerable financial effort, amounting to more than 130 thousand million, the whole burden of which must be borne by the State, in the public and semi-public sector alone. Almost half this expenditure is covered by advances from the metropolitan Government, in addition to which the deficit in the balance of trade caused by continuing heavy imports of capital and consumer goods is offset chiefly by the inflow of French capital.

Between 1949 and 1954 the annual capital expenditure rose from 21 thousand million to almost 33 thousand million. In the last few years more than half this expenditure has been financed by advances from the Fonds d'expansion économique (formerly known as the Fonds de modernisation et d'équipement) on very favourable terms: repayment in 25 years at 1.5 per cent interest.

In 1954, as in other years, French public financing in Morocco and the inflow of foreign and mainly French capital, made it possible to achieve some equilibrium in the balance of payments despite the deficit in current private transactions. For the first time in several years this deficit declined, being only 74 thousand million as against 78 thousand million in 1953 (76 thousand million in 1952 and 66 thousand million in 1951). This was mainly due to the reduction of the balance of trade deficit by 9 thousand million.

French and foreign sources of financing together amounted to approximately 84 thousand million per annum in 1952, 1953 and 1954. The French contribution represented 74.6, 81.8 and 83.7 per cent respectively of this total, although France's share of the country's foreign trade is only about 50 per cent. The French contribution is made up of budgetary expenditure on behalf of Morocco, expenditure on joint defence and for non-military purposes, Government loans and private investment loans.

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, a Division of Development and Rural Engineering, a Division of Forestry, and other services and bodies such as the Central Committee for Irrigated Zones, the Beni Amir and Beni Moussa Office, the Soil Conservation and Reclamation Service, the water supply district and the agricultural equipment centre attached to the paysannat.

The Division of Agriculture and Livestock also includes an Administrative Section responsible for the management of personnel and funds, an Agricultural Service (dissemination of knowledge and rural modernization, agricultural training at the secondary and higher level, agricultural credit, irrigated zones, the expansion of cultivated zones, etc.), a Livestock Service, a Rural Economy Service (agricultural economy and policy, prices, new crops, agricultural statistics, farming equipment, etc.), an Agronomical Research Service, a Horticultural Service (experiments, research and the dissemination of horticultural knowledge) and a Plant Protection Service. The latter ensures that the International Plant Protection Agreement is applied.

The Division or Service of Development and Rural Engineering consists of a central service and regional services in each administrative region. It is responsible for drawing up and supervising the implementation of development and rural equipment programmes (irrigation and drainage zones, agricultural mechanism, rural electrification, village development, rural housing, etc.).

Personnel and budget

(Division of Agriculture and Livestock)

		1952	1953	1954
Personnel ^{a/}	(Agriculture and livestock	995	1,079	1,194
	(Rural engineering ^{b/}	209	181	227
Budget (millions of francs)	(Agriculture and livestock	900	1,762	1,864
	(Rural engineering ^{b/}	2,016	2,631	2,663

^{a/} The figures refer to permanent staff, in addition numerous temporary staff are employed in the various establishments and on the experimental farms and stations.

^{b/} Public works financed out of the State budget, not including salaries and wages or sums for the maintenance of buildings. In addition the rural engineering service supervises projects amounting to approximately one thousand million francs per annum financed by communities (co-operatives, trade union associations and indigenous provident societies) and often subsidized.

Land utilization

Of a total area of almost 40 million hectares, 17.8 million are uncultivable and the usable area amounts to 21.4 million hectares distributed as follows:

Land under cultivation	7.8
Forests	3.8
Common pasture and cultivable land	7.6
Esparto belt	2.2

Utilization of land under cultivation (1954)

(thousands of hectares)

Sown	4,855
Vineyards or orchards	<u>485</u>
	5,340
Bare or ploughed fallow land	<u>2,460</u>
Total cultivated land	7,800

Nine-tenths of the land under cultivation is Moroccan-owned. It is generally privately-owned, whereas the forests, pastures and esparto belts are mostly national or communal property. They are used by the farmers who pasture their livestock there or gather various products such as wood and esparto grass.

Morocco has been carrying on large-scale irrigation work for many years. The primary and secondary dams and the main ditches for irrigating six large zones were completed under the first four-year plan for 1949-1953. At the end of 1954 the irrigated area in these six zones amounted to 88,310 hectares. A further 33,380 hectares will be irrigated between 1955 and 1957.

In addition to the dry and arid sectors, vast areas are covered with marshes. They are being drained in order to increase agricultural resources and improve health conditions. The Fez and Douiet marshes have already been drained and work is under way on draining the Rharb plain (the delta of the Sebou) where there is too much water owing to the high rainfall. Drainage ditches have made it possible to improve agricultural conditions over an area of 70,000 hectares on the right bank. Similar work is being undertaken to improve 130,000 hectares on the left bank. In 1954, 600 hectares of merdjās were reclaimed and parcelled out.

Under the four-year plan, many fairly large parcels of land amounting to approximately 25,000 hectares in all, distributed throughout the most arid regions in the eastern and pre-Saharan parts of the Territory have been reclaimed by small and medium water-works.

System of land tenure

The policy of demarcating communal land has been continued. Out of a total of approximately 5 million hectares 2.7 million were demarcated in 1951, 3.2 million in 1954 and more than 2 million are in process of demarcation now.

A system of registration, on the basis of the Torrens Act was instituted as early as 1913 for privately-owned land. It has been endorsed by many Moroccans because of the security conferred by a registered right of ownership. On 31 December 1954 the situation with regard to the work on land titles (registration procedure) was as follows:

Registration procedure

	Urban		Rural	
	Number	Hectares	Number	Hectares
<u>Applications lodged</u>				
French	13,498	7,528	14,324	965,137
Foreign	3,648	1,371	2,268	71,675
Moroccan	<u>16,744</u>	<u>10,264</u>	<u>77,997</u>	<u>1,536,696</u>
Total	33,890	19,183	94,589	2,753,508
<u>Titles established</u>				
French	13,661	7,849	12,581	757,725
Foreign	3,266	1,489	1,563	33,702
Moroccan	<u>12,990</u>	<u>6,848</u>	<u>41,721</u>	<u>1,027,449</u>
Total	29,917	16,186	55,865	1,828,876
<u>Titles to smallholdings</u>				
French	25,079	6,636	7,339	172,300
Foreign	3,188	741	572	8,947
Moroccan	<u>23,292</u>	<u>3,294</u>	<u>7,616</u>	<u>181,195</u>
Total	51,559	10,671	15,527	362,442

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.

Principal crops

	Area (in thousands of hectares)				Production ^{a/} (in thousands of tons)				of which Moroccan
	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	of which Moroccan	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54		
Hard wheat	972.3	866.6	963.7	905.0	483.7	645.8	727.0	655.8	
Soft wheat	508.8	516.4	654.5	470.6	296.3	467.0	536.2	320.3	
Barley	2,030.7	2,003.0	2,095.9	2,053.3	1,321.1	1,805.9	2,027.4	1,984.3	
Maize	481.8	508.4	497.1	482.9	289.5	296.3	256.1	249.9	
Sorghum	90.6	92.4	81.1	80.1	31.8	33.8	30.5	30.2	
Rice	3.6	6.3	6.6	0.3	...	28.9	29.9	1.2	
Beans	74.0	70.9	79.2	65.5	36.6	42.9	48.2	37.1	
Chick-peas	68.9	86.9	72.7	67.7	34.7	35.6	38.0	35.2	
Green peas	63.4	70.3	96.8	34.6	41.5	47.3	47.6	13.6	
Flax	76.4	78.0	61.9	58.4	32.2	34.6	22.7	21.8	
Sunflowers	9.6	8.1	1.5	0.7	7.0	63.1	0.6	0.2	
Vines (regular plantations)	49.5	53.8	54.3	0.6	...	209.0 ^{b/}	262.2 ^{b/}	51.1 ^{b/}	
Vines (irregular plantations)	20.9	21.3	21.0	20.8	...	...	...	...
Olives	114.8	119.6	121.8	109.3	...	73.4	104.7	89.2	
Citrus fruits	31.8	34.7	37.8	9.0	...	...	184.4	28.4

a/ Estimated.

b/ Grapes.

LIVESTOCK

The protection and improvement of livestock are the responsibility of the Livestock Service which consists of a central service, a corps of regional inspectors who supervise the district veterinary officers, teams of livestock officers and veterinary assistants, a research laboratory, an institute of animal biology and experimental livestock stations and farms, together with two artificial insemination centres and four regional stud-farms.

The Service is responsible for combating infectious and parasitic diseases by preventive vaccination campaigns and mass treatment. Its services are all free. During 1954 it gave 4,103,300 vaccinations against infectious diseases; 8,020,000 animals were dipped and 1,048,600 deinfested to protect them against diseases caused by external parasites; in addition 7,483,100 animals were treated to protect them against diseases caused by internal parasites.

The efforts to improve livestock, and pastures and feeding have been continued. The Committee for the Development of Sheepbreeding in Morocco drew up a pasture conservation programme covering 30,000 hectares and during 1954 19,000 hectares in four large sheep-rearing zones were prepared and equipped with 400 kilometres of fences.

Livestock statistics

	1952	1953	1954	Percentage owned by Moroccans
Camels	206,968	211,800	220,900	99.7
Horses and mares	201,876	205,200	215,500	99.2
Mules	162,622	168,600	177,400	93.6
Asses	805,052	846,000	920,500	99.5
Cattle	2,134,888	2,294,400	2,458,700	97.1
Hogs	52,600	63,700	61,500	0.2
Sheep	13,923,187	13,566,500 ^{a/}	14,242,800	97.8
Goats	9,974,628	10,130,000 ^{a/}	9,541,600	99.6

^{a/} Corrected figures.

Assistance for agricultural production

The credit facilities for farmers engaged in modern agriculture are based on mutual agricultural credit of the conventional type provided through a federal mutual fund, and in the case of long-term credit, through the Caisse des prets immobiliers du Maroc.

Credit for farmers engaged in traditional agriculture is provided at the local level (short-term loans in cash or kind and usually repayable at the end of the season) by Moroccan provident societies administered and managed by local boards. The sixty-five societies, which cover the whole territory and whose membership in principle includes all the fellahin, directly support the Agricultural Service's programme for the assistance of traditional agriculture. In addition to demonstrations, the distribution of implements, fertilizers, saplings and selected seeds at reduced prices, the organization of agricultural competitions (forty-three in 1954), the establishment of mechanized farming co-operatives, the provision of advice and information about methods and the awarding of prizes, they do most effective work by organizing pilot farms (572 in 1953 and 610 in 1954). At the regional level larger short and medium-term crop and equipment loans are made by Moroccan agricultural co-operatives, Moroccan agricultural co-operative societies and five Moroccan regional savings and loan funds. The regional funds are attached to a central Moroccan loan and provident fund.

For the 1952-53 and 1953-54 crop years the total amount of individual loans by the regional funds was fixed at a maximum of 2.5 million francs. The total of agricultural loans outstanding rose from 9.9 thousand million francs on 31 December 1951 to 13.6 thousand million on 31 December 1952 and 15.6 thousand million on 31 December 1953 (personal loans: 4.3; group loans: 4.0; warrants: 7.2). This sum represents approximately 10 per cent of the value of the country's agricultural production.

Assistance for agricultural production is also provided by the co-operative bodies already mentioned, which assist in the marketing of grains, the co-operative oil-works, which assist olive growers, and various co-operatives, selling and buying co-operatives, engaged in the storage, purchase, sale and operation of agricultural equipment, transport operations etc. (127 co-operatives in all).

Control of pests and diseases

The Crop Protection Service maintains a plant health inspection service at the ports of Casablanca and Port-Lyautey, the Oujda frontier post and regional inspectorates receiving air freight direct. It organizes pest-control measures through the Moroccan provident societies and pest-control associations.

Since the end of 1953 the Service has organized a special locust-control division which takes measures to destroy the swarms of locust and to protect crops. At the end of 1954, the division had a staff of 1,230 persons (including 130 Europeans), 157 vehicles and forty-three spraying machines (including twenty-eight heavy-duty units). The Crop Protection Service has entomology, plant pathology, and plant pharmacy research laboratories. It also spreads knowledge of pest and disease control measures by means of demonstrations, control centres, lectures and broadcast talks in Arabic and articles in agricultural journals.

Agricultural research

The Agricultural Research and Experimental Service maintains a number of experimental farms and stations based on the Rabat Agronomical Research Centre. It conducts research into soils, genetic factors and agricultural techniques with a view to the improvement of agriculture, and publishes the results for the information of the public.

Agricultural education

Agricultural education is provided in the primary schools and in the agricultural divisions of secondary schools. Higher agricultural education (students over sixteen years) is provided at four agricultural institutes open to young Moroccans; one of the institutions is a higher educational establishment training agronomical engineers. In 1953, there were fifty-eight pupils in secondary schools, nineteen trainees and eighty-two students receiving higher agricultural education. In 1954 the corresponding figures were ninety-one, eight and seventy.

The Henri Belnoue Centre at Fez, which is open to graduates of the regional or practical schools of agriculture between twenty and thirty years of age, provides

a one-year course for agricultural monitors who will be employed to promote the modernization of Moroccan agriculture (166 in December 1954).

Modernization of Peasant Farming

Side by side with the general agricultural extension programme, the administration has since 1945 organized a number of peasant farming modernization schemes, their primary purpose being to further the development of specified rural areas and to provide a basis for joint social and economic action. The organization of the schemes is described in the section on rural planning.

Forestry

The Forestry Division consists of a central service which groups a number of services (soil conservation and rehabilitation, forestry research and experimental stations, forest management and forestry training - the Ifrane school) and six forestry districts which correspond to the administrative areas (with the exception of Fez-Oujda which combines two administrative areas). The budget for 1955 is 2,067 million francs (operations - 865 million; equipment - 311 million; development - 861 million;^{1/} education and research - 30 million).

Since 1948 the forestry service has concentrated on conservation, development and the expansion of the country's forest resources. Special emphasis has been placed on "industrial" reafforestation for commercial purposes (firewood, lumber, mine timber, telegraph poles etc.). The establishment of a cellulose industry has opened up a new market.

In December 1953, the total area of the demarcated forests was 3,359,000 hectares. In 1954, 100,000 hectares were demarcated as compared with 108,000 hectares in 1953. A total area of 53,335 hectares was planted or seeded.

^{1/} Including: soil conservation and rehabilitation - 545 million; reafforestation and forest development - 177 million; exploitation - 105 million; hunting and fishing - 34 million.

The Soil Conservation and Rehabilitation Service improved 15,800 hectares of pasture, protected 4,000 hectares with terraces, subsoiled 400 hectares and planted 3,170 hectares with 187,000 fruit trees and 977,500 forest trees.

Principal forest products

	1952	1953	1954
	(in thousands of tons)		
Cork (male)	12.0	18.0	28.8
Cork (for reproduction)	5.6	4.0	7.0
Tanning extracts (Tannin from cork oak and mimosa)	2.5	2.2	0.3
Green alfa	50.9	55.9	80.0
Firewood (thousand cubic metres)	1,065.0	1,108.0	1,200.0
Timber (thousand cubic metres)	72.0	64.6	109.0

Fisheries

Fisheries are the responsibility of the merchant Marine and Maritime Fishing Division which comprises a central office at Casablanca and eight maritime districts under merchant marine inspectors. The service is concerned with all aspects of local maritime activities in the economic, technical, cultural and social fields. Besides sea-fishing, merchant marine matters and the training of seamen are within its purview. It is responsible for ensuring that Moroccan legislation on marine safety is consistent with new international conventions on the safety of life at sea and for considering the possible application to Morocco of various International Labour Office conventions concerning seamen.

The fishing industry employs over 9,000 fishermen, 80 per cent of whom are Moroccans. As a result of the development of marine apprenticeship schemes, many Moroccans are employed as captains and specialists. The fishing fleet comprises 349 sardine-boats, 50 trawlers and 1,415 trawl-boats.

In 1953, the catch of the Moroccan fishing fleet reached the record figure of 128 million tons, including 103 million tons of sardines. The 1954 catch was lower than that of the three previous years owing to weather and sea conditions which dispersed the shoals of sardines and tuna. The total catch was 93,000 tons, including 77,000 tons of sardines.

The Sea Fisheries Institute is continuing research on the detection of sardine schools, tuna fishing prospects, and the use of seaweed as feed for livestock. At the same time, the Fishing Fleet Modernization Bureau is studying the types of vessels best suited to local needs and the problems involved in the transport and conservation of fish.

Through fish-breeding it has been possible to supply 1,500,000 fish for the stocking of lakes and bodies of water.

Extractive Industries

The Mines and Geology Division is responsible for the supervision of mining operations and geological surveys. The Division comprises the Bureau of Mines Service, the head of which is also the principal of the School of Prospecting and Mining, the Geological Service, and the Chemical Laboratory.

The subsoil is the property of the State which issues prospecting permits and grants concessions to companies and individuals. Fixed fees are charged for the issue, renewal or transfer of prospecting and mining permits and for the granting of concessions, in respect of which an annual fee must also be paid. The legislation governing mining is contained in the dahir of 16 April 1951 which provides inter alia that permits and concessions are without prejudice to the customary rights of the Moroccans to exploit particular minerals.

In order to encourage mineral prospecting, a portion of the profits of mining operations is exempt from taxes if it is used to finance operations or investments designed to increase the country's mineral resources.

The Moroccan State has the sole right to engage in phosphates prospecting and mining and the Sherecefian Phosphates Office, an agency with legal personality and operated in the same way as a private company, has been set up for this purpose.

The total value of mineral production in 1954 was 38,000 million francs, an increase of 400 million francs over 1953.

Principal mineral products

	1949	1952	1953	1954
	(in thousands of tons)			
Dry phosphates	3,693.0	3,953.1	4,156.0	5,019.5
Anthracite	341.4	460.0	565.0	486.0
Crude petroleum	17.5	101.0	102.6	117.9
Lead ore	51.0	115.0	110.4	114.4
Zinc ore	5.6	51.4	64.6	62.9
Iron ore	357.0	650.5	505.9	334.5
Copper ore	1.3	3.0	3.9	2.5
Metallurgical manganese	221.9	382.8	375.6	357.0
Chemical manganese	11.9	43.5	53.9	43.4
Cobalt ore	1.7	9.1	6.0	7.4
Antimony ore	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.6
Salt	40.0	40.0	40.8	32.1

Power

A single company, the Energie Electrique du Maroc has a concession to generate and transmit electricity. It finances between 60 and 75 per cent of its capital costs by bond issues. It is also responsible for the distribution lines which supply power to rural areas and small towns. In the large towns, power is distributed by municipal concessionaires.

When the concession expires, the power stations will become the property of the State.

Statistics of electric power

	1949	1952	1953	1954
Total installed capacity ^{a/} (in thousands of kwh)	170.1	250.7	296.8	342.2
hydroelectric	102.4	122.8	170.6	216.4
Gross output (millions of kwh)	448.6	722.6	794.1	857.3
hydroelectric	255.1	228.2	285.2	648.7

^{a/} As of 31 December.

With the completion of the current development programme, in 1957 it is anticipated that the total installed power will be 500,000 kw, including 365,000 kw from hydroelectric sources, and that output may reach 1,250 million kwh.

Industry

The Directorate of Trade and the Merchant Marine and the Directorate of Industrial Production and Mining share responsibility for the supervision of Moroccan industries.

However, the grains and flour industries come under the Office cherifien interprofessionel des cereales while the cork and timber industries are under the supervision of the Forestry Administration.

Moroccan industrial undertakings provide employment for approximately 200,000 persons; one million inhabitants thus obtain their livelihood directly from industry, in addition to the shopkeepers and artisans who depend on the purchasing power of the industrial labour force.

Moroccan industry is tending to become decentralized as industries move closer to their sources of raw materials and to their major markets. In addition to Casablanca, Port-Lyautey, Rabat, Fedala, Safi and Agadir have developed into industrial centres.

The output of some industries is chiefly for the export market. This is true of the fish canneries but most of the industries also work to satisfy the growing needs of the local market.

Main types of industrial production

	1952	1953	1954
	(thousands of tons)		
Wheat flour	330.0	255.2	244.2
Refined sugar	160.0	201.7	215.0
Beers and aerated beverages (millions of litres)	28.0	30.0	30.0
Canned fish (millions of cases) <u>a/</u>	1.8	1.6	1.5
Refined vegetable oils	25.0	22.0	21.5
Soaps	16.1	19.0	21.5
Soft lead, unwrought	28.8	27.4	26.4
Batteries (thousands)	17.0	24.6	24.7
Sulphuric acid	35.0	28.0	35.0
Superphosphates	75.0	77.0	88.0
Iron wire, gabions and barbed-wire	2.3	2.8	3.6
Cast iron	4.5	6.5	7.8
Cables, insulated and uninsulated	1.5	1.9	1.9
Structural metal, sheet metal	40.0	43.9	39.3
Metal containers	12.8	13.1	14.0
Agricultural equipment	0.7	0.8	1.4
Cement	427.0	610.0	659.0
Asbestos cement (millions of square metres)	...	1.3	1.3
Bricks and tiles	160.0	171.5	180.0
Glass, window (thousands of square metres)	25.0	320.0	524.0
Wool yarn and fabrics	2.5	1.9	1.7
Cotton fabrics	2.2	1.7	5.4
Footwear (millions of pairs)	0.6	2.0	2.2
Slippers (hand made) (millions of pairs)	...	...	3.5

a/ Cases of 100 tins 1/4 club 30.

Handicrafts

A special service, the Moroccan Arts and Crafts Service, under the Directorate of the Interior, is responsible for providing technical, financial and commercial assistance for handicrafts.

Under the development programmes the administration has set up pilot workshops and co-operatives for the manufacture, purchase and sale of handicrafts

under the supervision of the Arts and Crafts Service. Their activities are co-ordinated by the technical director of the pilot workshop who is also commercial manager of the co-operative.

In addition to technical assistance of this type, the co-operative arrangements make it possible to buy raw materials in bulk and to share orders among the craftsmen.

Craftsmen who are members of the co-operatives have an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with modern machinery and methods of work, thus enabling them to improve the quality and reduce the cost of their products. Each workshop has, in addition to production facilities, a training section where craftsmen receive further vocational training. These pilot workshops are not intended to replace private initiative but to encourage and assist it.

There are now twenty-nine pilot workshops and handicraft production co-operatives and two sales co-operatives.

Transport and Communications

Roads

The road network comprises 5,993 kilometres of main roads, 4,674 kilometres of secondary roads, and 35,856 third-class roads including approximately 5,000 kilometres of macadam and tarred roads.

On 31 December 1954 there were 96,446 passenger cars, 45,424 commercial vehicles, including 41,234 lorries and delivery vans, and 15,486 motorcycles in circulation.

Railway

There are 1,756 kilometres of railway, 718 kilometres of which are electrified. Steam locomotives have been replaced by electric locomotives or by diesel-electric locomotives on non-electrified lines.

In 1954, freight traffic (excluding the Mediterranean-Niger line) was 1,479 kilometre-tons (as compared with 1,477 in 1953 and 1,400 in 1952).

Air transport

There are ten main aerodromes with radio-electric equipment, two heavy traffic aerodromes which are marked and partially equipped, and twelve aerodromes which are marked and maintained. Traffic increased steadily until 1953 but declined in 1954 to 6,577 tons of cargo (freight and mail, inward and outward, excluding baggage) and 206,584 passengers (arrivals and departures) as against 7,388 tons, and 217,584 passengers in 1953.

Sea-borne shipping

The Moroccan merchant marine comprises fourteen cargo vessels and seventeen tankers, including eleven oil tankers, with a total gross tonnage of 43,500 tons. The tug fleet comprises thirty-six units, including one of 300 tons.

The programme for the expansion and development of Moroccan ports decided upon in 1951-52 is being continued. Although the ports of Safi, Agadir and Port-Lyautey are not being neglected, the harbour development policy is concentrated on Casablanca. Under the 1953-1957 four-year plan, 60 per cent of the total appropriations for port development are earmarked for Casablanca.

At Casablanca, the main works are the construction of a 900 metre extension to the main pier and the construction of a new transverse pier 1,500 metres in length to provide a sheltered outer harbour 160 hectares in area. A dry dock 144 metres long by twenty-two metres wide was opened in 1954. On 1 January 1955, the port had 4,870 metres of deep-water quays and 117,000 square metres of sheds and warehouses.

The volume of sea-borne traffic remained stationary between 1951 and 1953, at over 9 million tons per annum, over 7 million tons being handled by Casablanca. In 1954 it rose to 10.4 million tons, partly owing to the increase in phosphate exports.

Communications

Postal, telephone and telegraph traffic continues to expand. The number of post offices rose from 376 in 1952 to 390 in 1953 and 401 in 1954.

There are 173,968 kilometres of trunk telephone lines (as against 162,890 in 1953, and 119,000 in 1951) and 96,446 kilometres of urban telephone lines (as compared with 83,269 in 1953, and 64,127 in 1951). There are 55,152 telephone subscribers (37,814 being served by automatic exchanges), including 11,932 Moroccan and 6,078 official subscribers. A modern 8,000 line exchange has been placed in service at Rabat. Trunk traffic between Rabat and Casablanca is handled by an automatic trunk group. Lastly, with regard to international communications, the number of radio-telephone circuits between Morocco and France has been increased from seven to nine.

Public finance

The budgetary system is of the modern type. The general regulations governing public accounting were laid down in 1917 and are similar to those applied in France.

A distinction is made between the State budget, the annexed budgets (Government Printing Office, Housing Service, Ports of Casablanca, Port-Lyautey, Safi, Agadir and secondary ports, Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Office) and the budgets of local authorities.

The State budget is divided into two main parts: the first relates to operating expenditures and the second to development expenditures. Development expenditures covered by the contribution from the ordinary budget, by the Special Fund, which derives its resources from the 2.5 per cent tax on imports, by allocations from the reserve fund and by loans.

Of the local authorities, only the nineteen principal urban centres constituted as municipalities have special budgets. The estimated expenditures of the municipalities for 1954 totalled 8,384 million francs for expenses, including 3,601 million for Casablanca, 841 million for Rabat, 749 million for Marrakech, 636 million for Fez and 620 million for Meknes.

At the provincial level, there are relatively small regional budgets which are principally concerned with the maintenance of the third-class road network, expenditures being covered by the local road maintenance tax and by grants from the State budget.

Budget revenue and expenditure^{a/}

	1949	1952	1953	1954	1954
		(in millions of francs)			per cent
Ordinary revenue	29,769	54,953	62,651	71,595	100
Direct and other					
similarly administered					
taxes	8,458	10,909	14,553	15,934	22.3
Customs duties	10,659	18,400	18,026	17,750	24.8
Monopolies and public					
undertakings	6,294	12,783	14,135	16,732	23.4
Indirect taxes	3,296	4,674	6,300	10,554	14.7
Special revenue ^{b/}	16,488	26,734	29,781	27,474	100
Economic expansion					
and special aid fund	...	12,059	15,207	14,085	51.2
Allocation from the					
reserve fund	...	4,700	6,690	6,862	25.0
Special fund and					
railway taxes	...	3,900	4,045	3,456	12.6
Total revenue	46,257	81,687	92,432	99,069	-
Ordinary expenditure					
Short-term debt					
(redeemable and					
floating)	1,277	...	5,119	6,461	9.7
Long-term debt	746	...	1,970	2,034	3.1
Total public debt	2,023	5,586	7,089	8,495	12.8
Economic services	...	...	14,695	16,906	25.3
Cultural and social					
services	...	...	14,342	17,521	26.4
Administrative services	...	...	19,724	23,487	35.3
Total operating costs	27,745	43,255	48,761	57,814	87.2
Total ordinary expenditure	29,768	48,841	55,850	66,309	100
Development expenditure					
Agriculture	...	...	...	2,768	8.5
Water resources	...	...	...	7,365	22.5
Power	...	...	...	2,870	8.8
Mines	...	...	...	99	0.3
Fishing and merchant					
navy	...	...	...	201	0.6
Tourism	...	...	...	133	0.4
Handicrafts	...	...	...	111	0.3

Budget (continued)

	1949	1952	1953	1954	1954
		(in millions of francs)			per cent
Communications	...	...	...	7,869	24.0
Cultural and social equipment	...	...	...	9,994	30.5
Administrative equipment	...	...	...	<u>1,346</u>	<u>4.1</u>
Total development expenditure	16,489	32,846	36,581	32,756	100
Total expenditure	46,257	81,687	92,431	99,065	-

a/ Estimates including supplementary appropriations.

b/ Not including the assistance fund financed out of the ordinary budget; 1952: 6,112 millions, 1953: 6,800; 1954: 5,282.

System of taxation

The taxation system comprises direct State taxes (tertib, the tax on industrial and commercial profits and the tax deductible from salaries), indirect State taxes (customs duties and registration fees, taxes on consumer goods and on insurance etc.) and the direct and indirect taxes levied on behalf of the local communities (licenses, urban residence taxes, road taxes, taxes on business transactions and various taxes).

The tertib is a tax on agricultural production, assessed, in the case of farm crops, at the rate of 5 per cent of the average yield in each category (of which there are eight), one quintal per hectare being deducted for seeds. In the case of fruit trees, it is based on the market value of the crop. The tertib for animals is levied at a specific rate per head.

The tax on industrial and commercial profits is levied at the rate of 15 per cent in the case of taxpayers whose annual taxable profits exceed 250,000 francs. In the case of enterprises other than joint stock or limited liability companies, however, taxable profits are taxed at progressive rates ranging from 5 per cent on profits between 250,000 to 300,000 francs to 15 per cent on profits exceeding 700,000. Certain allowances are granted for the twofold purpose of attracting capital and encouraging certain investments and reinvestments (in

particular reductions of registration fees for certain types of newly established companies or increases in capital, and exemptions from the tax on commercial profits for the rehabilitation of equipment or mineral deposits.

The tax on salaries, remuneration, wages, pensions and life annuities is levied on a sliding scale at rates ranging from 5 per cent on annual income between 300,000 and 600,000 francs to 14 per cent on income in excess of 3,600,000 francs. The taxpayer is entitled to a deduction of 240,000 in respect of a spouse who is not gainfully employed and to a deduction of 120,000 in respect of each dependent child. A deduction of 10 per cent is allowable for business expenses.

Banking and Credit

In addition to the bank of issue (Banque d'Etat du Maroc, with twelve branches) there is a network of thirty banks with a total of 181 branches and offices in forty-eight localities. On 31 December 1954 outstanding loans totalled 136,000 million francs.

In addition to the agricultural credit facilities described in the section on assistance for agricultural production, mention should be made of the credit facilities for building. The State is endeavouring to encourage the investment of private capital in building in order to solve the housing problem. The Caisse de prêts immobiliers du Maroc and the credit pool (Sous-Comptoir des entrepreneurs, Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, Credit Foncier de France) have therefore been authorized to grant advances and long-term mortgage loans up to 90 per cent of the estimated value of the buildings to be constructed, with a State guarantee of the amount of the loan in excess of the statutory limitations of the lending institutions concerned. Between 1949 and 1953, over 3,650 million francs were borrowed in this way, permitting the construction of about 3,300 dwellings.

To assist the middle classes, the State has also organized schemes for the granting of special loans for social purposes. These loans are guaranteed by the State and are made at a very low rate of interest for up to 90 per cent of the total value of the property, including construction and land. On 31 December 1953, the total volume of loans made under this social loans schemes was about 2,800 million francs, representing almost 1,100 dwellings.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE
(Special trade)

	Quantity (thousands of tons)				Value (millions of francs)			
	1949	1952	1953	1954	1949	1952	1953	1954
Total imports	1,732	2,562	2,429	2,172	103,321	180,535	171,129	167,933
Total exports	5,392	6,552	6,830	7,628	53,515	95,742	94,309	99,896

Principal imports

Motor spirit	169	283	335	329	2,383	5,594	6,466	6,003
Iron and Steel	112	193	122	129	4,162	10,366	6,420	6,427
Timber, rough	12	150	127	142	609	3,599	2,805	2,992
Industrial vehicles (number)	4,062	5,271	4,294	4,992	2,774	4,446	3,262	3,510
Agricultural machinery	6	6	6	6	1,081	1,604	1,709	1,902
Agricultural tractors (number)	1,086	1,659	1,515	1,197	807	1,541	1,660	1,172
Passenger vehicles (number)	5,787	13,415	16,345	17,243	2,260	7,115	8,588	8,655
Milk, butter, cheese	5	10	12	13	1,291	2,996	3,440	3,348
Tea	9	12	14	13	2,952	4,977	7,045	6,681
Sugar	170	253	275	288	11,846	16,957	14,396	13,605
Textiles, clothing	9	14	16	14	10,224	15,832	16,282	14,523

Principal exports

Phosphates	3,491	3,906	4,143	4,944	9,564	18,305	17,734	19,550
Manganese ore	225	370	404	329	1,514	5,421	6,334	4,916
Lead ore	50	73	75	75	2,379	4,225	3,249	3,269
Vegetable horsehair	33	73	72	77	669	1,738	1,588	2,004
Wool	1	2	4	5	140	522	1,724	2,087
Alfa	24	36	40	65	164	1,188	645	798
Tomatoes	29	32	44	64	1,135	1,188	1,464	3,536
Citrus fruits	97	111	147	97	3,458	3,979	4,808	3,523
Wheat	68	21	32	136	1,515	731	1,247	5,118
Barley	323	280	306	503	4,554	8,922	7,087	8,663
Canned fish	40	37	45	33	7,982	7,154	8,401	6,215

Imports and exports by main groups of articles

Imports

	1949	1952	1953	1954	1949	1952	1953	1954
		(thousands of tons)				(millions of francs)		
Power	488	785	879	791	4,711	10,754	11,777	10,757
Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods:								
For industry:								
- industrial origin	581	(1,158	744	575	20,255.	(43,806	27,899	26,672
- agricultural origin	138	)	151	164	3,681	)	5,750	5,977
For agriculture:								
- industrial origin	15	(40	36	50	484	(1,644	1,325	1,728
- agricultural origin	14	)	9	9	450	)	478	454
Capital goods	94	105	76	76	22,277	35,532	29,195	28,815
Consumer goods:								
- durable	26	47	50	52	11,242	27,855	28,471	31,068
- non-durable								
foodstuffs	352	392	439	411	24,274	33,850	36,763	34,283
other	24	35	45	44	15,947	27,094	29,471	28,179
Total	1,732	2,562	2,429	2,172	103,321	180,535	171,129	167,933

Exports

Power	160	253	207	218	641	1,739	1,859	1,435
Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods:								
For industry:								
- industrial origin	4,174	(5,334	5,366	5,881	16,561	(48,120	37,400	38,168
- agricultural origin	81	)	176	208	2,222	)	7,452	8,407
For agriculture:								
- industrial origin	20	(185	6	19	81	(5,100	97	246
- agricultural origin	73	)	126	92	1,860	)	4,463	3,863

Imports and exports by main groups of articles (continued)

	1949	1952	1953	1954	1949	1952	1953	1954
		(thousands of tons)				(millions of francs)		
<u>Exports (continued)</u>								
Capital goods	1	3	2	3	254	575	459	644
Consumer goods:								
- durable	1	3	3	4	543	1,195	1,568	1,628
- non-durable								
foodstuffs	880	773	942	1,200	30,944	37,762	39,235	43,468
other	2	2	2	3	609	1,251	1,776	2,037
Total	5,392	6,553	6,830	7,628	53,515	95,742	94,309	99,896

DIRECTION OF TRADE
(in percentages of total value)

<u>Origin of imports</u>	1949	1952	1953	1954
Franc area	68.2	64.0	60.7	58.8
France	58.5	59.3	55.8	53.6
Sterling area	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.2
United Kingdom	1.7	2.4	2.6	3.0
Dollar area	16.8	14.5	14.7	14.1
United States	12.1	8.9	8.2	9.7
Other currencies <u>a/</u>	11.8	17.8	20.3	22.9
<u>Destination of exports</u>				
Franc area	59.4	55.9	60.0	55.1
France	49.6	44.2	47.6	42.7
Sterling area	14.5	10.2	10.4	9.5
United Kingdom	11.2	8.2	8.1	7.0
Dollar area	2.6	4.6	5.1	4.4
United States	2.4	4.0	4.6	4.1
Other currencies <u>a/</u>	23.5	29.3	24.5	31.0

a/ Mostly with the countries of the European Payments Union.

Customs System

Moroccan customs regulations are based on international treaties of which the most important is the Act of Algeciras and are founded on the principles of commercial freedom, economic equality between all countries, and the customs unity of the Sherifian Empire as a whole.

Customs duties on imports are levied at a uniform rate of 10 per cent ad valorem with the exception of certain articles which are admitted duty-free (notably sea-going craft, fishing gear and certain types of aircraft) or on which the duty is reduced to 5 per cent (for example, cotton waste, synthetic fibres, etc.).

In addition to these duties, there is a special duty of 2.5 per cent established by the Act of Algeciras. Thus no import, whatever its source, can be subject to customs duties higher than 12.5 per cent.

Exports are subject to an export duty of 5 per cent or .5 per cent depending on the nature of the ores, or a statistical duty of .5 per cent which may not be levied in addition to the export duty.

A licence is required to import goods, under any system, and regardless of their origin or point of shipment. However, the requirement of prior authorization is waived for imports of foreign goods acquired without official allotment of foreign currency, and originating in any countries entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the Act of Algeciras or from any sources other than the free zone of Tangiers, as well as imports originating in the Sherifian Empire and shipped from the free zone of Tangiers, whether or not they require settlement with that zone.

The exportation of goods is free, subject to the exchange control formalities. The products for the export of which an export licence is still required constitute an exception to this principle and are exhaustively listed.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Racial discrimination, official or private, does not exist in Morocco. Places of meeting, entertainment and amusement, hotels, restaurants, the railways and urban transport services are open to all.

Recruitment to government service is based on the principle of equal access to public employment; where exceptions are made, they are in favour of Moroccans, for whom posts are reserved in most categories of recruitment.

Similarly, the rule "equal pay for equal work" is the foundation of the wage regulations.

There is no discrimination in respect of taxation.

The development plan places great emphasis on social development, particularly in regard to housing, public health and education. In addition to the schemes for the improvement of working class suburbs, the housing programme provides for the construction of 11,000 dwellings for the Moroccan population. This programme is supplemented by the action by the Compagnie Immobiliere Franco-Marocaine to facilitate the construction of dwellings and by the schemes to be undertaken by the semi-public companies (railways, electric power, Office des phosphates et charbonnages Nord-Africains).

The development of medical facilities will be continued so as to bring the country's hospital capacity to 17,000 beds.

In regard to education, the present rate of increase of the number of children attending schools of various categories will be maintained. Thus, in the case of the Moslem schools, the number of pupils will be increased at the rate of 20 to 25,000 annually.

Special attention is being given to agricultural education as the progressive development of irrigated land will require an increasing number of farm foremen and agricultural instructors.

Status of Women

The changes which are tending to eliminate discrimination between men and women and to give the Moroccan women a position in the family and in society more in keeping with the conditions of modern life have continued since 1952.

Labour and Employment Conditions

Moroccan labour legislation is based on the most recent legislation concerning employment conditions, the protection and health of workers and social security.

The Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs consists of a central service (legislation, industrial accidents, movements of the labour force) and external services which include three free employment offices, the labour inspectorate, the social inspectorate and intensive vocational training facilities.

In 1955 there were 240 officials in these services. The country is divided into sixteen labour inspection districts, seven of which have their central office at Casablanca. Each district supervises from 1,000 to 2,000 establishments.

The social inspection service was established to assist Moroccan wage-earners, to co-ordinate the activities of the social advisors and to promote the workers' jemaas.

The active population numbers about two million, of whom 1.5 million are employed in agriculture and fishing. About 300,000 wage-earners are employed in industry, commerce and the liberal professions. Since 1953, there has been slight unemployment which continues in the building industry, light engineering,

canning and textiles. Of 27,476 applications for employment received by the employment offices in 1954, 18,066 were filled. There is little or no emigration of workers, but immigration has remained at a little more than 8,000 annually since 1949.

Employment Conditions

Wages above the statutory minimum are fixed freely by agreement between the employer and the employee. In industry, commerce and the liberal professions the minimum statutory wage rates in force since 1 April 1955 are as follows:

	Hourly wage	Daily wage (in francs)	Weekly wage
First zone (Casablanca)	56.90	456	11,840
Second zone	55.20	442	11,485
Third zone	47.80	383	9,945
Fourth zone	46.00	368	9,470

In agriculture the minimum cash wage in force since 1 October 1954, is 230 francs per day. In addition to the cash wage, workers receive compensation in kind.

Average hourly wages in the first zone

Type of work or industry	1 January 1954	1 January 1955 (francs)
Office work	168.75	177.05
Metal-working	146.00	146.55
Woodworking	126.35	127.45
Commerce	124.70	130.45
Buildings	108.55	106.45
Food	93.60	95.10
Clothing	79.10	81.00
Highest wage <u>a/</u>	365.00	404.00

a/ In the metal industry.

Occupational organizations

Trade unions were organized under the dahir of 24 December 1936, but were not at that time open to Moroccan workers. Since 29 May 1945, Moroccan workers in modern industrial and commercial undertakings have, however, been able to join trade unions in practice. A dahir of 12 September 1955 changed the previous legislation and explicitly extended trade union rights to Moroccan wage-earners.

At the same time, and especially since 1953, workers' jemaas have been set up within undertakings. They permit workers freely to elect representatives to present their claims to the employer. Mutual benefit funds have also developed rapidly since 1953. Each fund is administered by a board of management comprising representatives of the management and of the employees of the undertaking. They are financed by an employee's contribution of from 1 to 2 per cent and an employer's contribution not less than the employee's contribution.

Labour disputes

Individual disputes are submitted in the first instance to joint labour councils which are divided into an industrial and a commercial section. Each section includes a "conciliation" board, which meets alternately under the chairmanship of an employer or of a worker or employee, and an "adjudication" board, under the chairmanship of a magistrate. On appeal, individual disputes are brought before the court of first instance. Collective disputes must be submitted to conciliation and arbitration before a strike or lock-out can be declared. Disputes are adjudicated at the request of the parties by regional or inter-regional conciliation boards composed of employers and wage-earners. Appeal from arbitral awards, including the award of a second arbitral body in the event of the failure of the first arbitration, lie to the higher court of arbitration.

In 1954 three collective disputes were submitted to conciliation and arbitration, and were settled amicably in the course of the proceedings.

Vocational training

In addition to the technical education proper provided by the public educational system, the Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs makes arrangement for the apprenticeship of young people either by intensive vocational training or by on-the-job training.

Ten month courses of intensive vocational training are provided by four vocational training centres, three of which have free boarding facilities, for young people of 16 years or over. In 1954 there were 406 trainees, including 246 Moroccans at these centres; in 1955 the number was 564, including 419 Moroccans. Europeans and Moroccans live side by side in the workshops, the dining-rooms and the dormitories. The centres train automobile repairmen, welders and tailors; the training of building and agricultural workers is also planned.

On-the-job training is given for a period of three years on the basis of apprenticeship contracts between a certain number of employers and apprentices of not less than 14 years of age: practical training is provided by the employer in his workshops under the supervision of the inspectorate of labour; theoretical training is provided in evening classes. There were 610 apprentices in 1954 and 485 in 1955. Fifty per cent of the apprentices are Moroccan.

Co-operative societies

The Provident Service of the Directorate of the Interior is responsible for encouraging and guiding co-operative societies whose membership is exclusively Moroccan, the Moroccan Agricultural Co-operative Societies (SCAM) and the Moroccan Agricultural Co-operatives (CMA). The agricultural services supervise co-operatives not exclusively reserved for Moroccans, which are known as "ordinary" co-operatives.

Number and membership of co-operatives in 1954

Activities	Type	Number	Membership
Storage and preparation of cereals	"Ordinary"	8	1,870
" "	SCAM	7	3,557
" "	CMA	6	a/
Rice-milling	...	1	55
Wine storage	"Ordinary"	13	432
Oil-works	"Ordinary"	2	116
" "	SCAM	16	46,794
Preparation and drying of tobacco	"Ordinary"	7	182
Sale of fruits and vegetables	...	6	...
Dairy	...	4	125
Joint use of agricultural equipment	"Ordinary"	7	78
" "	SCAM	10	836
Agricultural transport	"Ordinary"	3	556
Joint sales and purchases	"Ordinary"	9	5,722 b/
" "	SCAM c/	3	...
" "	SCAM c/	3	...
Cedarwood production	...	3	482
Handicraft production	...	23 d/)	2,813
Sale of handicraft products	...	2)	

- a/ Incorporates the 65 Moroccan provident societies (and a certain number of peasant farming modernization schemes) which cover the whole territory of Morocco and market 10 per cent of the grain, vegetables, oils, etc. harvested.
- b/ Including 462 Moroccans and 58 communities.
- c/ For the purchase and distribution of fertilizer, insecticides and minor agricultural implements.
- d/ Moroccan handicrafts co-operatives described in the section on handicrafts.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Changes in the price level are registered by a general monthly index of retail prices based on three partial indexes. These are the weighted arithmetic means of the indexes of the monthly average prices of 38 articles (31 food, 5 heating and lighting and 2 miscellaneous (soap and tobacco)).

Retail price index at Casablanca

(1939 = 100)

	<u>General index</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Heating</u>	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
1949 (average for year)	2,132	2,123	1,937	2,664
January 1952	2,748	2,723	2,645	3,378
1952 (average for year)	2,767	2,761	2,581	3,249
January 1953	2,868	2,893	2,572	3,021
1953 (average for year)	2,836	2,853	2,568	3,076
January 1954	2,792	2,795	2,597	3,119
1954 (average for year)	2,809	2,811	2,620	3,140
January 1955	2,861	2,875	2,632	3,082

TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING

In 1955 the two services are being combined in the Directorate of Town Planning and Housing. This re-organization will facilitate the development of the large and middle-sized towns and also a genuine improvement of the territory. It will also make it possible to strike a balance between the benefits provided in this field for the urban and the rural populations.

Before the problem of rural housing as a whole can be effectively tackled, it is necessary to develop a number of priority areas, in particular the irrigated areas, selected because of the size of their population, their resources and their economic activity. In order to co-ordinate the work of the agencies concerned (the Departments of Agriculture and Forests, Public Works, Communications, and Education) a general development programme has been prepared with the collaboration of the local authorities. At the end of 1954 the town planning service had prepared 158 plans of improvement and 106 zoning plans for centres in the Rabat, Casablanca, Marrakesh, Meknes, Fez and Oujda areas.

The work of the housing service is concerned with improving the living conditions of Moroccans who have recently moved into the towns, housing them in low-cost dwellings built by the Administration and enabling low-income Moroccans to own their own homes, either by buying a building or by the "beaver" method with the assistance of loans at low rates (see the section on banking and credit).

The housing service, working alone or in collaboration with the municipalities, installs certain basic services (streets, sewers, water, electricity) on the basis of the improvement plans already mentioned. The sites developed in this way may be built on by the housing service, rented to Moroccans who will construct a hut on it, or sold to companies or Moroccans who wish to build. The finished buildings are managed on behalf of the Sherifian State by the Comapgnie immobilière franco-marocaine.

On 30 December 1954, a total of approximately 1,000 hectares had been acquired and developed and 12,000 dwellings had been constructed and 8,000 others were in the course of construction.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

The Social Assistance Fund, friendly societies and private welfare organizations, and social medicine service are responsible for social security.

The Social Assistance Fund, a private organization under State control, deals with family allowances, which are paid monthly to workers in industry, trade or the liberal professions, without distinction as to race, in respect of all legitimate, adopted, acknowledged, or orphaned children cared for in the home up to the age of twelve years (up to the age of eighteen years in the case of apprentices and twenty years in the case of students). Employers who are members of the Fund pay a contribution the rate of which, since 1 July 1954, has been 7 per cent of the staff pay. The allowances continue to be paid in the event of accidents at work, illness or child-birth, and they are also paid to a widow after the death of her husband.

The friendly societies, which are Government-aided, give their members (French and Moroccan officials) benefits similar to those granted under the joint security system.

Financial support for the work of the various private welfare organizations (benevolent societies, the Ligue de protection maternelle et infantile (League for Maternal and Child Welfare), (Moroccan anti-tuberculosis league), the Entr'aide franco-marocaine (Franco-Moroccan Mutual Aid Society), the Ligue marocaine contre la tuberculose to which the various Moroccan benevolent societies belong, the Federation des oeuvres juives (Federation of Jewish Charities) and the Fraternité franco-marocaine (Franco-Moroccan Brotherhood), which assists ex-servicemen and war victims) is provided by the State in the form of grants by the Conseil superieur de l'assistance (Central Welfare Board). This Board's budget for 1954 totalled 650 million francs, 495 million being divided among the large federations of welfare agencies, 66 million being entrusted to the Chief Regional Officers for distribution among local charities and over 100 million being paid out in the form of grants for the construction or improvement of Moslem orphanages in the large towns.

The social medicine service of the Public Health Department directs and co-ordinates social welfare activities through the mother and child welfare centres (social medicine centres), the school health service, health education and the medical assistance service.

Fifty-eight social medicine centres were in operation in 1954. Each of these centres comprises a consultation service and a school for mothers (child-rearing and training in family and home management). In some cases the centre includes a maternity hospital.

In order to facilitate its recruitment of staff, the social medicine service opened a school at Rabat in 1953 and another at Casablanca in 1954, where, in an eleven-month course, French or Moroccan girls of seventeen or over are trained certificat d'auxiliaire de puériculture (diploma of assistant child welfare worker).

The school health service is responsible for child welfare in schools, and also provides a medical service at holiday camps and colonies.

All publicity media are used for the health education of the population: educational films with commentaries in Arabic or Berber are shown in remote rural areas by a mobile health education unit with the aid of the social medicine services cinema van. In addition to posters, pamphlets, press communiques and radio broadcasts deal with the problems of hygiene, feeding, children's diseases and weaning.

Medical assistance is provided free of charge for needy European patients and Moroccans. The hospital expenses of these patients are paid direct to the independent hospitals by the Directorate of Public Health. Expenditure under this heading totalled 175 million francs in 1953 and about 400 million in 1954; credits amounting to 660 million have been earmarked for 1955.

Community Development

Since 1945, the Government has established a number of Secteurs de modernisation du paysannat (SMP) (rural modernization sectors). In these "sectors", there is a threefold approach to the development of communal or private land: direct cultivation, jobbing, and an activity called rayonnement which is mainly concerned with the education of the fellahin. Through the rural modernization sectors, a wide variety of activities and the facilities for them can be concentrated at specific points; these activities include economic equipment, crop improvement, maintenance of equipment, agricultural instruction, training of rural supervisors, cottage industries, health centres and mother and child welfare centres, housing, etc. The "sectors" are independent bodies managed

by their own executive boards, which in turn are made up of representatives of the local fellahin. In this way the fellahin are made aware of their responsibilities in a modern society; they form the basis of live rural communities. A co-ordinating and controlling body, the central d'equiment agricole du paysannat, distributes the funds and materials required for the operation of the rural modernization sectors.

In 1952, forty-eight such sectors controlled areas totalling 135,000 hectares. During the 1953-54 crop year fifty-eight sectors controlled 158,200 hectares. At the end of the 1954-55 season, these sectors controlled 211,000 hectares (direct cultivation, 22,000; jobbing, 53,000; and rayonnement, 136,000). The income from rural modernization sector farm produce for the 1953-54 crop year totalled 830 million francs, which will cover about 65 per cent of the expenses of the 1954-55 crop year, after deduction of the fellahin's rents (95 million).

The social equipment of the sectors follows in the wake of economic development. In 1954, the sectors' health units (forty-five health, six child welfare and three anti-malaria centres) gave 325,000 consultations. About 2,600 students, who received a mid-day meal from school canteens supplied by the centres, attended forty-one schools comprising seventy-one classes.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

The Prisons Department comprises a central office attached to the Directorate of Public Security Services, and fifteen penitentiary establishments. The latter include two agricultural penal colonies. One of them has been organized as a reformatory where young Moslem prisoners are rehabilitated; they there receive a general and technical education (cabinet-making, smithying, mechanics, harness-making, brick-laying, stock-raising and agriculture). In the other, a centre for what are called "judicial internees" has been established. Judicial internment is the equivalent, in makhzen law, of committal to a penal colony in French law.

Remissions of sentences are granted by the President of the French Republic to persons within the jurisdiction of the French courts, and by His Majesty the Sultan to those who are within the jurisdiction of the makhzen courts. Proposed remissions are considered by two committees, whose membership differs according to the nature of the court which pronounced sentence.

Work is compulsory for condemned prisoners (condamnés), but optional for those who are on remand (prevenus) or have been charged (accusés). Those who work receive monthly earnings and a bonus. Half of these sums is paid into a fund for improving the prison diet, and the other half into a reserve paid to the prisoner on discharge. In co-operation with the Prisons Administration, the association called "Aide aux prisonniers libérés" (prisoners' aid society), a private organization, and the immigrants' welfare and assistance service, concern themselves with finding employment for discharged prisoners.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Directorate of Public Health comprises central offices and a regional health service in each of the country's seven regions. Each region is in turn subdivided into public health areas. Finally, there is a health office in every town. In addition to the administration and various bodies such as the Health Council, the Inspectorate etc., each central office comprises the Public Health and Hygiene Service, the Social Medicine Service (the work of which is described in the section on Social Security and Welfare), and the Central Pharmaceutical Department.

The Public Health and Hygiene Service is responsible for all questions concerned with medicine, hygiene and the prevention of disease, and also for hospitals, out-patients' clinics and treatment centres, sanitary inspection and the training of medical staff.

<u>Public health expenditure^{a/}</u>		1950	1953	1954	1955
(in millions of francs)					
Operational	(Staff	563	1,321	1,671	1,861
	(Equipment	1,243	2,769	3,413	3,931
Building		<u>1,650</u>	<u>2,376</u>	<u>2,250</u>	<u>2,025</u>
Total		3,456	6,466	7,354	7,817

a/ Estimated.

<u>Medical and health staff</u>								
	1950		1952		1953		1954	
	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private
Registered physicians	328 ^{a/}	465 ^{b/}	492 ^{c/}	538 ^{d/}	399 ^{e/}	575 ^{f/}	436 ^{g/}	601 ^{h/}
Fully trained nurses	624	...	964	...	1,521	...
Partially trained nurses	827	...	901	...	758	...
Fully trained midwives	...	124	50	144	78	130	94	142
Partially trained midwives	20	...	31	...	...	...
Technical staff of the health offices	...	-	68	-	139	-	160	-
Laboratory and X-ray personnel	...	-	115	-	125	-	140	-
Pharmacists	9	222	12	287	17	309	21	333
Dentists	...	134	...	167	5	172	5	184
Port health officers	...	-	...	-	20	-	20	-
Welfare workers (female)	125	...	140	270	188	...

a/ Including 110 private practitioners working on a part-time basis for the public services as conventionnés.

b/ Including 110 part-time conventionnés.

c/ Including 161 conventionnés and 62 internes.

d/ Including 161 conventionnés

e/ Including 102 internes.

f/ Including 140 part-time conventionnés.

g/ Including 107 internes.

h/ Including 157 part-time conventionnés.

Public health institutions

	<u>Number of institutions</u>				<u>Number of beds</u>			
	1950	1952	1953	1954	1950	1952	1953	1954
General hospitals	42	39	67	81)	7,355}	10,410}	11,576}	15,400
Cottage hospitals	75	89	66	69)				
Out-patients								
dispensaries	25	33	85	99	-	-	-	-
Dispensaries with								
beds for mild								
cases a/	264	283	287	312	...	...	...	...
Mobile units,	16	23	18	2)	-	-	-	-
including:								
Multiple-purpose								
health units	...	...	13	15	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmological								
units	...	...	5	5	-	-	-	-

a/ Including the infirmaries of the Secteurs de modernisation du paysannat.

<u>Specialized institutions:</u>	<u>in the</u> <u>hospitals</u>		<u>in the</u> <u>dispensaries</u>		<u>Independent</u> <u>institutions</u>	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
Maternity homes and child						
welfare centres	22	23	47	51	2	2
Tuberculosis centres	10	11	13	17	10	12
Dermatological centres	3	3	9	9	3	3
Leper hospitals	-	-	-	-	1	1
Psychiatric centres	1	1	-	-	2	2
Ophthalmological units	8	8	5	5	4	4
Cancer units	-	-	-	-	1	1

The control of tuberculosis and venereal and eye diseases was continued in 1954 through mass campaigns.

Tuberculosis: The fourth BCG vaccination campaign was carried out between 15 November 1953 and 15 April 1954; about 200,000 persons in the rural public health areas which had not been reached by the previous campaigns, and in different urban districts and the schools, were vaccinated.

Venereal diseases: The Government has carried on an active campaign against these diseases, particularly syphilis, since the Protectorate was instituted. An

intensive anti-syphilis campaign was started in 1952, and was continued in 1953 with the aid of a specialized mobile unit. It was possible to widen this campaign with the aid of certain international organizations (WHO and UNICEF), and from April to September 1954 new teams examined 37,000 persons in the suburbs of Casablanca. The average percentage of positive reactions to serological tests varied between 22.6 and 31.9. Later, between October 1954 and April 1955, 220,000 persons were examined, and the diseased treated, in the Agadir region.

Eye diseases: Since 1953, a widespread campaign has been conducted, with continued assistance from WHO and UNICEF, in the Southern Territories (Ouarzazate, Tafilalet, Draa; trachoma and associated conjunctivitis) and in schools (Marrakesh and Casablanca; trachoma). The treatments consist of one-per-cent aureomycin ointment instillations in the eyes, administered twice daily on three consecutive days each month for six months. The treatment is supplemented by health education through films, pamphlets and practical demonstrations to show adults how to administer the ointment. The proper use of the medicaments by families should enable the beneficial results of the campaign to be maintained.

Malaria: The anti-malaria service is continuing its preventive work, especially by taking very strict prophylactic measures against malaria in the rice-fields and in large irrigated areas. There were practically no deaths from malaria in the rice area during 1954.

Medical activities

Treatment:	1953	1954
General consultations	17,003,000	18,724,000
Cases hospitalized	140,000	153,000
Days in hospital	3,091,000	3,488,000
Surgical operations	32,000	43,600
Confinements	18,300	21,400
Prophylactic medicine:		
Small-pox vaccinations	1,212,500	687,900
BCG vaccinations	79,700	214,900
Campaign against eye diseases (ophthalmological consultations in all the services)	2,594,400	2,610,500
Malaria control (consultations given by the anti-malaria teams)	64,000	167,500

Training of medical staff

The Public Health and Hygiene Department is responsible for developing the training of male and female nurses. During the 1953-54 school year, the training establishments and their staff were as follows:

the State School for Nurses and Welfare Workers at Casablanca, with 101 students, including fifty-one scholarship holders (forty five students obtained the State Nursing Certificate in 1954);

seven regional schools for Moslem male nurses, with seventy-one students;

two schools for Moslem male nurses, with twenty-four students;

four schools for Moroccan midwives, with fifty-five students; and

two schools for assistant child welfare workers, with thirty-four students.

EDUCATION

Education is provided free of charge at all levels and for all children, without distinction as to sex, nationality or religion.

When the educational system was first inaugurated, it was necessary to take into account the fact that the children spoke different languages and lived in different areas. Furthermore, the Moroccans, whether Moslem or Jewish, preferred education to be on a religious basis. Morocco therefore possessed schools which were called European but which were in fact open to all children, Moslem schools, where the Koran was taught, and Jewish schools where the elements of the Talmud, besides modern subjects, were taught. However, as the country develops, the school populations are tending to mingle.

There are now Franco-Moroccan primary and secondary schools, fully Moroccan primary and secondary schools for Moslems, and primary schools for Jewish children, who take very readily to instruction in French.

The Director of Education, Rabat, is responsible for the various educational and for certain associated services, including the Youth and Sports Service. The Delegate of the Grand Vizir assists the Director and, is responsible for relations with the central Makhzen. He supervises the teaching of Arabic and of the Koran in all the purely Moroccan modern schools. Traditional education (leading up to Qaraouiyine University, Fez, and Ben Youssef University, Marrakesh) is under the

personal supervision of His Majesty the Sultan. In each region, all the schools are supervised by inspectors (primary education) and school principals (secondary education).

The number of inspectors of Arabic teaching, of whom there were six at the end of 1953, was increased to ten in 1955.

The committees meeting under the Directorate of Education to study educational problems include, in addition to the Educational Delegate of the Grand Vizir, the Delegates of the Grand Vizir attached to the other administrations concerned, and some Moroccan representatives in the State Council (Conseil du Gouvernement).

A Higher Council for Technical Education was established in 1954.

Under the school attendance plan, there should be an annual increase of about 20,000 pupils at purely Moslem Moroccan schools, 1,000 at the Jewish schools and, in the Franco-Moroccan schools, 3,000 in the primary, 800 in the secondary and 1,000 in the technical secondary schools. In 1954, there was an increase of 31,528 (including 21,334 Moslems) in the number of pupils attending public educational establishments. Although this is below the 1953 figure (35,753 pupils), it exceeds the increase expected under the plan.

Expenditure on Education

(in millions of francs)

	1950			1952		1953		1954	
	a	b	c	b	c	b	c		
Central services	77	137	13	171	10	179	-		
Higher education	408	265	513	388	393	358	230		
Technical education	593	499	419	635	520	732	620		
Teachers' training colleges and accommodation, staff	-	-	250	4	515	30	425		
Franco-Moroccan <u>d/</u> secondary education	1,040	1,451	125	1,474	120	1,650	165		
Franco-Moroccan primary education	1,357	1,431	500	1,576	533	1,754	480		
Moroccan Moslem education	2,295	3,693	1,500	4,173	1,600	4,681	1,500		
Moroccan Jewish education	252	338	80	425	80	460	80		
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	736	-		
	6,722	7,814	3,400	8,846	3,771	10,580	3,500		

a/ Total credits.

b/ Ordinary budget.

c/ Investment fund.

d/ It should be remembered that Franco-Moroccan schools take both French and Moroccan pupils.

Structure of the educational system

The Franco-Moroccan primary and secondary school curricula are similar to the French, but are adapted to the country (history and geography of Morocco, Moslem institutions, natural sciences as applied to the country and elementary instruction in vernacular Arabic for non-Moroccan children). In the secondary schools, the number of pupils passing the baccalaureat examination rose from 1,450 in 1953 to 1,534 (including 341 Moslems) in 1954.

An increasing number of Moroccans attend the Franco-Moroccan schools. Accordingly, the school attendance of the purely Moroccan schools (Moslem or Jewish) should not be confused with the total school attendance of Moroccans.

The purely Moslem primary schools provide instruction in Arabic, Moslem history and the Koran, besides French and scientific subjects taught in French.

In the purely Moslem secondary schools, the pupils may prepare for a kind of baccalaureat which is peculiar to Morocco; it is on the same educational level as the French baccalaureat and entitles the holder to the same privileges, but it gives fundamental importance to a knowledge of Arabic and of the country.

Technical education is provided from the primary school level upwards, through courses in elementary agriculture in rural schools and courses in manual crafts in larger centres.

Elementary agricultural training is supplemented by sections for practical work in agriculture, which take pupils of fourteen and over and give a three-year course leading to the certificat d'apprentissage agricole (agricultural apprenticeship certificate). In some colleges (Casablanca, Port Lyautey and Fez) there are agricultural departments which train supervisory staff for Moroccan agriculture and prepare pupils for entrance to the higher agricultural colleges (in particular, Meknes).

Industrial and manual craft training is provided by 130 European, Moslem and Jewish vocational schools, which have a standard curriculum and prepare students for the certificat d'aptitude professionnelle (proficiency certificate). The vocational schools include, inter alia, thirty-one schools for mechanical trades, including watch and clock making, twenty-eight building-trades schools, three schools for trades connected with the sea (fishing and commerce) and two schools training skilled mine workers. At the secondary level, the technical colleges or

the technical departments of lycées and colleges prepare students for the first or second part of the brevet d'enseignement industriel ou commercial (industrial or commercial certificate). There are ten schools of industrial technology for boys and four technical schools for girls, as well as two technical departments for girls in the Moslem colleges at Fez and Rabat. Lastly, the Casablanca school of industry operates as a national trades school, and prepares students for the first and second parts of the technical baccalauréat. Five vocational guidance centres are now in operation and their number will shortly be increased to nine, so that there will be one in each important town.

Higher education (law, letters and science) is provided by the Institut de hautes études marocaines (Institute of Higher Moroccan Studies) Rabat, to which the centre des études juridiques (law school) of Morocco is attached.

In addition to the State educational system, there are private Moslem and European schools (the latter being mainly Catholic), which provide curricula closely similar to those of the State.

These two types of school are supervised by the Directorate of Education, which distributes the grants allocated to private schools.

The private Moslem educational system includes the Koranic msids, where only the Koran is taught, and the Moslem private schools, which largely follow the same syllabuses as the State schools and prepare pupils for the certificat d'études musulmanes (certificate of Moslem studies).

In what are called "modernized" (renovés) msids, religious and non-religious subjects are taught in Arabic, and a few hours' instruction in French is also given every week. These schools prepare their pupils for the certificat d'études primaires arabes (certificate of primary Arabic studies).

For centuries, higher Moslem education has been provided by the Qaraouiyine Mosque at Fez, where the best students qualify for the title of alem (plural oulema), or Doctor of Koranic law. Since 1938, similar instruction has been provided by another university, the Ben Youssef Mosque at Marrakesh.

Schools and classes^{a/}

	1952		1954	
	Schools ^{b/}	Classes	Schools	Classes
Primary schools (total)	1,771	...	-	-
European nursery	...	...	32	-
European primary	...	...	253	1,453
Franco-Moroccan Moslem ^{c/}	...	...	1,321	4,370
Franco-Moroccan Jewish	...	...	13	81
<u>Alliance israélite universelle</u>	...	...	77	607
Technical primary:	-	-	-	-
European technical	...	)	12	54
Franco-Moroccan (Jewish) technical	...	)	3	9
<u>Alliance israélite universelle</u>		d/		
technical	...	)	20	70
Additional courses	...	)	21	75
Secondary	30	...	29	827

a/ As at 10 November.

b/ Including 1,716 public schools (boys' 1,061; girls' 170; mixed 485) and 55 recognized private schools.

c/ To this total should be added 508 classes held from 1 October 1954 to 1 January 1955.

d/ The technical departments at the primary level are included in the primary schools: they comprise 440 classes.

		<u>Pupils</u> ^{a/}			
		1953		1954	
		Moroccan	Non-Moroccan	Moroccan	Non-Moroccan
<u>State schools</u>					
Primary:	Boys	161,847	32,781	178,421	34,797
	Girls	58,095	28,782	66,646	30,574
	Total	219,942	61,563	245,067	65,371
Secondary:	Boys	6,488	6,638	6,999	6,790
	Girls	1,287	6,875	1,502	7,223
	Total	7,775	13,513	8,501	14,013
Vocational:	Boys	4,709	4,091	5,507	4,599
	Girls	4,262	2,259	4,800	2,619
	Total	8,971	6,350	10,307	7,218
For the training of teaching staff:					
	Boys	64	106	103	116
	Girls	-	51	-	49
	Total	64	157	103	165
Higher education:					
	In Morocco (total)	400	1,490	515	1,543
	Outside Morocco (total)	490	1,498	570	1,679
<u>Private schools</u>					
Primary:	Boys	4,439	4,133	13,028	4,427
	Girls	1,270	5,229	8,022	5,491
	Total	5,709	9,362	21,050	9,918
Vocational:	Boys	109	254	68	301
	Girls	224	795	192	741
	Total	333	1,049	260	1,042
Modern traditional		24,700	-	24,700	-
Unmodernized Koranic schools (approximately)		200,000	-	200,000	-

^{a/} As at 10 November.

Teaching Staff (State establishments)^{a/}

	1950		1953		1954	
	Moroccan	Non-Moroccan	Total	Moroccan	Non-Moroccan	Total
Primary	1,758	3,620	5,378	2,961	5,351	8,312
Secondary	49	881	930	74	1,405	1,479
Technical education	11 ^{c/}	255 ^{c/}	266 ^{c/}	115	642	757
Higher education	... ^{d/}	... ^{d/}	... ^{d/}	1	29	30
	1,818	4,756	6,574	3,151 ^{e/}	7,427 ^{f/}	10,578
				4,017 ^{g/}	7,519 ^{h/}	11,536

a/ As at 10 November.

b/ Including the technical teaching personnel.

c/ Secondary level.

d/ Figure included under "secondary".

e/ Including 125 women.

f/ Including 4,158 women.

g/ Including 401 women.

h/ Including 4,289 women.

Adult and basic education

In the Moslem primary school inspection areas, courses for adults are held (300 as at 1 October 1954). These evening courses for men give basic general instruction and teach the shopkeepers, craftsmen and workmen who attend them how to manage their businesses better and look after their interests more effectively.

Courses for women are held in the afternoons (sewing, domestic science, hygiene and child care).

There are, in addition, basic education campaigns which aim at the rapid teaching in illiterate communities of knowledge which can be immediately applied in the family and in working and social life. Films with commentaries in vernacular Arabic and in Berber are shown in rural areas.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

The aim of the Youth and Sports Service, which is attached to the Directorate of Education, is to supplement the educational activities of the schools. It acts in co-operation with various advisory bodies, such as the Youth Council, the Sports Council, the High Commission for Abandoned Children, etc. Two centres, the Bellevue Sports Centre, Rabat, and the Oaks Educational Centre (Centre educatif des chenes) near Rabat, provide courses of varying length at which young men and women who wish to become teachers in schools of physical education (Ecoles de sport) or leaders of youth movements and holiday camps are trained (in 1954, 13,242 young Moroccans, 5,126 of whom were Moslems and 3,694 Jews, attended thirteen camps).

The Abandoned and Delinquent Children's Section of the Youth Service deals not only with abandoned and maladjusted children, but also with the rehabilitation of young offenders and pre-delinquents. The Youth Service has established a series of reception and rehabilitation centres and, in the large towns, youth hostels for boys and educational centres for girls. In rural areas, the Rural Section does similar social welfare and educational work and organizes rural educational centres and hostels.

Many youth movements receive assistance from the Youth and Sports Service, including both non-religious associations and movements run by religious groups (Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Moslem). A purely Moroccan Moslem scout movement is being developed.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

The education department supervises the Protectorate's General Library and eleven municipal public libraries. In addition, a travelling library called the "Bibliobus" distributes books in outlying centres.

Roman remains are exhibited at the museums of Rabat and Volubilis. There is also a museum of Moroccan ethnography at Rabat.

Scientific research is conducted by a Franco-Moroccan committee of scientific research, which works in close co-operation with the National Scientific Research Centres. The Sherecefian Scientific Institute at Rabat includes a research centre and a centre for higher scientific studies. The Institute's museum contains zoological, entomological, cryptogramic, oceanographic and paleontological departments.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There are four Arabic-language newspapers, including two dailies (circulation 6,500 and 10,000), one weekly (3,500) and one monthly (5,000). There are six French-language dailies, with circulations ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 (Vigie Marocaine). In addition, there are numerous French-language periodicals, including fourteen scientific, fifteen trade-union and forty-one industrial and trade publications. Cinemas number 152, and ten mobile units are also in operation. In addition, the public health service possesses a mobile unit. There are 305 projectors for stills, 120 being used by the educational authorities for educational purposes only.

Radio Morocco has six stations, broadcasting on six different wave-lengths. The broadcasting services possess six studios, five reporting vans, and a number of recording units and fixed sound-recording equipment for use in concert halls, places of worship, etc.

Two broadcasting networks transmit programmes for a total of 165.45 hours per week, comprising 80 hours in Arabic, 75.45 hours in French, 5 hours in Spanish and 5 hours in English. Apart from a large number of cultural programmes (theatrical, musical, etc.), the programmes include, in particular, fourteen daily news bulletins in Arabic and eight in French.

The number of wireless receiving sets declared at 31 December 1954 was 276,356, of which 152,695 belonged to Moroccans. Television, which was organized in Morocco in February 1954 with a transmitter at Casablanca and a relay station at Rabat for that region and that of Port-Lyautey, transmits for twenty hours a week.

TUNISIA

Information for the year ending 31 December 1954 on Tunisia was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of France on 10 February 1956. The following is a summary of the information under the headings of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e.

AREA

125,180 square kilometres.

POPULATION

The bulk of the population are Berbers and elements such as Phoenicians, Romans, Jews, Arabs and Turks who have been assimilated in the course of the centuries. Almost the entire population is Moslem and Arabic-speaking (2,832,978 Moslem Tunisians out of a total population of 3,230,952 at the last census in 1946).

Since that date the total population has been estimated at 3.5 million, 3.6 million and 3,630,000 for 1951, 1952 and 1953 respectively.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Agriculture is still the main economic activity. In the national income, it is considerably more important than mining. Thus, the total value of grain and olive oil production averaged 35,000 million francs between 1950 and 1954, whereas the annual average value of minerals produced for export during the same period was estimated at 13,500 million.^{1/}

The economy has been relatively stable in recent years. As the following table shows the general production index numbers for 1954 were more or less the same as the average figures for 1949 to 1953, with the exception of the index of mining production, which rose.

^{1/} Tunisia: Bulletin economique et social, No. 105, October 1955, p. 73.

General production indexes
(1935-1939 = 100)

	Average for the years		Year
	1935/39	1949/53	1954
Agricultural production			
Agricultural production	100	124	125
Mining production	100	107	117
Total	100	121	124

The general level of agricultural production during the period of the first Modernization Plan (1949-1953) was over 24 per cent higher than the prewar level.

The importance of mining to the country's economy is indicated by the fact that in 1954, the number of wage-earners working in the mines was 12,731 of whom 7,283 were employed in the extraction of phosphates; the total wage bill was 3,200 million francs; and minerals, including lead and its alloys, accounted for 31 per cent of total exports in terms of value.

Consumption of electric power is 69 per cent above the prewar level, and in 1954 production in almost all sectors of industry was higher than in the previous year. New construction by the building industry, for example, amounted to 500,000 square metres in 1954 as against 450,000 in 1953, and the value of Government-subsidized housing construction totalled to 10,000 million francs as against 8,200 million in 1953 and 7,000 million in 1952.

The volume of foreign trade increased in 1954, and the trade deficit was reduced: the value of exports in 1949 was only 64 per cent of the value of imports; in 1952 this percentage was 62 per cent, in 1953, 65 per cent and in 1954, 75 per cent.

The two factors which tend to perpetuate this imbalance are the wide variations in the size of harvests, which result in considerable fluctuations in exports, and the fact that the value of exports, ton for ton, is only one-sixth of the value of imports.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Ministry of Agriculture comprises two main departments, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Land Affairs.

The Department of Agriculture is composed of five services dealing with agricultural production, crop protection, livestock production, training and research, rural engineering and forestry.

The programme of the Agricultural Production Service includes measures to ensure the rational use of water in areas with low rainfall (building dams, sinking wells etc.), crop planning, bearing in mind local needs and markets, the rehabilitation of vineyards and crop protection, in particular through anti-locust campaigns.

The Livestock Production Service advises and assists producers in the following fields: preservation of existing strains, improvement through the purchase and raising of stud animals, and inducements to stock-raisers.

The Rural Engineering Service is responsible for supplying equipment to farmers employing modern agricultural methods and improving traditional agricultural methods.

Various bodies are attached to these Services including the Tunisian branch of the National Inter-Professional Cereals Office, which is responsible for planning, guiding and supervising cereal production and trade, with particular reference to the fixing of prices; the Tunis Colonial School of Agriculture; the Sidi-Tabet and Ebba-Ksour Livestock Institute and the Tunisian Botanical and Agronomical Service.

A total of 1,130 million francs was appropriated for the operation of these services in 1954-55 as against 926 million in 1953-54, and 855 million in 1952-53.

Principal agricultural products

	<u>Area</u>				<u>Production</u>			
	(In thousands of hectares)				(In thousands of metric tons)			
	1948	1952	1953	1954	1948	1952	1953	1954 <u>a/</u>
Hard wheat	710	952	873	1,153	151	467	380	421
Soft wheat	168	204	184	205	101	220	200	185
Barley	538	740	577	882	100	340	180	170
Beans and field- beans	42.0		55	68	13.6	43	43	45
Potatoes	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	25.0	16	19	18
Vines	27.2	35.7	40.3	41.1	...	6.7 ^{b/}	10.5 ^{b/}	12 ^{b/}
Wine	-	-	-	-		72.6 ^{c/}	66.1 ^{c/}	105.4 ^{c/}
Olive trees	17.5 ^{d/}	19.3 ^{d/}	19.6 ^{d/}	19.5 ^{d/}	26.1	35.0	80	59
Date trees	2.7 ^{d/}	2.5 ^{d/}	1.7 ^{d/}	1.8 ^{d/}	38.0	34.0	24	34
Orange trees	...	...	...	...	14.0	26.0	37.5	30.0
Fig trees	...	...	...	...	15.0	...	15.0	11.0
Flax	15.0		1.1	1.5	5.3		0.6	0.8
Tobacco	.09		1.7	1.3	1.2		2.1	1.3

- a/ Provisional figures.
b/ Table wine.
c/ In thousands of hectolitres.
d/ In millions of producing tress.

Land utilization and tenure

Nine million hectares, or 72 per cent, of the Territory consists of cultivated and non-cultivated fertile land, and 3.5 million hectares, or 28 per cent, of unproductive land.

Distribution of productive land

	1952		1953		1954	
	(thousands of hectares)	%	(thousands of hectares)	%	(thousands of hectares)	%
Arable land	3,050	33.9	3,080	34.2	3,400	37.8
Natural meadow land and pastures	100	1.1	100	1.1	105	1.2
Orchards, vineyards, etc.	830	9.2	834	9.3	865	9.6
Woods and forests	900	10.0	900	10.0	900	10.0
Grazing land, etc.	4,120	45.8	4,086	45.4	3,730	41.4

Soil conservation and rehabilitation measures were intensified during 1953 and 1954 under the second four-year equipment plan for the development of agriculture. The plan calls for the extension of conservation measures to 76,000 hectares of land in 1956. After 1956 the target is 30,000 hectares a year. By the end of the 1954-55 financial year, 33,000 hectares had been treated. The work is carried out by associations of owners and by individuals under the supervision of the Higher Committee for Soil Conservation and Restoration and its regional bodies, the local caid's committees. It is financed by grants, loans and advances from the State. So far a total of 85 million francs in loans and 190 million in advances has been granted for the implementation of 500 projects.

With regard to land tenure, a distinction is made between land subject to French law and land subject to Koranic law. Land in the first category is registered in the land register under the Land Act of 1885 and can therefore be transferred easily; land in the second category is not registered.

Livestock

The 1954 census indicates that the livestock population has increased to approximately the pre-war levels.

Any further substantial increase would cause an imbalance between the average supply of fodder available in Tunisia and requirements.

Livestock statistics

	1948	1952	1953	1954
	(thousands of head)			
Cattle	340	401	514	482
Sheep	1,588	3,420	3,049	3,263
Goats	1,058	2,242	1,713	1,853
Pigs	42	16	32	14
Camels	171	234	216	202
Horses	(	80	82	79
Mules	(226	53	56	49
Asses	(	168	160	160

Livestock products
(annual average)

	1952	1953	1954
Meat		(tons)	
Cattle	6,500 <u>a/</u> 8,000	9,000 <u>a/</u> 10,000	12,000 <u>a/</u> 13,000
Sheep	6,000 <u>a/</u> 8,000	9,000 <u>a/</u> 10,000 <u>a/</u>	11,000 <u>a/</u> 12,000
Goats	2,000 <u>a/</u> 4,000	3,500 <u>a/</u> 4,000	4,000
Pigs	800 <u>a/</u> 1,200	1,500	1,000
Horses and camels	...	...	2,000
Butter	...	1,150	1,150
Cheese	...	810	700 to 800
Wool	...	4,000 <u>a/</u>	4,000 <u>b/</u>
Hides		2,092	2,000 <u>c/</u>
	(in millions of litres)		
Cow's milk	...	70	100
Ewe's milk	...	60	60
Goat's milk	...	30	30

a/ Greasy.
b/ Quota.
c/ For export.

The Animal Production Service, with the assistance of the Higher Livestock Council, the Agricultural Research and Information Office and the Committee for the promotion of sheep-raising, draws up plans primarily designed to satisfy the increasing domestic consumer demands, to conserve and improve livestock and the quality of livestock products and to organize sales abroad. Particular emphasis is placed on the control of animal pests and diseases, and the improvement of pastures and water supply.

Assistance for agricultural production

The Tunisian Provident Societies, which are established in the largest centres, with a central fund at Tunis managed directly by the Government, and membership in which is compulsory for all fellahin on the tax rolls, grant loans only to Tunisian farmers. A total of 7,750 million francs was made available in loans for the seven crop years 1947-48 to 1953-54, and it is anticipated that loans totalling 332 million will be made for the 1954-55 crop year. During the same period, 165,655 tons of seed and fertilizers were distributed and 33,605 tons are to be distributed during the 1954-55 crop year.

Other agricultural credit agencies include the Land Bank, also managed by the Government, which makes short-term and long-term mortgage loans to Tunisian farmers, and the mutual agricultural credit banks which are co-operative bodies and grant loans only to their members, both French and Tunisian.

In addition to the credit extended by these bodies, the Government has organized schemes under which special loans are made to certain branches of agriculture and to certain particularly deserving categories of farmers. There is also a mutual finance fund for the assistance of agricultural co-operatives.

The Agricultural Research and Information Office centralizes co-ordinates and finances research under the supervision of the Agricultural Training, Research and Co-operation Service. Research with a view to the improvement of grain and legume production is carried on by the Botanical and Agronomical Service in the laboratories of the Colonial Agricultural School, a school of higher education similar to the National Schools of Agriculture in France. There is also a practical school open only to Tunisians between 13 and 17 years of age and organized along the same lines as practical schools in France.

Agricultural development

Agriculture is given high priority in the four-year modernization plans financed by France. The measures taken to improve crop yields and to enable Tunisia to regain its position as an exporter of hard wheat and to satisfy domestic soft wheat requirements include the extension of mechanized cultivation (the tractor force was increased from 120,000 to 200,000 horsepower), the

improvement of methods cultivation, the selection of seed, the improvement of yields through the rehabilitation of land under the second plan, and the expansion of the cultivable area through the improvement of the legal status of collective lands. In the north the results are encouraging.

In the centre and south development has been hampered by many difficulties, including the system of land tenure, the shortage of water and the problem of enlisting the support of the rural population. A new enactment relating to the discharge of encumbrances affecting land in the decree of 11 June 1954, under which Tunisians holding a beneficial interest in disencumbered habous and collective land may qualify for funds for the development of the land in question. The co-operative groups set up under the Tunisian provident societies actively assist the peasants and the Rural Engineering Service in their efforts to solve the problems of water supply and reafforestation. Since 1946 the Government has been carrying out agricultural reform measures, including, in particular the development of the Medjerdah valley, responsibility for which has been vested since 1953 in an independent body under a commissioner assisted by a managing board and an advisory committee on which French and Tunisian farmers and persons with grazing rights have equal representation. Government expenditure on the construction of capital works, dams and canals, and on land clearing, drainage, irrigation, research, and soil conservation and rehabilitation amounted to 755 million francs in 1954-55, and expenditure in 1955-56 will amount to 1,100 million. The Government also manages the Enfida Office, which was organized on the same basis in 1954 and which is to divide 30,000 hectares of land into small holdings for the settlement of farmers. A total of 350 million francs is available under the second four-year plan for the equipment and development of the holdings allocated to small fellahin and agricultural workers in this way.

Some interesting trials were conducted in 1954 with a view to the introduction of new crops when ten hectares in the Medjerdah valley were placed under rice. In 1955 a much larger area is to be used for trials.

FORESTRY

The Forestry Service is responsible for the exploitation, cultivation and supervision of forest land. A forestry research station was planned for 1955.

The programme includes measures designed: (1) to put an end to the damage caused by forest clearing, illegal felling, fires, and grazing; (2) to supply the population with forestry products, such as cork, timber and firewood; (3) to carry out reafforestation work to meet current and future needs.

Steps have also been taken to speed up the work of registering State forests, to extend protective belts and to restore impoverished soil in mountain areas. As a result, the area of the State forests was increased to 355,000 hectares at the end of the 1954 financial year and the second four-year plan provides for the protection of 50,000 hectares of forests, the reafforestation of 4,000 hectares of dunes and 8,000 hectares of mountain slopes and the restoration of 4,000 hectares of impoverished soil. In 1954 approximately 150 kilometres of mountain roads, forest tracks and paths were opened and others enlarged. Two thousand hectares were replanted with 4 million saplings and 3,000 hectares of impoverished mountain land were restored.

Forestry statistics

	1949	1952	1953	1954
	(in thousands of hectares)			
Total area of registered forests	31.2	54.5	100	131.6
State lands under the Forestry System	980	844	844	854

Forestry products

	1949	1952	1953	1954
Cork - amount collected (in thousands of quintals)	32.7	63.3	66.3	76.6
Timber (in thousands of cubic metres)	3.0	2.5	3.3	0.2 <u>a/</u>
Firewood (in thousands of cubic metres)	35.3	25.6	34.7	41.8
Pit props (in thousands of linear metres)	71.7	50.2	89.5	68.7

a/ Plus 28,976 linear metres of resinous sawn timber.

FISHERIES

The heavily indented coast is 1,300 kilometres in length and is populated by a variety of fauna. In-shore fishing-boats account for about 30 per cent of the total catch. The population also engages in deep sea trawling, torchlight-fishing for blue-fish, net-fishing for tuna in the three tuna boats operating in 1953, and fishing for sponges and shell-fish. In 1953 there were 11,152 fishermen of whom 6,900 were engaged in in-shore fishing.

Fisheries products

	Catch (in tons)			Value (in millions of francs)		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Fish	13,003	11,365	13,348	1,039	1,071	1,162
Shellfish	35.0	31.6	32.5	14.6	13.4	15.6
Sponges	97.31	31.1	180.1	142.6	148.3	202.3
Total value				1,196	1,233	1,380

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

Principal mineral products

	1948	1952 (in thousands of tons)	1953	1954
Phosphates	1,775	2,265	1,719	1,823
Iron ore	696	977	1,057	950
Lead ore	26	37	38	42
Zinc ore	5	7	7	9
Iron-lead ore		2	3	3
Sea salt	98	94	139	165
Hyperphosphates	147	102	73	78
Superphosphates	...	...	52	100
Soft lead	...	26	27	27

The capital of the Oil Research and Extraction Company in Tunisia, in which the Tunisian Government's participation is approximately 30 per cent, was increased to 9,350 million francs in 1954. The Company is continuing drilling operations and aerial surveys. Although the Oil Company of Tunisia is pursuing its drilling operations, the North African Oil Company has discontinued its prospecting work owing to the disappointing results of its exploratory drilling.

The prospecting for coal deposits which has been conducted since August 1954 with the aid of a grant from the Government and the African Industrial Office, has not been conclusive.

POWER

Electric power is produced and distributed by seven private concessionary companies. Since the end of 1953 a semi-public company has been responsible for the construction and operation of hydroelectric plants to supply the town of Tunis with electric power.

The Electricity Service, attached to the Mining, Industrial and Power Services, draws up programmes and supervises their implementation and operation. A major share of the cost of transmission and distribution networks is borne by the State.

<u>Output of electric power</u>					
	Units	1948	1952	1953	1954
Installed capacity on 31 December	kW	48,772	66,675	66,675	83,835
Output at generating stations	1,000 kWh	120,868	162,889	180,161	203,520
Number of consumers	...	139,088	145,346	152,741	
Power delivered for consumption	1,000 kWh	106,398	139,487	162,363	183,323
Number of plants					
Thermal		1	...	1	1
Diesel		7	...	8	8
Hydroelectric <u>a/</u>		-	-	-	-

a/ When the three proposed hydroelectric stations begin operation installed capacity will be increased by 32,500 kW and annual output by 85 million kWh.

Since July 1954 a certain amount of natural gas from the Cap Bon deposit has been used in the town of Tunis. With that exception, all other types of fuel, including fuel oil, which is tending to replace coal, have to be imported. About 9 million kWh of electric power required for the operation of the mines in Western Tunisia are imported annually from Algeria.

	<u>Use of fuel</u>			
	1948	1952 (in thousands of tons)	1953	1954
Coal				
Imports	231	176	87	77
Motor spirit				
Imports	...	70	80	88
Consumption	...	73	76	81
Kerosene				
Imports	...	36	34	35
Consumption	...	32	36	35
Gas-oil				
Imports	...	78	82	103
Consumption	...	77	85	95
Fuel-oil				
Imports	...	112	134	169
Consumption	...	101	152	174

The objectives of the development programmes are to increase installed capacity, ensure the electrification of remote centres in the South, extend power lines and expand distribution networks. Between 1952 and 1954 the capacity of a number of plants was increased and diesel stations were constructed in the south to provide electricity for isolated centres.

The construction of high tension transmission lines is intended to permit the interconnexion of electricity generating and distribution facilities in the North African territories.

INDUSTRY

Industries processing agricultural products, semolina mills, oil factories, canneries and cheese factories play a highly important part in satisfying local needs and providing exports.

A great many other industries help to satisfy local requirements in thread, cloth and clothing, metal, paper and cardboard packing materials, glass, household articles, metal articles, mechanical repairs and maintenance, chemical products and building materials.

Industrial production
(in tons)

	1952	1953	1954
Preserved vegetables	{2,400	{3,700	2,004
Preserved fruits			1,518
Preserved fish	...	4,800	5,551
Foundries	950	1,400	1,775
Engineering	...	...	39,796
Textile industries	...	...	69,710
Paper and cardboard industry	...	2,705	4,024
Leather industry	...	...	300,000 square feet
Footwear industry			754,000 pairs
Oil factories			
Oil	...	12,000	16,302
Soap	...	...	5,977

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

On 1 January 1954 the total length of the road system was 14,714 kilometres, of which 9,098 kilometres were surfaced as against 13,625 kilometres and 8,704 kilometres respectively in 1948.

The existing road system is being maintained at considerable cost. The development programmes provide for the modernization of certain roads carrying a large volume of traffic and the completion of the main highways which have already been begun.

In 1954, the road transport services carried 124 million passenger-kilometres and 7 million kilometre-tons; the corresponding figures for 1953 were 107 million and 5 million, and for 1952, 96 million and 4 million.

There were 53,877 declared motor vehicles in 1954, 49,095 in 1953 and 44,158 in 1952.

Rail transport

	1952	1953	1954
Length of network (in km)	2,008	2,022	2,022
Number of passenger-kilometres (in millions)	373	383	413
Number of kilometre-tons (in millions)	806	751	879

Air transport

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Number of aircraft arrivals and departures	6,972	4,623	4,109	4,045
Number of passengers (arrivals, departures and in transit)	83,613	97,170	103,716	122,301
Tonnage of cargo and mail (arrival and departure) (in tons)	3,800	1,690	1,591	1,825

Sea-borne shipping

Movement of ships: Tunis-La Goulette, Bizerta, Susa and Sfax

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Number of ships (entered and cleared)	2,041 ^{a/}	6,080	5,960	6,172
Net tonnage (in thousands of tons)	3,034 ^{a/}	8,622	8,565	9,476
Freight (in thousands of tons)				
Unloaded	1,029	998	883	956
Loaded	3,116	3,517	3,322	3,730
Passengers (in thousands)				
Arrivals	(79	63	62	95
Departures		67	61	77

a/ Incoming only.

Communications

Postal service

	1949	1952	1953	1954
Number of postal, telegraphic and telephonic establishments (exchanges, collection offices, post offices etc.)	231	251	265	260
Number of telephone networks	154	233	236	245
Revenue (in millions of francs) ...		1,527	1,761	1,922

PUBLIC FINANCE

The ordinary budget covers operating expenditures and provides for the corresponding revenue, tax revenue, and income from State undertakings and State lands.

The extraordinary budget covers capital expenditure for new projects and investment purposes and provides for the necessary revenue, such as loans, contributions from from the metropolitan country, etc.

In 1954, for the third consecutive year, it was impossible to balance the ordinary budget owing to the increase in Government expenditure, particularly in the social and cultural fields. The budget deficits in each case were covered by extraordinary grants from the French Government.

	<u>Ordinary budget</u>			
	1948/49	1952/53	1953/54 (estimates)	1954/55
	(in millions of francs)			
Total revenue	17,491	33,574	36,700	39,475
Total expenditure	14,980	36,926	39,159	41,975
Expenditure:				
public health	783	2,594	2,965	3,414
education	1,339	6,131	6,693	7,474

	<u>Extraordinary budget</u>		
	(Development budget)		
	1952/53	1953/54 (estimates)	1954/55
	(in millions of francs)		
Total expenditure	14,670	14,980	13,549
Expenditure on health	500	500	250
Expenditure on education	1,100	1,200	1,200

Financial assistance from the metropolitan country

Development expenditure for the financial years 1953-54 and 1954-55 for the implementation of the second four-year plan was financed as follows:

	1953/54	1954/55
	(in millions of francs)	
Modernization and equipment fund	11,880	10,500
Grant from the metropolitan country for the repair of war damages	2,500	2,000
Contribution from the ordinary budget	600	600

Total expenditure for the implementation of the first modernization and equipment plan and for the period 1947-48 to 1952-53 totalled 117,800 million francs. This expenditure was financed by metropolitan funds (102,300 million), Tunisian funds (11,500 million) and foreign funds (4,000 million).

System of taxation

Taxes are imposed by a Decree of the Bey in consultation with the Grand Council.

Direct taxes are divided into land taxes, personal taxes (taxes on wages and salaries, licences, taxes on income from real estate) and personal State dues.

Indirect taxes are imposed on trading, the consumption of certain products and certain instruments and transactions. All members of the population are subject to taxation under the same conditions.

BANKING AND CREDIT

The Bank of Algeria and Tunisia is the bank of issue. Money in circulation on 31 January 1955 amounted to 26,377 million francs. The discount rate ranged from 3 to 5.75 per cent at the end of 1954, 3.5 to 6 per cent in 1953 and 3.5 to 6.5 per cent in 1951.

Banking and private credit operations are not regulated. There are thirteen private credit institutions, most of which engage in deposit banking operations; certain banks, however, specialize in mortgage loans to farmers and property owners.

The Government plays a direct part in the provision of credit through the Credit foncier, the Caisse centrale de crédit artisanal et maritime and the Tunisian Provident Societies. In order to ensure the availability of low-cost

credit, the Government has also encouraged the establishment of five semi-public credit institutions, each of which serves a particular sector of the economy: the Banque populaire française for small-scale European traders and industrialists, the Banque tunisienne populaire for Arab merchants, the Credit hotelier, the Caisse mutuelle de credit immobilier, which finances low-cost housing companies, and the Caisse mutuelle de credit agricole.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Special trade

	Quantity (in thousands of tons)				Value (in millions of francs)			
	1948	1952	1953	1954	1948	1952	1953	1954
Imports	...	900	827	831	34,193	64,879	60,121	59,268
Exports	...	3,543	3,307	3,764	12,690	40,180	39,103	44,477

Main imports

	Value (in millions of francs)		
	1952	1953	1954
Power	4,983	4,488	4,355
Raw materials and semi-finished goods	14,725	12,114	12,570
Equipment	10,377	9,742	8,527
Consumer goods	34,794	33,177	33,816

Main exports

	Quantity (in thousands of tons)				Value (in millions of francs)			
	1949	1952	1953	1954	1949	1952	1953	1954
Phosphates	1,889	1,940	1,587	1,948	4,025	6,044	4,938	5,792
Alfa	143	90	66	70	1,435	3,486	934	899
Grains and flours	293	219	333	268	6,053	8,443	14,003	10,767
Iron ore	748	953	1,036	906	1,236	3,521	4,485	3,378
Olive oil	20	19	11	45	3,352	3,648	2,224	7,568
Lead and alloys	20	26	27	26	2,177	3,452	2,674	2,718

Direction of trade
(as a percentage of total value)

<u>Origin of imports</u>	1949	1952	1953	1954
Franc area	80	79	80	80
Sterling area	6	3	4	3
Dollar area	7	6	5	4
Other currencies	7	12	11	13
 <u>Destination of exports</u>				
Franc area	52	52	68	68
Sterling area	20	20	13	10
Dollar area	4	3	1	2
Other currencies	24	25	18	20

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

In accordance with the 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 or nationality. Wage regulations apply equally to all. Private employment is open to everyone on the same terms. General education and vocational training are offered to all.

The personal status of Moslem and Jewish Tunisian women is still governed by Moslem and Rabbinical law respectively. Tunisian women are not entitled to vote or to be elected. There is no legislation preventing them from assuming public office.

Labour and employment conditions

There has been labour inspection since 1910, and since 1944 an agricultural labour inspection service has been responsible for seeing that the labour regulations are applied in agriculture. Social problems are dealt with by the Labour Department of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. A Higher Committee for Employment was established in 1954. It co-ordinates the work of the various departments concerned with employment problems and conducts research into appropriate methods of stabilizing the labour market.

The Government is pursuing a policy designed to increase the purchasing power of the workers and combating unemployment. Thus in 1953 it instituted a construction programme involving an expenditure of 1,000 million francs distributed over the four years of the Modernization and Equipment Plan. This programme supplements the general measures taken earlier to promote the employment of surplus manual workers on "relief" works, to induce workers to engage in handicrafts and agriculture and to develop vocational training.

Main occupations
(1946 census)

	Europeans		Tunisian Moslems	Tunisian Jews
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	9,496	281	444,661	115
Commerce	8,448	2,087	37,972	6,594
Industry	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 1951 and 1953, the Labour and Employment Service took a census of industrial and commercial establishments with staffs of fifty and over. It is estimated that over one-third of the workers are employed in these establishments.

Labour employed in industrial and commercial establishments

	1951		1953	
Activity	No. of establishments	No. of workers	No. of establishments	No. of workers
Fishing and forestry, agriculture	6	1,888	6	1,284
Water, gas, electricity	5	1,465	5	1,630
Mining and prospecting for oil	37	15,311	36	14,901
Metal and engineering industry	12	1,505	12	1,607
Building materials, glass, public works	74	18,152	74	14,434
Miscellaneous industries	58	6,854	56	6,115
Transport and handling	18	12,215	18	11,192
Commerce, banking, business administration and management	44	5,609	44	5,740
Total	254	62,999	251 <u>a/</u>	56,903 <u>a/</u>

a/ Not including 60 establishments employing 5,606 workers who were covered by the 1953 but not by the 1951 census.

The table reveals a general reduction in staffs by about 10 per cent, a trend which was further accentuated at the beginning of 1954.^{1/}

The statistics for the employment of foreign workers, which has been subject to regulation since 1930 in order to protect the labour market, show a balance of fifty-eight immigrant workers in 1952. Most of the 370 immigrants working under contract of employment were seasonal workers in the fishing industry, who leave the country at the end of the fishing season, and technicians engaged in oil prospecting.

The figures show that local labour, supplemented by a small number of Algerian or Libyan frontier workers and technicians from France, is sufficient to meet present economic requirements.

Employment conditions

Since 1950, the legislation relating to health and safety in industry has been codified. It provides, inter alia, for the more effective prevention of industrial accidents, and for the more extensive protection of women and young workers. A safety commission consisting of officials, physicians and representatives of occupational groups is responsible for advising the Administration on this subject and works in collaboration with the Labour Inspectorate to improve the material conditions of labour. The French legislation on compensation for industrial accidents is applicable in Tunisia, and since 1952 all employers subject to the regulations have been required to contribute to an insurance scheme to cover industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

The eight-hour working day has been in force since 1932, and the forty-hour week has been compulsory since 1938.

The legal provisions protecting wages are similar to those in force in metropolitan France. There is a general wage regulation scheme under which minimum wages are established for each occupational category by tripartite committees and rendered compulsory by order.

In agriculture, wages and labour conditions are freely negotiated between the parties, subject to an inter-occupational minimum wage.

^{1/} Tunisia, Bulletin economique et social, No. 93, October 1954, p. 58.

There was a general rise in wages in 1951, and in 1954 a uniform temporary allowance was added to the increased minimum wages.

Every worker is entitled to an annual paid holiday of at least twelve working days. In all industrial and commercial establishments and in the liberal professions, commercial companies, trade unions and associations, wage-earners receive family allowances from benefit funds financed by the employers' contributions.

In 1953, the general regulations governing the employment of workers and employees by the communities and public services were completely redrafted and embody completely new provisions, particularly in the matter of paid annual vacations and paid leave of absence in the event of sickness or maternity.

Minimum statutory wages

	1 September 1948 (in francs per hour)	15 March 1954
Ordinary labourers	31.9 - 39.3	51.7 - 66
Skilled labourers	42.7 - 54.9	68.3 - 82.8
Workers	62.7 - 67.9	94.6 - 102.3
Skilled workers	82.2 (per month)	124 (per month)
Sales staff	10,525 to 11,200	15,135 to 16,870
Bookkeepers	15,210 to 15,360	21,875 to 23,140

Occupational organizations

The exercise of trade union rights is regulated, on the basis of the legislation in force in metropolitan France, by a decree of the Bey dated 16 November 1932. Trade Union rights are enjoyed by workers of all nationalities. Only the leaders of each group must be either French or Tunisian. The trade union organizations are consulted on all social measures, and are represented on the Labour Committee, the commissions concerned with the review of wages, occupational classification, social surveys and services operated under concession, the Prices Committee, etc.

Almost all workers in commerce, industry and the public services as well as a large number of agricultural workers now belong to trade unions of their choice.

Generally speaking, these trade unions are organized in local or regional unions and into occupational federations, which in turn are combined at the territorial level into four organizations of workers:

1. The Union générale tunisienne du travail (UGTT), almost all the members of which are Tunisians and which is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU);
2. The Union syndicale des travailleurs de Tunisie (USTT), affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions;
3. The Union des syndicats confédérés de Tunisie (USCT-FO), affiliated to the CGT-FO in metropolitan France;
4. The Union tunisienne des syndicats chrétiens (UTSC), which is a branch of the Confédération générale des travailleurs chrétiens (CGTC) in metropolitan France.

In addition, there are four inter-professional employers' organizations.

Labour disputes

Individual labour disputes between French nationals or between French nationals and Tunisians are settled by the French joint labour councils, in which employers and workers have equal representation. The Tunisian joint labour councils, which have been in operation since October 1952, deal only with disputes between Tunisians. They sit under the chairmanship of a Tunisian magistrate and in other ways are organized like the French councils.

Collective labour disputes are settled under the collective agreements regulations, which are based on the corresponding legislation in metropolitan France adapted to local conditions.

Vocational training

Demographic development makes it necessary to increase and guide production, and problems of vocational training and guidance have to deal with that necessity in mind. The Inter-Professional Vocational Training Committee, established in 1949, is making a detailed study of the future needs for skilled workers in each branch of the economy.

The establishment of occupational advisory commissions and a committee to study and co-ordinate action on all matters affecting the training of young people and adults is contemplated. These new bodies will supplement the vocational guidance provided at the institutions of technical education, the industrial schools and the apprenticeship centres.

Skilled workers and foremen for horticulture, arboriculture and irrigated farming are trained at the Sidi-Tabet centre, which was established in 1954 under a decentralization programme providing among other things for the institution of mobile agricultural training centres.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1954, there were seventy-two agricultural co-operatives and twenty-seven handicraft co-operatives with total memberships of 8,371 and 5,040 respectively. Operating under the auspices of the Tunisian provident societies are seventy-three co-operative groups (thirty-one engaged in mechanized agriculture, thirty-eight in the cultivation of shrubs and four in land clearing operations) with a total of 176 tractors and a membership of 8,406. With its forty-nine branches and 2,750 members, the Mutual Agricultural Credit Fund has become one of the greatest credit co-operative institutions in Tunisia and has a portfolio of 8,500 million francs.

There are two banks organized on co-operative lines, one for French traders and the other for Tunisian traders. Two mutual agricultural insurance societies provide insurance for their 3,617 members on a co-operative basis. In 1954 the value of the property insured was almost 34,000 million francs.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The figures in the following table were obtained by a survey of standards of living by social and ethnic groups conducted at Tunis and Susa and in the Kef region in 1951. Only expenditure on food was considered:

Percentage of family income spent on food

Tunis

		Under 60 per cent	Between 60 and 90 per cent	Over 90 ^{a/} per cent	Total
Europeans	(French	30.0	42.5	37.5	100
	(Italian	18.0	36.0	46.0	100
Tunisians	(Moslems	7.5	36.3	56.0	100
	(Jews	41.0	18.0	41.0	100
Other North Africans		0	43.0	57.0	100

a/ Mostly persons receiving assistance.

This survey largely confirmed the findings of a recent study of nutrition in Tunisia showing that the average per capita intake of calories is about 3,000.

The following approximate figures are calculated on the basis of the production and foreign trade statistics:

Per capital consumption of various commodities

	1939-48	1949-54
Sugar (kg)	8.6	14.4
Tea (grammes)	389	720
Coffee beans (grammes)	616	578
Potatoes (kg) <u>a/</u>	6.9	10.3
Tobacco (grammes)	753 <u>b/</u>	700 <u>c/</u>
Olive oil (kg)	9.0 <u>b/</u>	9.0 <u>c/</u>

a/ Not including household consumption.

b/ During the period 1937 to 1946.

c/ During the period 1947 to 1954.

Retail price index^{a/}

(Tunis)

(1938 = 100)

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Foodstuffs	...	2,769	2,840	2,872
Miscellaneous (light, heat, soap)	...	2,724	2,774	2,912
General index	1,977	2,764	2,834	2,876
General index (1940 = 100)	...	2,265	2,323	2,358

a/ The index number is a weighted arithmetic mean, the coefficients being based on the average consumption of twenty-three foodstuffs and six miscellaneous articles.

National income

The Economic Accounts Committee, established by order of 3 February 1954, is responsible for the collection of data for the calculation of the gross national product, the national income and the volume of savings and investment. A commission set up to study agricultural income is continuing its researches into the amount of agricultural produce consumed by the rural population itself, levels of living in rural areas, family budgets, marketing and prices.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The Ministry of Town and Planning and of Housing is responsible for dealing with the housing crisis, which is an object of major concern to the Government.

It is estimated that 11,000 dwellings, including 7,000 for persons in the lower income brackets, will have to be built every year in order to meet the needs created by the increase in the population and the people's desire for better housing.

In 1954, 5,682 new dwellings were built, as against 3,771 in 1953, 3,772 in 1952 and 980 in 1949. The total cost of the housing constructed in 1954 was about 9,000 million francs, largely derived from private funds (about 7,000 million francs).

Of the 5,682 dwellings built in 1954, however, only 1,704 were for persons in the lower income brackets. Only 24 per cent of the housing needs of that sector of the population were satisfied.

To improve this situation, it is planned to increase the public funds provided and to make them available in a variety of ways, in particular through the Housing Construction Assistance Fund, which has expended 865 million francs since 1952, and whose loan commitments etc. totalled 3,434 million francs in March 1955. The "Melja" operations, which are already on a substantial scale (1,409 dwellings in 1954 as against 381 in 1953), are to be expanded, and it is proposed to encourage building by providing facilities for the acquisition of land and payment of real property taxes.

The modernization plan provides for an appropriation of about 3,000 million francs over the next four years to improve the housing of the rural population, which is increasing less rapidly than the urban. More than half this amount is to be used for settling nomads and transforming collections of huts into villages. A special effort is also to be made to improve farms, public health, and irrigation. It is hoped that these measures will check the drift to the towns which is heavy, especially in drought years.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND ADVANCEMENT

Family allowances must be paid to wage-earners in industrial and commercial establishments and in the liberal professions. The allowances are paid by three benefit funds, which derive their resources from the contribution of employers, for whom membership in the funds is compulsory.

The rate of contribution is between 15 and 20 per cent of the amount of the wage. The rate of the allowance for each child is determined by the Government in consultation with the Labour Committee. In 1951, it was 7,875 francs, as against 720 francs in 1944, when the family allowances system was introduced.

Statistics relating to family allowances

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Total number of members	13,692	10,950	10,704	9,772
Number of Tunisian members	6,844	15,080	4,816	4,042
Number of wage-earners declared	92,268	100,000	99,000	98,000
Amount of wages declared (millions of francs)	...	18,087	17,709	17,916
Employers' contributions (millions of francs)	816	2,867	2,864	2,939
Total number of persons receiving allowances	42,881	57,989	58,466	60,466
Number of Tunisians receiving allowances	27,782	41,543 <u>a/</u>	42,214 <u>a/</u>	44,059 <u>a/</u>
Total number of child beneficiaries	101,578	135,905	140,706	148,370
Number of Tunisian child beneficiaries	68,953	101,772	106,400 <u>a/</u>	113,642 <u>a/</u>
Amount of benefits paid (millions of francs)	678	2,626	2,701	2,892

a/ Including some non-Tunisian North Africans.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Ministry of Public Health has three main fields of activity: medical assistance proper; the control of epidemic diseases; and the control of social diseases.

Medical assistance in the towns is provided in the modern hospitals at Tunis and in the interior, including a psychiatric hospital and a hospital for the cure of tuberculosis. At each of these hospitals there is a social welfare service directed by a social welfare worker. At three towns there is a municipal health office directed by a chief medical officer with the assistance of municipal health officers, social workers and municipal midwives. In the country areas, free medical assistance is organized in fifty-nine medical districts, each of which is in charge of a public health medical officer. The assistance is given at infirmaries with dispensaries, some of which are in fact small hospitals, at rural dispensaries visited periodically by the public health officer and at consultation centres in charge of visiting male nurses.

Medical officers, known as public health epidemiologists, are engaged, under the direction of the public health services, in preventive medicine and particularly in the control of epidemic diseases.

The social hygiene services are conducting an active campaign against the social diseases.

Expenditure for public health

	1949/50 Final account	Percentage of total budget	1952/53 Final account	Percentage of total budget	1953/54 Estimates	Percentage of total budget	1954/55 Estimates	Percentage of total budget
(in millions of francs)								
Ordinary budget	1,361	6.8	2,697	7.2	2,965	7.6	3,414	8.1
Extraordinary budget (development)	405	1.5	566	2.0	500	3.3	250	1.8
Contributions made by the metropolitan territory:								
to development								
expenses (including								
contributions under								
the extraordinary			500		500		250	
budget)								
...								

Medical and health staff

	1948	1951/52 ^{a/}	1952/53	1953/54
			Budgetary	strength
Physicians, assistant physicians, hospital assistants and internes	192	118	174	186
Private practitioners under Government contract		51	62	38
Hospital pharmacists		6	6	6
Public health physicians	75	87	71	79
Midwives	21	44	47	47
Specialized male and female nurses	452	644	522	522
Nursing and caretaking staffs in hospitals and in infirmaries with out-patients' departments	823	857	1,106	1,146

a/ Tunisia, Annuaire Statistique, 1953, p. 35.

Number of licensed practitioners

	1948	1952	1953	1954
	Total	Total Including Tunisians	Total Including Tunisians	Total Including Tunisians
Physicians	472	517 149	548 171	566 182
Pharmacists	160	182 75	189 80	199 83
Dentists	59	92 37	100 42	108 47
Midwives	120	153 19	160 20	166 21
Veterinay surgeons	28	31 2	32 2	33 3

Health institutions

	1948	1952	1953	1954
	Number Beds	Number Beds	Number Beds	Number Beds
Tunis hospitals	(7 2,703	6 ^{a/} 2,764	6 ^{a/} 2,842	6 ^{a/} 3,014
Regional hospitals	(...	4 1,152	4 1,234	4 1,391
Military hospitals having beds for civilians	... ...	2 135	2 135	2 ...
Infirmaries with out-patients' departments	33 922	41 1,086	41 1,011	41 1,074
General out-patients' departments	4 -	5 -	5 -	... -
Ophthalmological out-patients' departments	22 -	40 -	41 -	... -
Rural out-patients' departments	162 -	191 -	193 -	... -

Health institutions (continued)

	1948		1952		1953		1954	
	Number	Beds	Number	Beds	Number	Beds	Number	Beds
Home for the aged	1	131	1	114	1	120	1	120
Special establishments	...	...	5	400	5	415	5	415
Private clinics	23	295	34	371	40	412	44	437
Total number of establishments	...	...	93 ^{b/}	6,022	99 ^{b/}	6,169	103 ^{b/}	6,431

- a/ Including one psychiatric hospital and one pulmonary tuberculosis hospital.
b/ Including out-patients' departments.

The most common endemo-epidemic diseases are malaria, exanthematous typhus, smallpox and typhoid fever.

An extensive anti-malaria campaign decreased the number of cases registered from 16,166 in 1948 to 740 in 1952 and 1,693 in 1953.^{1/}

The Public Health Service has at its disposal four sanitary stores with complete delousing and disinfecting equipment for the prevention of exanthematous typhus, which is also done by vaccination.

Owing to systematic vaccination against smallpox, only two cases were recorded in 1950, five in 1951, and seven in each of the years 1952 and 1953.^{1/}

Typhoid fever is endemic, there having been 514 cases in 1953, as against 400 in 1948.^{1/} TAB vaccination, performed extensively and regularly, is supplemented by bacteriological control and water purification at Tunis and in the large urban centres.

Tuberculosis and trachoma are the main social scourges.

Tuberculosis prevention at the individual, family and school levels is carried out by special clinics, including a permanent anti-tuberculosis school clinic, general clinics and, in the interior, a field service equipped with X-ray vans. Under a UNICEF-assisted campaign in 1950/51, 601,502 persons were tested and BCG vaccinations were given to 264,604 persons in eighteen months. Treatment is given by the tuberculosis departments of hospitals and at a number of preventive centres.

^{1/} Tunisia, Annuaire Statistique, 1953, p. 29.

For the control of trachoma, an efficient network of ophthalmological centres and special infirmaries with out-patients' departments has been set up, approximately 2,000 patients being treated every day during the summer period of acute epidemic conjunctivitis. A special department conducts specialist units, comprising Public Health Service ophthalmologists and male nurses, which are arranged in ophthalmological sectors of 50,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.

In 1954 an extensive campaign against eye diseases, carried out with the assistance of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), made it possible to intensify the work of Public Health Department services in the southern territories. The campaign was directed by a WHO specialist and involved a mass operation at the outset, followed by what is called a "self-treatment" operation, under which methods of protective action against the disease were given wide publicity among the population. Thus, in 1954, 250,000 persons were treated twice, and 10,000 trachomatous school children were treated in school. In 1955, it is planned to treat 300,000 persons, 15,000 trachomatous school children will be cared for at schools, and 75,000 patients will receive the necessary medicaments for self-treatment.

Maternity and child welfare through prenatal consultations and thorough examinations of infants is organized in hospitals, general out-patients' clinics, maternity and child welfare centres, and in infirmaries with out-patients' departments. The central Committee for Child Welfare and Assistance has established a reception centre with a creche, day-nursery and a kindergarten. No distinction as to race, nationality or religion is there made. The social welfare assistants and the corps of Public Health Service midwives form the basis of this mother and child welfare work, which is supplemented by the "milk scheme" (goutte da lait) and by the work of subsidized private societies. In 1952/53, the funds provided for maternity and child welfare amounted to 73 million francs, of which it was intended that more than 27 million should come from UNICEF aid.

Demographic situation

Vital statistics furnish precise particulars only in respect of the European population and of a small proportion of the population of Tunis. Among the remainder of the population births are generally not recorded, and it is

believed that half of the deaths are not reported. However, the birth-rate (number of births per 10,000 inhabitants) can be estimated at a figure often exceeding 400 to 450, and the death-rate (number of deaths per 10,000 inhabitants) at between 170 and 190.

The constant increase in the birth-rate due to the fertility of the Tunisian population, and the decrease in the death rate due to sanitary, medical and social measures, have considerably accelerated the rate of population growth. The population is very young: 50 per cent of the inhabitants are less than twenty years old.

Population statistics

Only data for the town of Tunis can be given, pending the taking of an actual census of the population as a whole.

Town of Tunis

	1952		1953	
	Total	including Tunisians	Total	including Tunisians
Live births	14,872	11,508	15,566	12,236
Still births	628	518	626	522
Deaths	6,873	5,676	6,556	5,411
Deaths under one year	2,314	2,180	2,305	2,153

<u>Still births</u>	1948	1951	1952	1953
(Proportion of still births in 1,000 births)				
Overall	42	42	40	40
Europeans	38	28	31	31
Tunisians: Moslem	48	47	45	44
Jewish	34	32	24	26

Infant mortality

(proportion of deaths of
children under one year
per 1,000 live births)

Europeans	59	45	46	45
Tunisians: Moslem	193	193	202	187
Jewish	77	59	66	54

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

When the Protectorate was established in 1881, the only education available, apart from a modern Moslem college and a few private European schools, was traditional instruction given in the Grand Mosque and the kuttabs, where religious instruction was given to boys only.

The French authorities endeavoured to develop such modern education as would promote economic and social development by making Western techniques available. The schools use both literary Arabic and French, the former serving as a link with Islamic culture.

Attempts are being made to give the entire population a primary education, to provide secondary and higher education for selected pupils, and to increase the country's economic and social vitality by developing and directing technical education. To these ends the network of educational establishments at the various levels is being continually extended and mass education is being developed to combat illiteracy. In 1949 a development plan designed to make education universal was prepared. In twenty years, sufficient new classes should be started to accommodate the school-age section of a population which, according to estimates, will increase by 41 per cent from 1946 to 1966. Under this plan it has been possible to increase school attendance by approximately 20,000 pupils, the number forecast for the year 1956 having already been reached by 1954. The total school population actually increased from 164,593 in 1949 to 264,530 in 1954. If the figures for the Grand Mosque and kuttabs (approximately 40,000), are added to this total, the level of schooling, i.e., the percentage which school population bears to the total population, can be estimated at 8.2 per cent in 1954, as compared with 5.9 per cent in 1949.

The Department of Public Instruction of the Ministry of Education directs public and supervises private education. To that end it makes use, in particular, of the inspection services of the various branches of education. Seven Tunisian inspectors supervise the teaching of Arabic and the conduct of the Koran schools. In the recruitment of administrative and teaching staff, the same degrees and diplomas, in general, are required as in Metropolitan France. However, special regulations apply to recruitment for strictly local kinds of employment, such as inspectors of Koran schools and of Arabic language teaching, and to teachers of the Arabic language.

The main advisory body is the Education Council, which is composed of representatives of the population, three being Tunisian and three French.

Other councils and committees with popular representation, such as the boards of trustees of colleges and lycées and the patronage committees of industrial schools and modern Koran schools, take part in the administration of educational establishments.

Expenditure on education

	1948	1952/53	1953/54	
	(in millions of francs)			
Operating expenditure	1,339	6,130	6,774	7,474
Percentage of total				
operating expenditure	11%	17.4%	16.9%	...
Capital expenditure	608	1,100	1,200	1,200
Total expenditure	1,947	8,230	7,974	8,674
or percentage of general				
budget total	...	...	...	15.6%
Percentage of operating				
funds earmarked for each				
kind of education				
Primary education	...	58.2%	...	60.0%
Secondary education	...	22.1%	...	16.4%
Technical education	...	13.4%	...	12.7%
Higher education	...	2.2%	...	2.1%
Other expenditure	...	...	...	8.8%

To these grants should be added those intended for the Grand Mosque and its annexes, which are included in the Prime Minister's budget, and those intended for agricultural schools which are included in the Ministry of Agriculture budget.

Some Moslem communities subsidize modern or traditional Koran schools.

The Universal Israelite Alliance defrays the material costs of its schools, the staffs being entirely State remunerated.

Structure of the educational system

Primary public education and vocational instruction are free of charge. In secondary and secondary technical education pupils pay tuition fees which vary from 810 to 3,960 francs per term.

Scholarships and trust loans are awarded to worthy pupils at all levels of instruction. Credits for this purpose amounted to 79 million francs in 1954/55.

The most important change made in the structure of the educational system since 1952 has been that in 1953 the modern Koran schools became subject to the same system as the Franco-Arabic schools with respect to the supervision of their work and the diplomas required of their staffs.

	<u>Schools</u>							
	Public				Private			
	1948	1952	1953	1954	1948	1952	1953 ^{a/}	1954
Primary	540	620 ^{a/}	641 ^{b/}	642 ^{c/}	134	213 ^{d/}	225 ^{e/}	230 ^{f/}
Secondary	27	36	37	38	...	19	19	...
Vocational	(...	(	53	(	...	(	4	...
Technical	(	(58	(	62	(	6		
secondary	(55	(	9	(	(		2	...
Teacher-training	...	2	...	2	-	-	-	-
Higher education	3 ^{g/}	3 ^{g/}	3 ^{g/}	3 ^{g/}	-	-	-	-

a/ Including 226 French and 394 Franco-Arabic schools.

b/ Including 239 French and 402 Franco-Arabic schools.

c/ Including 175 French schools, 402 Franco-Arabic schools, and 65 schools groups with classes of both kinds.

d/ Including 169 modern Koran schools.

e/ Including 180 modern Koran schools.

f/ Including 186 modern Koran schools.

g/ Institute of Higher Studies - courses in Tunisian legislation and law - Fine Arts Schools.

Pupils

Public education	1948			1952			1953			1954		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary education:												
Total	73,563	31,057	104,620	104,155	45,419	149,574	15,796	52,865	168,661	125,630	59,510	185,140
including Tunisians	57,183	17,273	74,456	86,483	31,022	117,505	98,390	37,836	136,226	107,646	44,316	151,966
Technical and voca- tional education:												
Total	4,883	4,454	9,337	6,022	5,645	11,667	6,579	6,257	12,836	7,198	6,918	14,116
including Tunisians	2,853	2,691	5,544	3,546	3,526	7,072	3,969	3,884	7,853	4,478	4,375	8,853
Secondary education:												
Total	5,551	2,708	8,259	8,824	3,913	12,737	10,110	4,387	14,497	10,813	4,761	15,574
including Tunisians	3,213	673	3,886	5,896	1,209	7,105	7,007	1,406	8,413	7,551	1,613	9,164
Higher education:												
Total	962	252	1,214	1,623	311	1,934	1,134	339	1,473	1,159	383	1,542
including Tunisians	686	55	741	1,190	74	1,264	752	81	833	726	105	831
Grand totals for public education	84,959	38,471	123,430	120,624	55,288	175,912	133,619	63,848	197,467	144,800	71,572	216,372
including Tunisians	63,935	20,692	84,627	97,115	35,831	132,946	110,118	43,207	153,325	120,401	50,409	170,810

Pupils (continued)

	1948			1952			1953			1954		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<u>Private education</u>												
Modern Koran schools, Tunisians only	19,607	1,360	20,967	29,117	2,986	32,103	30,185	3,086	33,271	30,880	4,109	34,989
Other private schools including Tunisians	3,024	5,594	8,618									
Primary including Tunisians	...	...	...	3,591	6,190	9,781	3,703	6,292	9,995	3,719	6,624	10,343
Technical including Tunisians	...	...	...	1,544	2,558	4,162	1,699	2,698	4,397	1,688	3,009	4,697
Secondary including Tunisians	...	...	...	239	207	446	331	244	575	392	244	636
Private education total including Tunisians	...	...	...	790	1,225	2,015	822	1,360	2,182	871	1,319	2,190
Private education total including Tunisians	...	...	...	101	135	236	92	177	269	126	182	308
Private education total including Tunisians	22,631	6,954	29,585	33,737	10,608	44,345	35,041	10,982	46,023	35,862	12,296	48,158
Grand totals for public and private education including Tunisians	20,345	2,587	22,932	30,994	5,774	36,768	32,209	6,097	38,306	32,979	7,422	40,404
Grand totals for public and private education including Tunisians	84,280	23,279	107,559	128,109	41,605	169,714	142,327	49,304	191,631	153,380	57,834	211,214

Teaching staff

	1948			1952			1953			1954		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<u>Public education</u>												
Primary education including Tunisians	2,749	2,621	1,546	4,167	2,700	1,593	4,293	3,136	1,696	4,832		
	1,104	1,705	77	1,782	1,759	85	1,844	2,206	178	2,384		
Secondary education including Tunisians	668	298	329	820	476	364	840	671	443	1,114		
	104	165	28	193	170	28	198	268	41	309		
Technical and vocational education including Tunisians	273	...	...	954	...	...	987	...	...	1,045		
	83	141	87	328	255	102	357	272	111	383		
<u>Private education</u>												
Modern Koran schools	538	777	11	788	793	14	807	857	20	879		
Primary schools including French personnel	285	...	...	288	...	...	293	...	...	315		
	213	...	...	226	...	...	230	...	...	255		
Secondary schools	...	53	77	130	...	...		...	...	...
Technical schools including Tunisian personnel	...	13	14	27	...	...		30	25	55		
	...	...	...	...	...	...		11	7	18		

ADULT EDUCATION

The following courses have been organized in public educational establishments for the benefit of adults: elementary French courses, seven day-one courses in vernacular and literary Arabic (attended by 2,141 persons in 1954); secondary

education courses leading to various diplomas and certificates in Arabic attended by 557 persons in 1954; forty-two courses in technical education (attended by 1,548 persons in 1954).

Basic education for the illiterate or under-educated population is undertaken by the Board of Popular Education, which uses, in particular, group instruction through films shown by mobile teams. The subjects dealt with include: orcharding, irrigation, erosion, cattle raising, home improvement and hygiene. Many of these films are made locally by the Adult Education Commission.

Other methods of basic education are: the organization of public readings, the work of self-governing popular-education groups, and work in the field of handicrafts and co-operatives conducted by the Tunisian Arts Office.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

The Youth Movements and Popular Education Inspectorate is responsible for the inspection and co-ordination of, and assistance to youth organizations. Among the latter, the Moslem scout movements have developed rapidly. At present they have a total of more than 9,000 members, organized in four associations which resumed their activities in 1954. Since then, two new associations have been approved. Non-Moslem associations had a membership of 10,068 persons in 1954, as compared with 8,359 in 1952.

In addition, in 1954 the Inspectorate was concerned with fifty-seven popular education associations, and with holiday colonies, camps and conducted tours. Near Tunis it has a Youth Centre and an Education Centre which receive youth movements and persons training as leaders of holiday colonies.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

There are twenty-six public libraries and ninety-six book centres. The number of books lent in 1953/54 was 153,178, as compared with 117,625 in 1952/53. Distribution in isolated areas is effected by a bus equipped with a cinematographic projector.

The Regency Public Library in Tunis, with a reading room used by 48,254 readers in 1954, acts as a centre for relations with French and foreign libraries.

Through UNESCO coupons, which amounted to 650,000 francs in 1953 and 1954, it has been possible to purchase a large number of foreign works on Orientalism in particular.

The Office of Tunisian Arts and its eleven regional centres carry out the work of restoring craftsmanship in the field of the traditional artistic crafts.

The Bardo Museum is administered by the Antiquities and Arts Directorate. It is planned to add new buildings, which have been made necessary by the constant addition of material yielded by archaeological excavations. In addition, several local museums have been set up on the sites of the major excavations. At Susa and Sfax, the museums which had been destroyed during the war have been rebuilt, the most recent one having been inaugurated in 1955.

In addition, under its section on "Literature and Fine Arts", the budget for the fiscal year 1954/55 allocates, inter alia, 12 million francs for prizes in literature, the Arabic language, and painting and architecture, and for various subsidies to cultural and theatrical societies and dramatic societies using the Arabic language and Arabic music.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

In 1952 there were seventy-one cinemas, with a seating capacity of nearly 44,000.

The number of radio receiving sets declared in 1951 was 73,882, as compared with 42,691 in 1948.
