REPORT
of the
UNITED NATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR THE TRUST TERRITORY OF SOMALILAND
UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

covering the period
from 1 April 1952 to March 1953
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CHAPTER I

ESTABLISHMENT, COMPOSITION, FUNCTIONS AND OPERATION
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

A. Establishment, composition and functions

1. The United Nations Advisory Council was established by the General Assembly
in its resolution 289 (IV) and is composed of representatives of Colombia, Egypt,
and the Philippines. Its functions are to aid and advise Italy as the
Administering Authority for the Territory of Somaliland.

B. Operation

2. During the period under review, the Advisory Council has held 26 meetings,
all of which, with the exception of one held in New York, were held at the Advisory
Council's headquarters in Mogadiscio. Since its establishment, the Council has
held a total of 81 meetings.

3. The number of the meetings held does not, however, give an exact picture
of the activities of the Advisory Council, for in order to expedite the work of
the Council the representatives have held many informal conferences among
themselves or with members of the Secretariat and interviews with officials of
the Administering Authority on important matters. Conferences with individuals,
groups and organizations representing the local population were also held.

4. To assist the Council in carrying out its functions of helping and advising
the Administering Authority, the representatives have taken turns in making field
trips, sometimes extensive, to inform themselves on the conditions obtaining in
different parts of the Territory.

5. During the period under review, the Member States have been represented on
the Council by the following:

(1) Colombia  Mr. E. de Holte Castello  31 March 1950 to date
(11) Egypt    Mr. S.E. Fadel
             Mr. Mahmoud Moharram Hammad  27 October 1952 to date
(111) Philippines  Mr. Vittorio D. Carpio
                  Mr. Vicente L. Pastrana  June 1952 to date
6. During the same period the representatives on the Advisory Council were in Mogadiscio during the following periods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Representative</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Mr. E. de Holte Castello</td>
<td>1 April 1952 - 29 April 1952</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24 August - 5 November 1952</td>
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<td>19 January 1953 to date</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Mr. S.E. Fadel</td>
<td>27 April 1952 - 20 May 1952</td>
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<td>13 August 1952 - 9 Sept. 1952</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr. M.M. Hammad</td>
<td>6 November 1952 to date</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Mr. Vittorio D. Carpio</td>
<td>4 April 1952 - 13 May 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Vicente L. Pastrana</td>
<td>14 September 1952 to date</td>
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</tbody>
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C. Secretariat

7. In accordance with the General Assembly's resolution 289 (IV), Section D, paragraph 2 c, the Secretary-General provided the necessary staff and facilities to assist the Advisory Council in carrying out its functions. During the period under consideration, Mr. Taylor C. Shore served as Principal Secretary until 11 November 1952, when he was succeeded by Mr. Jean de la Roche, the present incumbent. From 6 May 1952 to 10 August 1952, Mr. Goro A. Deeb was officer in charge at Mogadiscio.

1/ Departed for New York to attend the 11th Session of the Trusteeship Council.
CHAPTER II

RELATIONS WITH THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY

A. General Remarks

8. The Advisory Council's relations with the Administering Authority derive from the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolution and of the Trusteeship Agreement which established the Advisory Council to aid and advise the Administering Authority.

9. When, at the fifth session of the General Assembly, article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement was discussed, Mr. de Holte Castello, then Chairman of the Advisory Council, made the following declaration at the 175th meeting of the Fourth Committee:

"It is to be hoped, however, that the Administering Authority will not fail to consult the Council on all questions specified in the Trusteeship Agreement, in accordance with the terms of that agreement. During the initial period the Council has not been adequately informed, but the situation has rapidly improved and is now entirely satisfactory."

10. At the 176th meeting of the Fourth Committee Mr. Farrag, the representative of Egypt, declared that he had obtained an assurance that the Administering Authority would request the advice of the Advisory Council on all questions covered by article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement, that is to say on all questions concerning the political, economic and social progress of the population. At the same meeting Mr. Macapagal, a member of the Philippine delegation, noted that the Advisory Council had declared that it did not consider it had been sufficiently consulted by the Administering Authority; the Philippine delegation also noted, however, the special circumstances to which this declaration referred. The position taken by the Chairman of the Advisory Council was supported by the representative of India and the representative of Iraq at the 177th meeting of the Fourth Committee.

11. No delegation contested the statement of the Chairman of the Advisory Council and at the 178th meeting of the Fourth Committee Mr. Fornari, Administrator of Somaliland, replied that the Administering Authority would continue to consult the Advisory Council on all important questions and to keep it informed of its activities, in particular in connexion with all matters mentioned in article 3, paragraph 3 of the Trusteeship Agreement.
12. Thus the Advisory Council interprets article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement as meaning that there is a general obligation on the part of the Administering Authority to keep it informed and to request its advice. The Administering Authority's general obligation to keep the Advisory Council informed is contained in the first paragraph of article 8, which reads in part:

"The Advisory Council shall be fully informed by the Administering Authority on all matters referring to the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory, including legislation appertaining thereto..."

13. The obligation on the part of the Administering Authority to request the Advisory Council's advice is seen in the second paragraph of article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement:

"The Administering Authority shall seek the advice of the Advisory Council on all measures envisaged for the inauguration, development and subsequent establishment of full self-government for the Territory; in particular, it shall consult the Advisory Council regarding plans for..."

14. Obviously, the words "in particular" show that the subjects subsequently mentioned in the article do not by any means constitute a restrictive list on which the Administering Authority should ask the Advisory Council's advice.

15. Finally the Advisory Council is of the opinion that it is entitled on its own initiative to make observations and recommendations to the Administering Authority; this opinion is based on the latter part of the first paragraph of article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement:

"... and may make to the Administering Authority such observations and recommendations as it may consider may be conducive to the attainment of the objectives of this agreement."

16. Thus, the Advisory Council has adopted the practice of commenting regularly not only on matters upon which advice is requested but also on communications transmitted to it for information.

17. In accordance with the first paragraph of article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Advisory Council has received from the Administering Authority information transmitted not only in the form of legislative documents (printed in the Bollettini Ufficiali), but also in the form of special communications.
The number of the latter has increased during the period 1 April 1952 - 31 March 1953; on the other hand the number of requests for advice has diminished during the same period.

18. The decrease in the number of requests for advice received from the Administering Authority has caused the Advisory Council some concern. The Advisory Council believes that its advice should have been sought during the past year on a number of matters which were communicated to it for information only; among these matters were: the decree of the President of the Italian Republic defining the powers of the Administrator and of the fundamental organs of the Trusteeship Administration (A/AC.33/AA.120/Add.2); the ordinance establishing an Appeal Section at the Court of Assizes in the Territory (A/AC.33/AA.79/LEG); the ordinance on the control of cotton cultivation (A/AC.33/AA.72/LEG); the ordinance concerning private schools (A/AC.33/AA.76/ED).

19. The Advisory Council agreed with the Administering Authority in the majority of the cases transmitted for its advice; in other cases, when the Advisory Council did not agree with the Administering Authority, the advice was accepted; in a few cases, no action has yet been taken by the Administering Authority on the advice given by the Advisory Council. There has been no instance in which the Administering Authority has rejected categorically the advice of the Advisory Council in cases where such advice had been requested.

20. In the great majority of cases transmitted for information, the Advisory Council was in full agreement with the Administering Authority; in other cases the Advisory Council, although in substantial agreement with the Administering Authority, proposed certain changes which are still pending action by the Administering Authority. It is to be noted that in some cases administrative measures were communicated to the Advisory Council only after having become law.

21. In view of the conditions mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, the Advisory Council, considering it necessary to maintain closer contact with the Administering Authority, suggested to the Administrator of Somaliland in November 1952 that two officials should be designated for the maintenance of a permanent liaison. The suggestion was agreed to by the Administrator. Liaison has been maintained by the Chief of the Diplomatic Cabinet of the Administrator on behalf of the Administering Authority and by the Principal Secretary on behalf of the Advisory Council.
22. In addition, the Advisory Council intends to approach the Administering Authority in the near future with a view to reaching agreement upon which matters should be transmitted to the Advisory Council for advice and which matters for information only, since the present practice is somewhat uncertain and confusing.

23. A complete list of the Administering Authority's requests for advice and of the Advisory Council's replies thereto is appended to this report as Annex I. Annex II gives a complete list of the Administering Authority's special communications transmitting information and of the Advisory Council's replies. The agendas of the Territorial Council have been attached to this report as Annex III, since it was considered that they might be useful for comparing the work of the Advisory Council with that of the Territorial Council.

24. In order to facilitate consultation, communications for information and requests for advice have been grouped into six sections: political, legal, economic, education, social and miscellaneous. Each section (with the exception of miscellaneous) is divided into two parts - matters communicated for information and requests for advice - and is preceded by a very brief note indicating the most important developments during the past year.

B. Political

25. The outstanding legislative event of the year was the decree of the President of the Italian Republic clearly defining the respective powers of the Italian Government and of the Administrator and providing for the establishment of an advisory Administrative Committee composed of officials to assist the Administrator. In addition the decree provides for the creation of an independent court of justice to ensure uniform interpretation of the law, to settle questions of jurisdiction, to decide matters relating to pensions, accounting etc. and to hear "appeals for incompetence, exceeding powers and violation of law with respect to final measures taken by the Administration concerning lawful interests of individuals or bodies". In view of its importance, the decree, which considerably improves the pre-existing situation has been attached to this report as Annex IV: it is hoped that it will be revised in certain respects before the end of the trusteeship period to permit, for instance, admission of Somalis to the Administrative Committee.
26. With regard to the Territorial Council, the Administering Authority has continued its policy of gradually giving Territorial Councillors increased opportunities to acquire experience in legislative work: for instance, through the establishment of two commissions - political and economic - that have taken the place of the Reduced Committee, councillors now have greater opportunity to study carefully measures on which the opinion of the Territorial Council is requested. Details of the different reforms in the Territorial Council are given below (paras. 42-48, 52-55).

27. In the field of local government the Administering Authority has increased the importance of municipal councils by enlarging their jurisdictional authority.

28. The draft ordinance on the census has now become law. This ordinance has a certain political importance, since the Administering Authority plans to obtain through the census the necessary data for the organization of the Territory's first electoral experiment.

Matters Communicated to the Advisory Council for Information

1. Decree of the President of the Italian Republic

29. In a letter dated 8 January 1953 (A/AC.33/AA.120), the Administering Authority forwarded to the Advisory Council for information a copy of the Decree of the President of the Italian Republic, No. 2357, dated 9 December 1952, defining the powers of the Administrator and of the other fundamental organs of the Trusteeship Administration (see Annex IV).

30. The Advisory Council, in its letter dated 25 February 1953, noted with satisfaction the decree of the President of the Italian Republic since "it defines the powers and functions of the Administrator, provides for the creation of an Administrative Committee to advise him on vital matters affecting the Territory and lays down the basic requirements of judicial regulations for the Territory which, among other things, secure the absolute independence of the judiciary" (A/AC.33/AA.120/Add.2).

1/ In addition to the matters mentioned, the Administering Authority communicated to the Advisory Council for information the agendas of the Territorial Council (attached to this report as Annex III) and certain other matters, a list of which will be found in Annex II, political section.
2. Establishment of an Administrative Committee

31. In a letter dated 7 February 1953 (A/AC.33/AA.120/Add.1), the Administering Authority forwarded to the Advisory Council for its information a copy of Decree No. 8 dated 2 February 1953 establishing the Administrative Committee provided for by article 12 of Decree No. 2357 of 9 December 1952 of the President of the Italian Republic. The Administrative Committee, under the chairmanship of the Administrator, has the following membership: Secretary-General of the Administration; Chief of the Administrator's Cabinet; Head of Financial Affairs Office, Head of Judicial and Legislative Affairs Office, Head of Internal Affairs Office; Head of Personnel and General Affairs Office; Head of Industry, Internal Trade and Labour Office. In addition, the Magistrate of the Court of Accounts is attached to the Committee.

32. In its letter of 25 February 1953, the Advisory Council noted with satisfaction the establishment of the Administrative Committee and suggested that the Commanding Officer of the Security Corps should be made a member of it in view of the considerable portion of the Territory's budget expended on the armed forces (A/AC.33/AA.120/Add.3). The Administering Authority has not yet taken any action on this suggestion.

Requests for Advice Received by the Advisory Council from the Administering Authority

1. Census

33. In a letter No. 40804 dated 20 February 1952 (A/AC.33/R.44), the Administering Authority sought the Advisory Council's advice on a draft ordinance concerning measures which it proposed to adopt for the taking of a census in the Territory. This communication was followed by a letter (No. 40817) from the Administrator dated 21 February 1952 (A/AC.33/RC.44), containing information on the proposed reorganization of the statistical services of the Territory. The Advisory Council considered the draft ordinance at its 59th meeting and replied on 12 May 1952 (A/AC.33/RA.46). To the Advisory Council's reply was attached a document containing observations of the United Nations Statistical Office on the draft ordinance. Subsequently, in his letter No. 44264 dated 20 September 1952 (A/AC.33/RC.46), the Administrator commented on the Advisory Council's reply and enclosed for the information of the Advisory Council certain
observations of the Statistical Office of the Administration. Further information was communicated to the Advisory Council by the Administrator's letter No. 45002 dated 7 November 1952 (A/AC.33/RC.46/Add.1), to which was attached a booklet entitled "Instructions for the first statistical-demographic survey of the population in some municipalities of Somalia". The Advisory Council considered the Administrator's letter No. 45002 at its 75th meeting and replied on 15 January 1953 (A/AC.33/RA.46/Add.1). The final ordinance, No. 17, dated 30 October 1952, appeared in the Bollettino Ufficiale No. 11 dated 20 November 1952.

Summary of the request for advice (A/AC.33/R.44)

34. The Administration had prepared a draft ordinance on the census both in order to ascertain the main features of the demographic and economic structure of the Territory and in order to obtain necessary data for a first electoral experiment. The main features of the draft ordinance were as follows:

(1) At a time to be fixed by special decree a census would be taken:
   (a) of the population, (b) of industrial and commercial activities,
   (c) of dwelling houses;
(2) For each residency, municipal district, municipality and locality the census of the population would include data on (a) the number of families, ethnic groups etc., (b) the sex, date of birth, age, birth-place, occupation, language etc. of all residents;
(3) For localities for which it was possible there would be special surveys to ascertain the birth-rate, death-rate and fertility of the population, the distribution of polygamous groups, the type of dwelling places, etc.
(4) The census of industry would include data on a long list of items (see article 3 of the draft ordinance, document A/AC.33/R.44, page 2 of annex);
(5) The information would be "collected by means of special cards and questionnaires" (article 4);
(6) A central committee would supervise census operations, which would be "directed by a special central office formed by the Bureau of Statistics of Somalia, properly integrated". A supervisory committee would be appointed in each sub-division of the Territory;
(7) Penalties were provided for refusal to supply the information requested and for disclosure of census information to unauthorized persons.

Summary of the Advisory Council's reply

35. The Advisory Council, whilst agreeing that a census would be an important step in furthering the development of the Somali people, did not regard the taking of a census as a prerequisite for the establishment of an electoral system. The Advisory Council suggested that the plan of the census should take into account the actual needs and resources of the Territory and that a pilot study should precede the taking of the census proper. In addition the Advisory Council attached to its reply, for the information of the Administering Authority, detailed comments of the United Nations Statistical Office on the draft ordinance, together with an annotated bibliography on census methods prepared by the same office. The principal comments of the United Nations Statistical Office were:

1. that the minimum list of topics recommended by the Population and Statistical Commissions of the United Nations should be taken into account by the Administering Authority;
2. that the survey procedure mentioned in article 2 (d) of the draft ordinance should not be maintained as a long-range programme and that in its place a system of continuous sample surveys should be developed until a continuous registration system becomes a reality;
3. that the list of items for the census of industry and commerce (article 3 of the draft ordinance) appeared too long for a first census and in this connexion attention was called to the recommendations adopted by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations at its sixth session;
4. that the methods of collection of statistical data envisaged in article 4 of the draft ordinance were not clear and that the organization outlined in articles 5 and 6 of the draft ordinance could be better integrated.
Summary of the Administering Authority's comments on the
Advisory Council's advice (A/AC.33/RC.46)

36. The Administrator, whilst assuring the Advisory Council that the latter's communication had been carefully studied, considered that it was advisable that elections within municipalities should be preceded by a census of their permanent inhabitants. Preliminary surveys in some municipalities, however, would be carried out in the first months of 1953, in order both to enable a real census to be taken subsequently and to render possible the first experiments of elections in the year 1953. A document containing the observations of the Statistical Office of the Administration on the comments of the United Nations Statistical Office was attached to the Administrator's letter, for the information of the Advisory Council. The main observations of the Statistical Office of the Administration were as follows:

(1) The experimental introduction in some centres of a card-index of the permanent population would be planned in such a way as to serve also as a pilot survey for census purposes;
(2) the Administering Authority would take into consideration as far as possible the minimum list of topics recommended by the Population and Statistical Commissions of the United Nations;
(3) In the opinion of the Statistical Office of the Administering Authority, continuous sample surveys, as recommended by the United Nations Statistical Office, were impractical; every effort would be made, however, to obtain by other means the information likely to be obtained through such surveys;
(4) The list of items for the census of industry and commerce mentioned in article 3 of the draft ordinance was a maximum list and referred mainly to major industries organized or managed by Europeans;
(5) Since the ordinance was general in character, articles 5 and 6 appeared adequate; for the same reason article 4 mentioned only the general methods of collection of statistical material. Actually two different types of census cards were planned by the Administration.
Additional comments of the Advisory Council

(A/AC.33/RA.46/Add.1)

37. The Advisory Council reiterated that it did not regard the taking of a census as a prerequisite to the establishment of an electoral system in the Territory.

Implementation of the Advisory Council's recommendations by the Administering Authority

38. The Administration accepted in part the advice of the Advisory Council by introducing in the final ordinance a new article (article 2) which provides for the carrying out of pilot studies; in addition, another article was slightly amended.

2. Institution of registry office and card index of settled population in all municipalities

39. In letter No. 35039 dated 9 January 1953 (A/AC.33/RC.46/Add.2), the Administering Authority requested the Advisory Council's advice on a draft ordinance concerning the establishment of a registry office and a card index of the settled population in all municipalities. The Advisory Council considered the draft ordinance at its 77th meeting and replied on 20 February 1953 (A/AC.33/RA.46/Add.2). The ordinance, No. 5 dated 24 February 1953, was published in Supplement No. 1 to Bollettino Ufficiale No. 3, dated 1 March 1953.

Summary of the request for advice

(A/AC.33/RC.46/Add.2)

40. Since the Administration was shortly to initiate the statistical surveys mentioned in Ordinance No. 17 of 30 October 1952 regarding the census, it had become necessary to ensure that the information obtained through these surveys should be kept up to date. The Administration had therefore drafted an ordinance providing for the establishment of a card index of the settled population in all municipalities. The information required would be gathered through "family sheets" (compiled on the occasion of statistical surveys), through registers (of births, deaths, marriages, divorces etc.) to be kept in each municipality, and through information supplied by individuals (in the case of persons settling in or leaving a municipal district). There would be compulsory declaration of all births and deaths, whilst Khadis would be required to communicate from time to time to the Head of the municipal administration information on marriages and divorces.
Summary of the Advisory Council's reply
(A/AC.33/RA.46/Add.2)

41. The Advisory Council endorsed the proposed ordinance, believing that the latter would facilitate the collection of reliable data on the settled Somali population and that it would be a prelude to the establishment of an electoral system in the Territory.

3. Changes in the functioning of the Territorial Council

42. In letter No. 43148 dated 9 July 1952 (A/AC.33/R.47), the Administering Authority requested the Advisory Council's advice on certain proposed changes in the rules of procedure of the Territorial Council. The Advisory Council examined the matter at its 65th meeting and, in its letter dated 2 October 1952 (A/AC.33/RA.47), it endorsed the draft ordinance and requested further information on the Administration's plans regarding the election of two vice-presidents by the Territorial Council. In letter No. 44763 dated 21 October 1952, the Administering Authority transmitted to the Advisory Council the information it had requested (A/AC.33/RC.47).

43. Changes in the rules of procedure of the Territorial Council were the subject of Ordinance No. 22 of 21 July 1952 published in the Bollettino Ufficiale of 1 March 1953.

Summary of the request for advice
(A/AC.33/R.47)

44. The changes the Administration proposed to introduce in the regulations of the Territorial Council were based on the recommendations of the Visiting Mission and on the general principles outlined by the special representatives of the Trusteeship Administration in his preliminary statement at the eleventh session of the Trusteeship Council. The Administering Authority proposed: (a) to increase the number of councillors present necessary for a quorum (from 18 to 23, owing to the increase in the number of councillors (Ordinance No. 18 published in the Bollettino Ufficiale of 25 October 1951); (b) to enlarge the powers of the Reduced Committee, which would now permanently attend to the
preliminary study and drafting of measures submitted to the Territorial Council for advice and would appoint from among its members its own rapporteurs, formerly selected by the Administration; (c) to increase the number of Somali councillors in the Reduced Committee from 8 to 10; (d) to study the desirability of dividing the Reduced Committee into two sections, one to deal with political matters and the other with economic and social matters; (e) to invite the councillors, as an experiment, to take turns in assisting the chairman of the Territorial Council pending the election of two vice-chairmen by the Council at the latter's first session in 1953.

Summary of the Advisory Council's reply
(A/AC.33/RA.47)

45. The Advisory Council endorsed the proposed changes in the Territorial Council regulations, since they were designed to increase the legislative knowledge and experience of the indigenous councillors and to prepare them for progressively greater responsibilities in the legislative field.

4. Election of two vice-chairmen of the Territorial Council by the Councillors

46. In letter No. 44929 dated 30 October 1952 (A/AC.33/RC.47/Add.1), the Administering Authority referred to the information transmitted previously to the Advisory Council (see document A/AC.33/RC.47) and requested the latter's advice on some proposed amendments to the rules of procedure of the Territorial Council to provide for the election of two vice-chairmen by the Councillors. Having considered the matter at its 72nd meeting, the Advisory Council replied on 28 November 1952 (A/AC.33/RA.47/Add.1) endorsing the measure.

Summary of the request for advice
(A/AC.33/RC.47/Add.1)

47. It was proposed that the chairman of the Territorial Council should in future be assisted by two vice-chairmen elected by the Councillors at the beginning of each session by secret ballot and by majority vote. The chairman would be empowered to delegate the conduct of the debates to the two vice-chairmen in turn.
48. The Advisory Council endorsed "with great satisfaction this measure which is calculated to impart greater legislative knowledge and experience to indigenous councillors".

5. Ordinance enlarging the powers of municipal councils

49. In letter No. 45747 dated 19 December 1952 (A/AC.33/R.50), the Administering Authority requested the Council's advice on a draft ordinance increasing the number of cases in which the municipal administration was required to obtain the preliminary opinion of municipal councils before action could be taken by the former. After considering the draft ordinance at its 77th meeting, the Advisory Council replied on 18 February 1953 (A/AC.33/R.50/Add.1). The Ordinance, No. 4 of 12 February 1953, was published in Supplement No. 1 to Bollettino Ufficiale No. 3 dated 1 March 1953.

50. The experience of the first twenty months of activity of the twenty-three municipal administrations established in the Territory by Ordinance No. 10 of 6 June 1951 had shown that municipal expenditure seldom reached the figure over and above which it was compulsory to consult the municipal councils. It seemed necessary, therefore, to take immediate measures to enlarge the powers of the councils by reducing the minimum amount for which their preliminary opinion was required. Thus, for instance, it was proposed that the advice of municipal councils must be obtained for public works exceeding the sum of So. 3,000, whereas the law then in force required the consultation of the councils only when public works exceeded the sum of So. 30,000. The objective of the draft ordinance was to enable municipal councils to express their opinion on nearly every action taken by municipalities (budget estimates, budget expenditure extending over more than one year, alienation and concession of real estate and alienation of public funds, investment of funds for an amount exceeding So. 1,000, raising of loans, levying of duties and taxes, contracts for work exceeding So. 2,000, town planning etc.)
51. The Advisory Council endorsed the draft ordinance, for it considered that it was important that Somalis should become more familiar with municipal administration as part of their political training and education in preparation for independence.

6. Transformation of the Reduced Committee into two commissions

52. In letter No. 35052 dated 10 January 1953 (A/AC.33/R.51), the Administering Authority requested the advice of the Advisory Council on proposed amendments to the rules of procedure of the Territorial Council which would transform the Reduced Committee of that Council into two commissions; the amendments had already been adumbrated in an earlier request for advice (see paragraph 42 above).

53. After considering the matter at its 77th meeting, the Advisory Council replied on 17 February 1953 (A/AC.33/R.51/Add.1). During its first session in 1953, the Territorial Council approved the measure but recommended that the number of Somali councillors in each commission should be increased from 5 to 10.

54. The Administration proposed to amend rule 3 of the rules of procedure of the Territorial Council in order to transform the Reduced Committee into two separate commissions, one to deal with political and social matters and the other with economic and financial matters, the latter dealing also with budget estimates, the examination of which came within the functions of the Territorial Council in accordance with decree No. 2358 of the President of the Italian Republic, dated 9 December 1952.

55. The Advisory Council endorsed the proposed measure, since the creation of the two commissions constituted another step towards giving the indigenous population necessary legislative training.
Summary of the Advisory Council's reply

(A/AC.33/RA.47/Add.1)

48. The Advisory Council endorsed "with great satisfaction this measure which is calculated to impart greater legislative knowledge and experience to indigenous councillors".

5. Ordinance enlarging the powers of municipal councils

49. In letter No. 45747 dated 19 December 1952 (A/AC.33/R.50), the Administering Authority requested the Council's advice on a draft ordinance increasing the number of cases in which the municipal administration was required to obtain the preliminary opinion of municipal councils before action could be taken by the former. After considering the draft ordinance at its 77th meeting, the Advisory Council replied on 18 February 1953 (A/AC.33/R.50/Add.1). The Ordinance, No. 4 of 12 February 1953, was published in Supplement No. 1 to Bollettino Ufficiale No. 3 dated 1 March 1953.

Summary of the request for advice

(A/AC.33/R.50)

50. The experience of the first twenty months of activity of the twenty-three municipal administrations established in the Territory by Ordinance No. 10 of 6 June 1951 had shown that municipal expenditure seldom reached the figure over and above which it was compulsory to consult the municipal councils. It seemed necessary, therefore, to take immediate measures to enlarge the powers of the councils by reducing the minimum amount for which their preliminary opinion was required. Thus, for instance, it was proposed that the advice of municipal councils must be obtained for public works exceeding the sum of So. 3,000, whereas the law then in force required the consultation of the councils only when public works exceeded the sum of So. 30,000. The objective of the draft ordinance was to enable municipal councils to express their opinion on nearly every action taken by municipalities (budget estimates, budget expenditure extending over more than one year, alienation and concession of real estate and alienation of public funds, investment of funds for an amount exceeding So. 1,000, raising of loans, levying of duties and taxes, contracts for work exceeding So. 2,000, town planning etc.)
51. The Advisory Council endorsed the draft ordinance, for it considered that it was important that Somalis should become more familiar with municipal administration as part of their political training and education in preparation for independence.

6. Transformation of the Reduced Committee into two commissions

52. In letter No. 35052 dated 10 January 1953 (A/AC.33/R.51), the Administering Authority requested the advice of the Advisory Council on proposed amendments to the rules of procedure of the Territorial Council which would transform the Reduced Committee of that Council into two commissions; the amendments had already been adumbrated in an earlier request for advice (see paragraph 42 above).

53. After considering the matter at its 77th meeting, the Advisory Council replied on 17 February 1953 (A/AC.33/R.51/Add.1). During its first session in 1953, the Territorial Council approved the measure but recommended that the number of Somali councillors in each commission should be increased from 5 to 10.

54. The Administration proposed to amend rule 3 of the rules of procedure of the Territorial Council in order to transform the Reduced Committee into two separate commissions, one to deal with political and social matters and the other with economic and financial matters, the latter dealing also with budget estimates, the examination of which came within the functions of the Territorial Council in accordance with decree No. 2358 of the President of the Italian Republic, dated 9 December 1952.

55. The Advisory Council endorsed the proposed measure, since the creation of the two commissions constituted another step towards giving the indigenous population necessary legislative training.
48. The Advisory Council endorsed "with great satisfaction this measure which is calculated to impart greater legislative knowledge and experience to indigenous councillors".

5. Ordinance enlarging the powers of municipal councils

49. In letter No. 45747 dated 19 December 1952 (A/AC.33/R.50), the Administrative Authority requested the Council's advice on a draft ordinance increasing the number of cases in which the municipal administration was required to obtain the preliminary opinion of municipal councils before action could be taken by the former. After considering the draft ordinance at its 77th meeting, the Advisory Council replied on 18 February 1953 (A/AC.33/R.50/Add.1). The Ordinance, No. 4 of 12 February 1953, was published in Supplement No. 1 to Bollettino Ufficiale No. 3 dated 1 March 1953.

50. The experience of the first twenty months of activity of the twenty-three municipal administrations established in the Territory by Ordinance No. 10 of 6 June 1951 had shown that municipal expenditure seldom reached the figure over and above which it was compulsory to consult the municipal councils. It seemed necessary, therefore, to take immediate measures to enlarge the powers of the councils by reducing the minimum amount for which their preliminary opinion was required. Thus, for instance, it was proposed that the advice of municipal councils must be obtained for public works exceeding the sum of 3,000, whereas the law then in force required the consultation of the councils only when public works exceeded the sum of 30,000. The objective of the draft ordinance was to enable municipal councils to express their opinion on nearly every action taken by municipalities (budget estimates, budget expenditure extending over more than one year, alienation and concession of real estate and alienation of public funds, investment of funds for an amount exceeding 1,000, raising of loans, levying of duties and taxes, contracts for work exceeding 2,000, town planning etc.)
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55. The Advisory Council endorsed the proposed measure, since the creation of the two commissions constituted another step towards giving the indigenous population necessary legislative training.
C. Legal and Judicial

56. The period under review has been characterized by important developments in the legal field. Most of the measures proposed by the Administering Authority were approved in principle by the Advisory Council; more than once, however, the latter was obliged to suggest far-reaching judicial reforms, particularly with respect to the establishment of a supreme court in the Territory as the court of last resort: on every suitable occasion the Advisory Council has stressed the paramount need to establish on a firm footing the independence of the judiciary. The Advisory Council found itself unable to agree with the Administering Authority on the abolition of capital punishment and on the basic principles of the draft police regulations. The Advisory Council also studied the draft judicial regulations transmitted to it last year; they were withdrawn, however, by the Administering Authority before the Advisory Council could express its opinion.

Matters communicated to the Advisory Council for Information

1. Abolition of imprisonment by penal decree

57. The ordinance transmitted to the Advisory Council on 11 July 1952 abolished imprisonment by penal decree by amending the first part of article 99 of Royal Decree No. 1630 of 20 June 1935. The Regional Commissioners and Residents, however, retained the power to impose fines not exceeding 400 Somalos by decree without trial (A/AC.33/AA.78/LEG). The Advisory Council replied on 2 October 1952, endorsing the abolition of imprisonment by penal decree and recommending that the imposition of fines without trial should also be abolished (A/AC.33/AAC.78/LEG). On 25 October 1952 the Administrator informed the Advisory Council that "for reasons of judicial organization" it was not possible to abolish fines by penal decree; the matter would be reviewed, however, when the new judicial regulations came into force. The Administrator finally pointed out that a person sentenced to a fine by penal decree could always choose to appear before a court, simply by opposing the decree (A/AC.33/AA.78/LEG/Add.1).

58. The Ordinance No. 10 of 4 July 1952 was published in Bollettino Ufficiale No. 7 of 28 July 1952.
2. **Establishment of an Appeal Section at the Court of Assizes**

59. Since the only remedy against sentences of the Court of Assizes was to appeal to the Court of Cassation in Italy, the Administering Authority had prepared an ordinance establishing an Appeal Section (composed of the Judge of Somaliland and six assessors) at the Court of Assizes in Mogadiscio. An appeal could be lodged with the Court of Cassation in Italy against sentences of the Appeal Section of the Court of Assizes (A/AC.33/AA.79/LEG, 26 July 1952). The Advisory Council took the position that the court of last resort should be in the Territory and, having ascertained that it was the intention of the Administration to establish a Supreme Court in the Territory, it endorsed the ordinance in its letter dated 31 October 1952 (A/AC.33/AAC.79/LEG). The Ordinance No. 11 of 7 July 1952 was published in the *Bollettino Ufficiale* No. 7 dated 28 July 1952.

3. **Draft ordinance permitting settlement of minor offences by immediate payment of a fine**

60. The immediate payment of a fine (*oblazione*) in the case of minor offences (mainly traffic violations) that has the effect of wiping out the offence was permitted only within the municipal limits of Mogadiscio; the Administering Authority now proposed to extend this facility to the rest of the Territory, in order both to avoid unequal treatment of the inhabitants and to settle small infractions of the law more speedily (A/AC.33/AA.81/LEG, 26 July 1952).

In its letter of 2 October 1952, the Advisory Council endorsed the ordinance "with the modification that the offender, if he so desires, may demand a court hearing of the case" (A/AC.33/AAC.81/LEG). In a letter dated 9 October 1952, the Administering Authority assured the Advisory Council that the ordinance merely granted the offender the option of stopping all penal action by making an immediate settlement or of standing trial with the consequent risk of a heavier sentence and higher costs (A/AC.33/AA.81/LEG/Add.1). The Ordinance No. 12 of 15 July 1952 appeared in the *Bollettino Ufficiale* No. 8, dated 10 August 1952.
Requests for Advice Received by the Advisory Council from the Administering Authority

1. Judicial system

61. In letter No. 10640 dated 31 December 1951 (A/AC.33/R.43 and A/AC.33/R.43/Corr.1) the Administering Authority requested the Advisory Council's advice on a proposed new judicial system. The Council considered these regulations at its 58th meeting and at its 59th meeting it heard Mr. F. Cannavina, representative of the Administration. In reply to letter No. 35009 of 3 January 1953 (A/AC.33/R.43/Add.1), in which the Administering Authority drew the Advisory Council's attention to the urgency of the matter, the Council observed that, from the statements made by Mr. F. Cannavina, it had gained the impression that the draft submitted to it was being revised but that, since this was not the case, it would submit its views on the subject at the earliest possible date (A/AC.33/RC.43). At its 75th meeting the Advisory Council again discussed the proposed judicial system and decided to request the Secretariat to prepare a working paper to assist it in its deliberations; the Secretariat working paper appeared on 6 February 1953 as document A/AC.33/W.52. Before the Advisory Council had time to consider the Secretariat working paper, however, the new Administrator, Ambassador Enrico Martino, in his letter No. 15706 dated 19 February 1953 (A/AC.33/R.43/Add.3), requested the Council to withhold its comments on the proposed new judicial system, which was to be re-examine in detail by the Administering Authority. In a letter dated 25 February 1953 (A/AC.33/R.43/Add.4), the Advisory Council acceded to the request, expressing its conviction that such a re-examination would undoubtedly result in a greatly improved draft.

2. Police regulations

62. In letter No. 40748 dated 18 February 1952 (A/AC.33/R.45), the Administering Authority requested the Advisory Council's advice on the proposed new police regulations for the Territory. The Advisory Council considered the matter at its 59th meeting and Mr. F. Cannavina, Head of the Judicial and Legislative Affairs Office, attended the 60th meeting in order to supply any explanations that might be required. At its 58th meeting, the Advisory Council again discussed the
matter and requested the delegation of Colombia to prepare a working paper on the subject; this working paper appeared as document A/AC.33/W.50 and was formally presented to the Council, at its 70th meeting, by the Colombian representative. On 3 January 1953, the Administering Authority reminded the Advisory Council that its advice had not yet been received and that the draft police regulations had been considered by the Territorial Council during its first session in 1952 (A/AC.33/R.45/Add.1). On 21 January 1953, the Advisory Council again heard Mr. Cannavina and two other representatives of the Administering Authority and, having again carefully considered the draft police regulations at its 76th meeting, it gave its advice upon them in its letter dated 9 February 1953 (A/AC.33/RA.45). The final text of the regulations has not yet been published in the Bollettino Ufficiale.

Summary of the request for advice

(A/AC.33/R.45)

63. Owing to the coexistence in the Territory of two different sets of rules - proclamations issued by the British authorities and the 1939 regulations for Italian East Africa - neither of which were consistent with the spirit of the Trusteeship Agreement as regards, inter alia, the right of assembly and association and the general guarantees of the individual rights of citizens, the Administering Authority considered it necessary to prepare new police regulations in conformity with the present juridical status of the Territory. In drafting the regulations, the Administering Authority had in mind the following objectives: (a) the delimitation of the duties and powers of the different organs of the police; (b) the preparation of a summary of the rules and regulations covering the various phases of public life in which police activities are manifest; (c) the issue of new provisions designed to regulate certain aspects of social life by protecting the interests of the population; (d) the possibility for any private individual to appeal "in a hierarchical way" against police measures.
Summary of the Advisory Council's reply
(A/AC.33/RA.45)

64. After recalling that during its deliberations during the months of March and April 1952 the Territorial Council had made some suggestions for the improvement of the proposed draft regulations, the Advisory Council made the following observations and recommendations:

(1) The Council considered that the regulations covered too broad a range of subjects, with the result that unduly wide powers had been entrusted to the police. Many matters could, if necessary, be made the subject of separate ordinances or included in a future penal code.

(2) The Council noted that the terms used in the regulations lacked definition and it recommended that, considering the importance of the ordinance, a declaration of objectives and principles should be embodied in the draft.

(3) The Council observed that the functions and powers of the different police authorities and organs had not been clearly defined. The Council further expressed the hope that although the Administrator was empowered under the draft regulations to exercise his control and supervision over the police through the chief of the Internal Affairs Office, he would at all times remain personally responsible for the maintenance of law and order.

(4) The Council recommended that the power entrusted to the police under article 1 of the draft regulations to settle private disputes should be withdrawn or limited to cases where both parties request it.

(5) In the Council's opinion, it should be possible to appeal against police measures not only "in a hierarchical way" but also before judicial tribunals or an administrative court. Moreover, the Council considered that the police should be required to obtain a court order before proceeding to carry out the measures they considered necessary or expedient.

(6) Finally, the Council suggested that the power given to the police to issue licences or permits in addition to those granted by the Administration should be either withdrawn or confined to matters connected with the enforcement of the law and the maintenance of public order. It was the Council's opinion that in any case the police should not prescribe conditions
for licences other than those required by law, since it believed "it to be a
sound policy to go slow, deliberately slow, in granting to the police powers
other than those necessary or incidental to its powers as peace officers".

3. Abolition of capital punishment

65. In its letter No. 43166 dated 11 July 1952 (A/AC.33/R.48) the Administering
Authority requested the Advisory Council's advice on draft ordinance abolishing
capital punishment in the Territory. The Advisory Council studied the draft
ordinance at its 65th, 73rd and 74th meetings, and, having obtained information
on the offences punishable by death under the penal code in force in the Territory
(A/AC.33/RC.48 and Add.1), it replied on 8 December 1952 (A/AC.33/PA.48). The
ordinance abolishing capital punishment has not been published.

Summary of the request for advice
(A/AC.33/R.48)

66. Capital punishment was abolished in Italy in 1944, whilst in Somaliland the
1931 Italian penal code which is still in force in the Territory permits the
infliction of the death penalty in certain cases. The death sentence has not
once been pronounced, however, since the beginning of the Trusteeship administration.
The Administering Authority now proposed to substitute life imprisonment for
capital punishment since the latter, besides having irreparable consequences, has
never been known to eliminate crime.

Summary of the Advisory Council's reply
(A/AC.33/PA.48)

67. After noting that the question of capital punishment was the subject of acute
and continuing controversy, the Advisory Council expressed the opinion that the
death penalty should be retained in the judicial system of the Territory, in view
not only of the position the Territorial Council had adopted on the subject and
of the fact that in Somaliland capital punishment is deeply rooted in the
traditions of the people, but also of its deterrent effect, which is recognized
even in countries where there is a highly developed judicial system. The Advisory
Council finally suggested that the Italian penal code of 1931 applicable in
Somaliland should be modified to meet the conditions prevailing in the Territory.
4. **Ordinance authorizing Regional Commissioners to delegate their judicial powers to Residents**

68. In letter No. 44895 dated 30 October 1952 (A/AC.33/R.4), the Administering Authority asked the Advisory Council's advice on a draft ordinance authorizing Regional Commissioners to delegate some of their judicial powers to Residents. The Council considered the matter at its 73rd meeting and gave its answer on 8 December 1952 (A/AC.33/R.49). The Ordinance, No. 19 of 15 November 1952, was published in the Bollettino Ufficiale No. 11, dated 20 November 1952, before the Advisory Council had given its advice.

**Summary of the request for advice (A/AC.33/R.49)**

69. According to article 9 of the judicial regulations in force, the Regional Commissioners of the Mijertein and Nogal are empowered to delegate from time to time their powers of jurisdiction in the matter of minor offences and contraventions to Residents. The Administering Authority considered it advisable to extend to all Regional Commissioners the right to delegate these powers to Residents from time to time, in order to expedite the settlement of penal cases in localities situated at a distance from main centres and to shorten the period of detention for prisoners awaiting trial.

**Summary of the Advisory Council's reply (A/AC.33/R.49)**

70. Although fully concurring with the purpose of the ordinance and fully aware of the necessity of shortening the period of detention of prisoners awaiting trial, the Council was of the opinion that it could endorse it as a temporary measure only, pending the establishment throughout the Territory of a judicial system as envisaged in article 7 of the Declaration of Constitutional Principles.

5. **Establishment of Commissariat Judges**

71. In letter No. 35041 dated 9 January 1953 (A/AC.33/R.43/Add.2), the Administering Authority requested the Advisory Council's advice on a draft ordinance establishing commissariat judges. The Council considered the draft ordinance at its 77th and 81st meetings and replied on 4 April 1953 (A/AC.33/R.43/Add.5).
Summary of the request for advice
(A/AC.33/R.43/Add.2)

72. The purpose of the ordinance prepared by the Administering Authority was to ensure the absolute independence of the judiciary by removing any possibility of the political and administrative authorities of the Territory passing judgment on cases already dealt with by them in their political or administrative capacity. Since, however, the peace of the Territory was sometimes disturbed by tribal feuds rooted in the customs of the people, the Administering Authority considered it inadvisable to deprive provincial Commissioners of their duties as chairmen of the Regional Courts: according to the Administration, the impartiality of trials before the regional courts was in any case ensured by the right of the interested parties to lodge an appeal with the Administrator for a revision of the verdict. With this exception, the Commissariat Judges, established in the main centre of each commissariat, would exercise the functions previously carried out by Residents and Commissioners in penal matters, and civil and penal matters, respectively. Appeals against decrees of Commissariat Judges would be decided by the Judge of Somaliland, whose decision would be final.

Summary of the Advisory Council's reply
(A/AC.33/R.43/Add.5)

73. The Advisory Council, whilst approving the ordinance in principle, made the following recommendations, by a majority of two votes to one:

(a) that no person not in possession of a degree in law or not having practised law for at least two years should be appointed commissariat judge. Preference should be given, whenever possible, to persons with a knowledge of Islamic law. "In the opinion of the Council a degree in law or its equivalent was an essential requirement for a commissariat judge";

(b) that article 6 of the draft ordinance should be deleted, since it was contrary to the principle of the absolute independence of the judiciary for the provincial Commissioner to exercise judicial powers;

(c) that appeals to the Court of Appeal of the Territory against sentences by the Judge of Somaliland should be permitted.
D. Economic

74. Several important ordinances on economic matters have been issued during the past year, among them the ordinance imposing a tax on shambas cultivated by the local population: this ordinance doubtless represents the initiation by the Administration of a new tax policy directed towards raising a greater proportion of territorial revenue through direct taxation. The Administering Authority's plans concerning the development of water resources in the Territory are worthy of commendation and should to some extent alleviate the disastrous effects of the regular periods of drought that occur in most of the Territory. The contracts signed between the Administration and certain petroleum companies are of very great importance for the future economic development of the Territory; the thorough prospecting work which the petroleum companies have undertaken to carry out may reveal, besides petroleum, useful deposits of minerals in some of the arid areas of the country.

75. Two ordinances, one on the operation of cotton ginneries and the other on the control of cotton cultivation, were designed to increase the production and quality of the Territory's cotton. The Advisory Council was not satisfied with the ordinance on the control of cotton cultivation which had, however, already been published in the Bollettino Ufficiale before the Advisory Council had time to make any observations.

76. It should be noted that the Administering Authority is gradually relaxing price control (A/AC.33/R.52) and has temporarily exempted raw cotton from export duties.1/

77. The Council trusts that the Administration will limit the number of concessions granting individuals or groups exclusive rights to practise certain industrial activities or to cultivate certain crops in given regions. These exclusive concessions, on which the Advisory Council has never yet been consulted, might not be fully in accordance with a strict interpretation of article 15 (c) of the Trusteeship Agreement.

1/ The representative of Egypt has requested that the following note be inserted here: "It is hoped that the Administration, taking into due account local conditions, will continue on this road by gradually abolishing export duties as revenue from direct taxation increases and by taking steps to limit the power of private monopolies and price rings, thus ensuring a freer and more competitive market in the Territory".
Information received from the Administering Authority\(^1\)

1. Control of cotton cultivation

78. Not having been consulted on a draft ordinance to control the cultivation of cotton, the representative of Colombia wrote to the Administering Authority on 16 March 1952 requesting to be informed of the reasons why the Advisory Council had not been consulted on such an important matter (A/AC.33/MISC.29). At the same time, a copy of the draft ordinance was transmitted to the Advisory Council for information (A/AC.33/AA.72/EC). In letter No. 41440 dated 18 March 1952, the Administering Authority replied to the representative of Colombia that, although the draft ordinance did not come within the terms of article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement, it had nevertheless been forwarded to the Advisory Council for information, thus leaving "full liberty to the Council to act as it judges best, since even in the absence of a quorum, the member of the Council present in Mogadiscio can always... submit to the Administration such observations and advice as his experience and his competence may suggest..." (A/AC.33/MISC.31).

79. The Advisory Council, having received a Secretariat working paper embodying the comments of the United Nations Department of Economic Affairs (A/AC.33/W.47), examined the ordinance on the cultivation of cotton at its 59th, 60th, 68th and 69th meetings. The Council conveyed its observations to the Administering Authority in a letter dated 5 November 1952 (A/AC.33/AAC.72/EC). The final ordinance, slightly amended by the Territorial Council, appeared as Ordinance No. 3 of 21 March 1952 in Supplement No. 1 to Bollettino Ufficiale No. 3 dated 21 March 1952.

Summary of the draft ordinance

80. Since it was considered necessary to encourage cotton production, to facilitate investment in equipment, to ensure a close collaboration between indigenous farmers and contractors through co-participation agreements and to control prices while taking into consideration both the principles and aims of the Trusteeship Agreement and the actual situation in the Territory, the

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\(^1\) In addition to the matters mentioned below, the Administering Authority also communicated to the Advisory Council the agenda of the first session of the Economic Council of Somaliland (A/AC.33/AA.95/EC and A/AC.33/AA.95/EC/Add.1).
Administering Authority decided to issue an ordinance, the main provisions of which are as follows:

(a) Strict control by the Agricultural Office both of the area planted to cotton and of cotton seed (germination tests, disinfection, destruction of non-disinfected seed, control of seed imports, organization of distribution, choice of varieties etc.);
(b) Cotton sowing in non-irrigable lands must be carried out in the Gu season only;
(c) Independent cultivators must obtain their seed from authorized firms in quantities not exceeding their own requirements and must not sell unginned cotton except at the time and place fixed by the Resident;
(d) Cultivators are allowed to enter into only one type of co-participation contract (a model of this contract was attached to the ordinance and provides, inter alia, that "the whole crop will be the exclusive property of the contractor as from the time of sowing"); detailed provisions relating both to the obligations of contractor and cultivator and to the price of cotton are also included in this part of the ordinance;
(e) Detailed provisions concerning the granting and renewal of licences to contractors and the obligations of the latter towards the Administration;
(f) Penalties for non-compliance.

Advisory Council's recommendations

81. After stating that it considered the ordinance of great importance to the economic and social life of the people, the Advisory Council endorsed the considerations that had appeared to guide the Administering Authority, i.e. (a) necessity, for the time being, of government control; (b) necessity to co-ordinate cotton cultivation closely with the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the indigenous population. The Council added that its comments were based on two economic principles, i.e. (1) that "a wise economic policy should... encourage the settlement of the population"; (2) that "a wise economic policy is to establish a sound system of agriculture and that such a system calls for a careful balancing of subsistence (food) crops and cash (industrial) crops". On this basis the Advisory Council made the following observations on the ordinance:
(a) The Agricultural Office should have wider and more direct supervisory and administrative powers (exclusive sale and distribution of approved seed to all cotton growers, co-ordination of techniques and publicity to increase production, destruction of stubble etc.);

(b) The co-participation system should be modified to encourage the growth of a class of indigenous farmers with greater economic independence; in this connexion several clauses in the co-participation contract should be altered to render the arrangement more equitable to both parties; in particular the contractor should have a first lien on, rather than the exclusive ownership of, the cultivator's cotton crop;

(c) If it was found impossible to modify sufficiently the co-participation system, the Advisory Council recommended:

(i) the establishment of an Agricultural Bank to extend credit facilities to indigenous farmers, or, if such a bank was not established,

(ii) the creation of a "cotton fund" managed by the Agricultural Office to make the necessary cash advances to farmers; these advances, at a reasonable rate of interest, could be secured by a first lien on the cotton crop.

Implementation of the Advisory Council's recommendations

82. The ordinance on the cultivation of cotton was published in the Bollettino Ufficiale before the Advisory Council had expressed its opinion thereon and the Administering Authority has not yet acted on the Council's recommendations.

2. Budget estimates for the financial year 1952-1953

83. On 21 February 1952, the budget estimates for the financial year 1952-1953 were transmitted to the Advisory Council for information, in accordance with the assurances given in the Fourth Committee in November 1950 by the representative of the Administering Authority to the Chairman of the Advisory Council and to the Indian representative (A/AC.33/AA.73/EC). The Advisory Council discussed the question at its 59th meeting and decided to await the results of an analysis of the budget which it had already asked the Secretariat in New York to prepare. This analysis has not yet been received by the Advisory Council.
84. At the request of the Advisory Council (80th meeting), the Principal Secretary addressed a communication to the Chief of Cabinet of the Administrator, asking when the budget of the Territory for the next financial year would be transmitted to the Advisory Council. The Chief of the Administrator's Cabinet replied by letter No. 60012 dated 14 March 1953, stating that the Administering Authority could not yet transmit to the Advisory Council the budget for the year 1953-1954, since the budget estimates were being revised as a result of the reduction in the Italian Government's subsidy to the Territory. Furthermore, it would appear that in accordance with Decree No. 2358 of the President of the Italian Republic, the financial year would be changed to correspond to the solar year. The Chief of the Cabinet concluded his letter with the assurance that the budget would be transmitted to the Council as soon as it had been approved in its final form.

3. Ordinance introducing a tax on "shambas"

85. In a letter dated 9 July 1952 (A/AC.33/AA.80/EC), the Administering Authority transmitted to the Advisory Council for information the text of an ordinance introducing a tax on shambas cultivated by the indigenous population. The tax, which varied according to the area under cultivation, was to be levied as from 1 January 1953 and would apply only to shambas not already subject to income tax. The tax would be collected by the Residents and the Administrator would be empowered to remit payment in part or in full in the case of natural disasters or bad climatic conditions causing a considerable reduction in crops. In a letter dated 2 October 1952, the Advisory Council endorsed the ordinance, since "the people should be told of the vital need for taxes to help carry on the expenses of administration and that they are in duty bound to pay them in return for the protection and other essential services they received from government" (A/AC.33/AA.80/EC). The Ordinance, No. 9 of 4 July 1952, was published in the Bollettino Ufficiale No. 7, dated 29 July 1952.

4. Contracts between the Administering Authority and petroleum companies

86. In its letters dated 11 October 1952 and 7 November 1952 (A/AC.33/AA.91/EC and A/AC.33/AA.116/EC respectively) the Administering Authority informed the Advisory Council that it had signed contracts with the Sinclair Somal Corporation and the Societa Mineraria Somala, a branch of the Azienda Generale Italiana Petrol, for prospecting for petroleum and natural gases in the Territory; a copy of the
contract concluded with the latter company on 24 July 1952 was also forwarded to the Advisory Council. The Advisory Council thinks that the contracts should have been transmitted to it for advice and it reserves the right to comment on them.

5. Alienation or lease of land for agricultural purposes

In a letter dated 9 October 1952 (A/AC.33/AA.92), the Administering Authority informed the Advisory Council that it had issued an official statement calling the public's attention to article 14 of the Trusteeship Agreement and to the rules and regulations in force concerning the alienation or lease of land for agricultural purposes. The Advisory Council, in a letter dated 8 December 1952 (A/AC.33/AAC.92), commended the statement of the Administering Authority, since it was designed to enforce compliance with the rules and regulations restricting alienation or lease of lands for agricultural purposes to non-indigenous persons.

6. Concession of government land in Chisimaio for building purposes

In letters dated 30 October 1952 (A/AC.33/AA.100/SOC, A/AC.33/AA.106/SOC and A/AC.33/AA.107/SOC), the Administering Authority informed the Advisory Council that Italian nationals and firms had requested the concession for building purposes of three plots of governmental land in Chisimaio and that the requests would be submitted to the Territorial Council at its next session, in accordance with article 14 of the Trusteeship Agreement. The Advisory Council, in a letter dated 9 December 1952 (A/AC.33/AAC.100, 106, 107/SOC), asked the Administering Authority for additional information and in particular the precise meaning of the terms "concession" and "plot of governmental land". Having received the desired information (A/AC.33/AAC.100, 106, 107/SOC/Add.1), the Advisory Council informed the Administration in its letter dated 28 February 1953 (A/AC.33/AAC.100, 106, 107/SOC/ADD.2) that it did not raise any objections to the granting of the requests, since "its advice thereon is not required under article 14 of the Trusteeship Agreement, inasmuch as the matter does not involve the alienation to non-indigenous persons or to companies or associations of any rights over agricultural lands in excess of 1,000 acres".
7. Extension of rent control and of limitations on lessors' right of eviction

89. In a letter dated 30 October 1952 (A/AC.33/AA.101/SOC), the Administering Authority informed the Advisory Council that it intended to extend to 30 June 1953 Ordinance No. 31 of 9 June 1950 controlling rents and limiting the lessors' right to evict lessees. The Advisory Council, in its letter dated 9 December 1952 (A/AC.33/AAC.101/SOC), endorsed the measure; it noted, however, that measures which were restrictive of the contractual freedom of lessors, as was the present one, should be withdrawn as soon as the need for them disappeared. The Council also suggested that, in addition to the reasons for eviction of the lessee enumerated in the Administering Authority's letter, the lessor should be given the right to evict the lessee if the latter used his premises for immoral purposes. The ordinance extending the term of application of Ordinance No. 31 of 9 June 1950 was published unchanged in the Bollettino Ufficiale No. 12 dated 8 December 1952, as Ordinance No. 20 of 25 November 1952, and the Administering Authority has not yet taken any action on the Advisory Council's recommendation.

8. Reduction of import duties on coconut oil and of export duties on shells

90. In a letter dated 30 October 1952 (A/AC.33/AA.102/EC), the Administering Authority informed the Council that it proposed to reduce the import duty on coconut oil in order to encourage the local soap industry, and to reduce export duties on shells in order to promote the export of that commodity. In a letter dated 8 December 1952 (A/AC.33/AAC.102/EC), the Advisory Council endorsed these tariff reductions but suggested that the whole question of import and export duties should be reviewed when a plan for the economic development of Somaliland is drafted. The Ordinance, No. 1 of 26 January 1953, appeared in the Bollettino Ufficiale No. 3, dated 1 March 1953.

9. Development of water resources in the Territory

91. In its letter dated 7 November 1952 (A/AC.33/AA.105/EC), the Administering Authority, after mentioning the importance of developing underground water resources in the Territory, informed the Advisory Council that under the M.S.A. programme of assistance the Trusteeship Administration had obtained an allotment of 135 million Italian lire to drill one hundred wells in the Territory and that a contract had already been signed for the first two groups of twenty wells to be drilled in the regions of the Doi and Mudugh. In its letter dated 8 December 1952 (A/AC.33/AAC.105/EC) the Advisory Council commended the Administering Authority.
and suggested that it should "couple its programme of development of the Territory's underground water resources with some measure of control over the number of livestock owned by the nomadic section of the population of the Territory, in order to avoid that the number of livestock increase in proportion to the increase in the amount of water available". The Administering Authority would thereby ensure that the increased supply of water would be sufficient to meet the needs of existing livestock.

10. Draft ordinance regulating cotton ginneries

92. In a letter dated 11 December 1952 (A/AC.33/AA.117/EC) the Administering Authority transmitted to the Council for information, a draft ordinance regulating the operations of cotton ginneries in the Territory. The measure appeared necessary in order to prevent a further decline in the price of Somali cotton as a result of inadequate processing of the product and bad storage conditions. In its letter dated 3 March 1953 (A/AC.33/AA.117/EC/Add.1), the Advisory Council endorsed the proposed ordinance; it noted, however, that no penalty was provided for the violation of some of the most important articles of the ordinance and it recommended that such penalties should be provided. The ordinance has not yet appeared in the Bollettino Ufficiale.

11. Information on agricultural co-operatives

93. In reply to the Advisory Council's letter dated 9 May 1952 (A/AC.33/9/016), the Administering Authority, in its letter of 13 May 1952 (A/AC.33/AA.121/EC), communicated to the Council some information concerning agricultural co-operatives in the Territory. The information requested covered the number and composition of co-operatives, the area and ownership of the land at their disposal, the degree of assistance they receive from the Administering Authority, the method of repaying the Administration for such assistance, as well as the relationship between the tribal system and the agricultural co-operatives. In its letter dated 15 January 1953 (A/AC.33/AAC.121/EC), the Advisory Council expressed its gratitude for the valuable information transmitted to it by the Administration.

12. Distribution of eighty "uri" to needy fishermen in the Mijertein

94. In its letter dated 14 January 1953 (A/AC.33/AA.122/EC), the Administering Authority informed the Advisory Council that it would distribute eighty "uri" (native boats used for coastal fishing) to the most needy and the most skilled
Somali fishermen of the Mijertein, an area which had lost a considerable number of boats during the war. The beneficiaries would be required to repay the Administration over a period of five years. In its letter dated 14 February 1953 (A/AC.33/AA.122/EC/Add.1), the Advisory Council commended the Administration for this measure.

13. Establishment of a commission for the study of land legislation

The Advisory Council, having previously expressed the wish to be represented by an observer at the meetings of a commission that the Administering Authority proposed to establish for the study of land legislation, gave formal expression to this request in its letter No. 7/03 dated 8 December 1952. The Administering Authority, in letters dated 12 December 1952 and 17 January 1953 respectively (A/AC.33/AA.123/EC), confirmed that the Administration highly appreciated the wish of the Advisory Council and sent it a copy of Decree No. 4, dated 31 December 1952, establishing the commission, which was to include the Head of the Judicial and Legislative Affairs Office, the Head of the Internal Affairs Office, the Head of the Agricultural Office, two Italian Territorial Councillors and six Somali members to be designated by Regional Assemblies. The Administering Authority stated that it would inform the Council of the programme of work of the commission and of the date of its first meeting, so that the Council might be able to send an observer to participate in its work.

Requests for advice received from the Administering Authority

1. Price control

In its letter No. 35255 dated 3 February 1953 (A/AC.33/R.52), the Administering Authority asked the Council to send it "with the greatest possible promptness" its advice on a draft ordinance concerning price control in the Territory. In his letter No. 15820 dated 27 February 1953, H. E. Enrico Martino, the new Administrator, withdrew the draft ordinance previously sent to the Advisory Council and submitted for the latter's advice an amended draft ordinance attached to his letter (A/AC.33/R.52/Rev.1). The Advisory Council considered the question at its 79th meeting and replied on 3 March 1953 (A/AC.33/R.52/Add.1). The final ordinance has not yet appeared in the Bollettino Ufficiale.
97. The Administering Authority considered that the system of indiscriminate control of the prices of local and imported goods had attained the objectives for which it had originally been introduced by the former British Administration and that the Territory had now adapted itself to the new monetary system introduced by the Trusteeship Administration. It was therefore felt that the time had come to establish a free market. At the same time the Administration was aware that precautions must be taken against any unjustified rise in the cost of living; for this reason price control of essential public services and of a few commodities of prime necessity would be maintained. The essential features of the draft ordinance were: (a) abolition of the existing system of price control; (b) establishment of a Price Committee, with advisory powers, composed of seven representatives of the Administration, four representatives of the consumers and four representatives of commercial interests; (c) power of the Administrator to determine the prices of essential goods and services after hearing the opinion of the Price Committee or of any special committee he may establish to study the prices of specific goods and services; (d) to maintain until further notice the present prices of essential goods and services, as determined by the Administration, as also the price of water, electricity and public transport; (e) to provide penalties for the violation of the price regulations made under the ordinance or for the withdrawal from normal consumption of commodities subject to price control.

98. The Advisory Council was in full agreement with the ordinance and in its reply expressed the view that, since the conditions brought about by the war had ceased to exist, it was desirable to end indiscriminate control of prices in the Territory, confining price control to essential public services and to goods and services of prime necessity. The Advisory Council further stated that the measure proposed by the Administration would accelerate the development of trade in the Territory and at the same time protect the public from paying unreasonable prices for essential services, goods and commodities.
2. Exemption of raw cotton from export duties

99. In its letter No. 35304 dated 9 February 1953 (A/AC.33/R.53), the Administering Authority requested the Advisory Council's advice on a draft ordinance exempting from export duties raw cotton produced in the Territory and exported before 30 June 1953. The Advisory Council considered the draft ordinance at its 77th meeting and replied on 18 February 1953 (A/AC.33/R.53/Add.1). The final Ordinance, No. 3 of 25 February 1953, was published in the Bollettino Ufficiale No. 3 of 1 March 1953.

Summary of the request for advice

(A/AC.33/R.53)

100. In view of the serious decline in the price of raw cotton on the international market, some countries have found it advisable to abolish export duties. The decline in prices and the increased foreign competition have seriously affected the Territory's economy, since raw cotton is one of Somaliland's principal exports. In order to facilitate the sale of the considerable quantities of unsold cotton stored in the Territory and to encourage producers and exporters, the Administering Authority considered it advisable to exempt raw cotton temporarily from export duties.

Summary of the Advisory Council's reply

(A/AC.33/R.53/Add.1)

101. The Advisory Council endorsed the proposed ordinance since "cotton being a major item in the economic development of the Territory, it should be obvious that its cotton industry should be given every possible protection to enable it to survive".

E. Education

102. During the year 1952-53 the Administering Authority continued to implement many of the measures mentioned in the Five-Year Plan for the development of education in Somaliland, on which the Advisory Council has not yet been able to give its advice for the reasons outlined in paragraph 111. In addition, the Administering Authority has issued an ordinance regulating private schools in the Territory. Special mention should be made of the departure for Italy of a
group of Somali teachers and a group of Somali students, the former to attend a training course, and the latter to continue their studies at a secondary school, at Rome. In addition scores of Somali students have obtained scholarships from the Egyptian Government and are now attending either the El Azhar University or secondary schools in Upper Egypt. Five Egyptian professors are now teaching at the Mogadiscio Institute of Islamic Sciences, the entire cost being borne by the Egyptian Government.

103. Although all the educational measures taken by the Administering Authority last year were submitted to the Advisory Council for information only, the Council expressed its views on nearly all of them.

Information received from the Administering Authority

104. In the great majority of cases the Advisory Council was happy to be able to commend the Administering Authority or to note with satisfaction the adoption of the measures communicated to it. With regard to the new scholastic system in the Territory, the Advisory Council expressed the hope that this step would be in harmony with the final educational plan for the country and that it would accelerate the establishment of an increasing number of schools in the Territory (A/AC.33/AAC.109/ED).

1/ The Advisory Council commended the Administering Authority or noted with satisfaction the measure communicated to it in the following cases: establishment of a maritime and fishing school at Mogadiscio (A/AC.33/AAC.82/ED); establishment of a typing school at Mogadiscio (A/AC.33/AAC.84/ED); establishment of a commercial school (A/AC.33/AAC.87/ED); establishment of school funds for primary and secondary schools (A/AC.33/AAC.90/ED); curriculum of aerology course (A/AC.33/AAC.93/ED); training of Somali warrant officers to the rank of officer (A/AC.33/AAC.96/ED); curriculum of course for Somali police inspectors (A/AC.33/AAC.97/ED) - in this case the Administration gave the assurance that when the new police regulations came into force, they would be included in the curriculum; wireless operator course and accounting course (A/AC.33/AAC.99/ED); establishment of a domestic science school (A/AC.33/AAC.108/ED); gift of a boat to the maritime and fishing school (A/AC.33/AAC.110/ED); curriculum of the Institute of Islamic Sciences (A/AC.33/AAC.112/ED); purchase of a cinema sound-projector for the schools (A/AC.33/AAC.113/ED); departure of Somali teachers and students for Italy (A/AC.33/AAC.114/ED); reorganization and improvement in the training of auxiliary medical staff (A/AC.33/AA.115/ED/Add.1).
105. The draft ordinance regulating private schools (A/AC.33/AA.76/ED) led to an exchange of views between the Advisory Council and the Administering Authority regarding the place of private schools in the Territory. The draft ordinance provided:

(a) that any person intending to open a school must request the authorization of the Trusteeship Administration in advance, in writing;
(b) that the request must contain the following information:
   (i) the name of the person or body responsible for the school;
   (ii) person in charge of the technical direction;
   (iii) type of courses;
   (iv) the names of the teachers and their qualifications;
   (v) the subjects taught;
   (vi) information on the school buildings;
   (vii) the date upon which the courses start and their duration;
   (viii) any other information requested by the Administration;
(c) that the authorization may be refused for reasons of health or hygiene or if, in the opinion of the Administration, operation of the school might be prejudicial to the education of the pupils;
(d) that authorized private schools are required to keep the Administration informed of any changes in the data supplied and must submit to any inspections ordered by the Administration;
(e) that private schools already in existence must comply with the ordinance within two months;
(f) that any authorization which has been granted may be revoked in the event of non-compliance with the requirements of the ordinance;
(g) that authorized private schools may be recognized when the education they provide reaches certain standards;
(h) that Koranic schools are exempted from the provisions of the ordinance.

106. The Advisory Council considered the matter at its 65th meeting. In its letter dated 20 October 1952, it suggested to the Administering Authority that since government schools were as yet insufficient in number to provide education for all the people, private schools, which may not attain the educational standards set by the Administration or which may not be interested in obtaining
the recognition of the Administration, should be allowed to operate provided that such schools meet minimum hygienic requirements and do not preach subversive ideas (A/AC.33/AA76/ED).

107. In its letter dated 20 November 1952, the Administering Authority stated that government control of private schools did not place any limitation on private initiative in the educational field but aimed rather at co-ordinating and directing it. Once a school had complied with the requirements of the ordinance, permission to open it would be granted. Although there might be private schools that had no interest in obtaining Administration recognition, this fact should not prevent the Administration passing a preliminary judgment on their practical usefulness and their compliance with the other provisions of the ordinance. In the opinion of the Administration, it was more a question of "the lines of future development of the private school, in respect of which the Administration reserves the right to issue regulations" (A/AC.33/AA76/ED/Add.1).

108. The draft ordinance on the control of private schools was published unchanged as Ordinance No. 16 of 30 October 1952 in the Bollettino Ufficiale No. 11 of 20 November 1952. The Administering Authority has not yet taken any action on the Advisory Council's recommendations.

Requests for advice received from the Administering Authority

Five-Year Plan for the development of education in Somaliland

109. This is the only request for advice received from the Administering Authority upon which the Advisory Council has not yet given its views.

110. The Advisory Council received the request for advice on 15 November 1951 (A/AC.33/R.41) and considered it at its 47th and 48th meetings (7 and 8 January 1952) with the aid of a Secretariat working paper (A/AC.33/W.44/ED). At its 48th meeting the Advisory Council decided:

(a) not to send a preliminary reply but to await the conclusions of the experts of the Technical Assistance Mission and UNESCO, who had also been consulted by the Administering Authority;
(b) to invite the Head of the Education Office to discuss the Five-Year Plan informally with the Advisory Council;
(c) to transmit to the Administering Authority the working paper prepared by the Secretariat, without in any way committing itself to the conclusions contained therein.

111. At its 49th meeting the Advisory Council discussed the Five-Year Plan with the Head of the Education Office and then decided to postpone further consideration of the subject until a report had been received from UNESCO. UNESCO, however, has been unable as yet to forward its official comments to the Advisory Council and the latter has therefore been unable to give its advice. 1/

A UNESCO expert is now in the Territory, and the Advisory Council hopes that when he reports back to Headquarters UNESCO will be able to send its official observations on the Five-Year Plan for the development of education in Somaliland.

F. Social

112. During the past year the Administering Authority has adopted a number of measures designed to accelerate the social development of the inhabitants of Somaliland. As far as labour is concerned, the ordinance formally abolishing forced labour and the draft ordinance regulating the employment of minors should receive special mention.

113. Although the Advisory Council approved in principle all the measures communicated to it, either for information purposes or for advice, it suggested on one or two occasions more comprehensive measures in this field.

1/ The Advisory Council discussed this question further at its 59th, 64th and 73rd meetings. Letters A/AC.33/11/012, undated, A/AC.33/11/012 dated 22 September 1952 and A/AC.33/11/012 dated 13 November 1952 were sent to UNESCO by the Principal Secretary; letters XR/NSGT/245248 dated 27 May 1952, XR/332,519 dated 15 October 1952 and XR/NSGT/312365 dated 29 December 1952 were received from UNESCO by the Secretariat of the Advisory Council.
Information received from the Administering Authority

1. Abolition of forced labour

114. In a letter dated 15 July 1952, the Administering Authority informed the Advisory Council that it intended to issue an ordinance formally abolishing forced or compulsory labour, which it had, in fact, never tolerated. Any person submitting another to forced labour would be subject to a penalty (A/AC.33/AA.77/SOC). In its letter dated 2 October 1952, the Advisory Council was "happy to endorse the ordinance, as it puts here into effect article 1 of Convention No. 29 adopted at the International Labour Conference in 1930" (A/AC.33/AAC.77/SOC). The Ordinance, No. 13 of 18 July 1952, appeared in the Bollettino Ufficiale No. 8 dated 10 August 1952.

2. Control of the sale of substances used for the inoculation of cattle against trypanosomiasis

115. In a letter dated 1 September 1952, the Administering Authority informed the Advisory Council that in some parts of the country cattle were being secretly inoculated against trypanosomiasis, with insufficient doses which were creating resistant strains of microbes. Since those responsible for this were working in the bush and it was therefore difficult to catch them in the act, the Administration had decided to place a strict control over the wholesale and retail trade in products generally used against cattle trypanosomiasis (A/AC.33/AA.86/LEG). In its letter dated 9 December 1952, the Advisory Council endorsed the draft ordinance, recommending some elasticity in its enforcement (A/AC.33/AAC.86/LEG). The Ordinance, No. 2 of 10 February 1953, was published in the Bollettino Ufficiale No. 3, dated 1 March 1953.

3. Report on a pilot anti-malaria campaign

116. In a letter dated 30 August 1952, the Administering Authority transmitted to the Advisory Council a report on a pilot anti-malaria campaign conducted in the Afgoi district. Besides much technical data, the report contained practical suggestions for the conduct of future anti-malaria campaigns in the Territory (A/AC.33/AA.89/SOC).
4. Extension of compulsory insurance to motor vehicles in public service offered for hire or used for purposes of instruction

117. In a letter dated 30 October 1952, the Administering Authority informed the Advisory Council that compulsory insurance was to be extended to all motor vehicles in public service offered for hire or used for purposes of instruction (A/AC.33/AA.103/SOC). The Advisory Council, whilst approving the measure, suggested in its reply, dated 9 December 1952, that "all private motor vehicles in the Territory be included in this compulsory insurance plan" (A/AC.33/AAC.103/SOC). The Administering Authority replied to the Advisory Council's letter on 26 January 1953, with a note stating that "extension of compulsory insurance to owners of motor vehicles in private service is inadvisable, on account of respect due to citizens' freedom of entering into a contract. According to current practice they may be subject to limitations of that sort only when they are carrying out continuously a public or similar service" (A/AC.33/AA.103,104/SOC/Add.2). In its letter dated 6 March 1953, the Advisory Council informed the Administering Authority that it was "of the opinion that compulsory insurance for motor vehicles does not constitute a breach of the freedom of contract" (A/AC.33/AA.103,104/SOC/Add.3).

118. In the meantime Ordinance No. 21 of 9 December 1952 had been published unchanged in Supplement No. 2 to Bollettino Ufficiale No. 1 dated 15 January 1953.

5. Extension of compulsory insurance to lorries

119. In a letter dated 30 October 1952, to which was attached an extract of the minutes of a meeting of the Reduced Committee of the Territorial Council, the Administering Authority informed the Advisory Council that a Territorial Councillor had suggested that owners of lorries should be required to carry civil liability insurance against damage to persons or property. To meet the objection that lorry owners making only a few journeys a year might find insurance too costly, the Territorial Councillor had suggested that a fund should be established on the basis of monthly contributions by all drivers. This suggestion would be brought to the attention of the Territorial Council (A/AC.33/AA.104/SOC). The Advisory Council, in its letter dated 9 December 1952, endorsed the proposal in principle and asked to be informed of the results of the study of the problem of compulsory insurance of part-time lorry drivers (A/AC.33/AAC.104/SOC). The Advisory Council was informed in a letter dated
29 December 1952 that the Administration had come to the conclusion that compulsory third party civil liability insurance of all lorry drivers would impose too heavy a burden on a group that had already had to face serious difficulties (A/AC.33/AA.103,104/SOC/Add.1).

120. The question was discussed by the Territorial Council, which decided that no immediate action on the matter was necessary.

6. Establishment of a labour office in three localities

121. In a letter dated 25 November 1952, the Administering Authority informed the Advisory Council that it proposed to establish a labour office in the residencies of Bender Kassim, Kandala and Alula in order to protect the workers employed in the fishing industry (A/AC.33/AA.111/SOC).

122. In its letter dated 15 January 1953, the Advisory Council endorsed this measure "as a forward step to help ensure that the interests of the labourers in the said residencies will be protected, which of course becomes more important if we consider the necessity of preserving peace between the labourers and the employers for the economic development of the Territory" (A/AC.33/AAC.111/SOC). The labour offices were established by Decree No. 186 of 29 November 1952, which appeared in Supplement No. 1 of Bollettino Ufficiale No. 12 dated 20 December 1952.

Requests for advice received from the Administering Authority

1. Ordinance concerning the employment of minors

123. In letter No. 35398 dated 25 February 1953 (A/AC.33/R.54), the Administering Authority requested the Advisory Council's advice on a draft ordinance regulating the employment of minors. The Advisory Council considered the matter at its 81st meeting and replied on 30 March 1953 (A/AC.33/R.54/Add.1).

Summary of the request for advice
(A/AC.33/R.54)

124. After consulting the International Labour Office concerning the labour laws to be issued in the Territory in accordance with article 3 of the Trusteeship Agreement and with international conventions in force, the Administering Authority had found it impractical at the present time to attempt the drafting of a
comprehensive labour code. The Administration was, however, preparing in collaboration with the International Labour Office a number of measures, of which the present draft ordinance was the first, regulating labour conditions in the Territory. All international conventions in force on the subject had been taken into consideration in drafting the draft ordinance transmitted to the Advisory Council. The principal provisions of the draft ordinance were:

(a) children under 14 must not be employed in any commercial, industrial or agricultural work; children over 12 years of age may, however, be employed in light work with the consent of their parents and of the Regional Labour Inspector;

(b) children under 14 years of age must not be employed on ships, except training ships or vessels upon which are employed members of their family;

(c) no person under 18 years of age must be employed as a stoker on a ship or in dangerous or unhealthy work in mines and quarries;

(d) the maximum weight to be carried by persons between 12 and 18 years of age is established;

(e) young persons under 16 must not be employed on building construction, maintenance or repair work necessitating the use of scaffolds;

(f) the working hours of minors must not exceed eight hours a day;

(g) persons under 18 must be given a weekly rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours and must not be employed between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5 a.m.; persons over 16 years of age may, however, be employed at night in sugar factories, metal foundries, electric power stations and any other industries the Administrator may specify by decree; in addition, the prohibition of night work for young persons over 14 may be suspended in cases of absolute necessity or of serious emergency;

(h) wages of children under 14 years of age and of young persons between 14 and 18 years must not be less than 50 per cent and 70 per cent respectively of the wages of adult workers;

(i) finally, the draft ordinance contains provisions for inspection and control by labour offices and penalties for violations.
125. The Advisory Council was in full agreement with the draft ordinance, which was a first step towards defining the rights of children. The Council suggested that in the regulations implementing the ordinance the Administering Authority should endeavour to ensure school attendance in all areas where schools are already in operation.

G. Miscellaneous

126. The two questions dealt with in this section were both communicated to the Advisory Council for information only and the latter has not yet commented on either of them.

1. Admission of the Somali Association for International Organization to the World Federation of United Nations Associations

127. In a letter dated 29 August 1952, the Administrator informed the Advisory Council that the Somali Association for International Organization had been admitted to the World Federation of United Nations Associations and that it would participate in the work of the latter's 7th Plenary Assembly, to be held at Geneva in September 1952 (A/AC.33/AA.85/MISC.).

2. Preliminary draft of the Administering Authority's plan for the political, economic, social and educational development of Somaliland

128. On 10 October 1952, at an informal meeting held at his residence, the Administrator handed the representatives on the Advisory Council copies of a preliminary draft outlining the main features of the Administering Authority's plan for the political, economic, social and educational development of Somaliland during the remaining years of the Trusteeship Administration (A/AC.33/AA.98/MISC.). This document, which the Advisory Council considers of the utmost importance, has been attached to this report as annex V.
CHAPTER III

RELATIONS WITH VARIOUS UNITED NATIONS BODIES

A. General Assembly

129. At its 62nd meeting the Advisory Council officially authorized its Chairman to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make appropriate arrangements to enable members of the Advisory Council to attend the seventh session of the General Assembly. This request was based on the fact that:

(1) "The Advisory Council is a creation of the General Assembly, charged with the task of aiding and advising the Administering Authority in Somaliland";\(^1\)

(2) "The silence of the Trusteeship Agreement in respect of the Council's right to communicate and report to the Assembly in matters affecting Somaliland and of the component right to be present at the Assembly's session whenever such matters are taken up should not and cannot be taken as a denial of these rights, which, because of their inherent nature, need not be expressly conferred or recognized. Nor can such rights be deemed to have been withdrawn by such silence; the rights subsist notwithstanding such silence, and, being inherent rights, they may only be withdrawn or taken away by an overt act of the Assembly, that is, by its express withdrawal".\(^2\)

130. The Advisory Council, having taken into account the resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its 410th plenary meeting, according to which "the General Assembly established an Advisory Council which is entitled to speak in the Trusteeship Council and the authoritative opinion of which should be heard for a better understanding of the Territory's problems", maintains its opinion that it has the right to establish direct contact with the General Assembly whenever the latter discusses problems relating to the Territory of Somaliland.

\(^1\) Document A/AC.33/MISC.41, p. 3.
\(^2\) Document A/AC.33/MISC.41, p. 4.
It is therefore highly desirable that the Secretary-General should give effect to the wish expressed by the Advisory Council to attend the session of the General Assembly.

B. **Trusteeship Council**

131. Generally speaking, the relations between the Trusteeship Council and the Advisory Council are defined by the provisions of article 11 of the Trusteeship Agreement.

132. Under its terms of reference the Advisory Council's essential functions are to aid and advise the Administering Authority. There seems, however, no reason why the Trusteeship Council or the General Assembly should not expect the Advisory Council to report to them regarding matters of particular importance, since, in the view of the General Assembly itself, it is desirable that the authoritative opinion of the Advisory Council should be heard for a better understanding of the Territory's problems.

133. The Advisory Council, as a permanent body which has had daily contact with the Administration and the population for more than three years, is qualified to furnish first-hand information to the Trusteeship Council. The Advisory Council is in fact able not only to aid and advise the Administering Authority but also to present to the Trusteeship Council detailed studies concerning matters which the latter considers to be of special importance.

C. **Specialized agencies**

134. During the past year Somaliland has been visited, at the request of the Administering Authority, by experts of the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization; in addition, a UNESCO expert is at present in the Territory studying the Five-Year Plan for the development of education and three FAO experts are at Bender-Kassim studying the possibilities of developing the fishing and canning industries on the north-east coast of Somaliland. The Advisory Council attaches much importance to receiving copies of the reports drafted by all experts of the United Nations specialized agencies, since they would doubtless be an important source of information on the economic, social and educational advancement of the Territory.
CHAPTER IV

RELATIONS WITH THE LOCAL POPULATION

135. The Advisory Council and the Secretariat continue to enjoy the cordial relations they have established with the inhabitants of the Territory in the course of their three years of existence in Somaliland. Direct contact with individuals and group representatives constitute one of the major sources of information referred to in article 9 of the Trusteeship Agreement for Somaliland. Such contacts, whether in Mogadiscio or in the field, act also as constant reminders to the people of Somaliland that the United Nations is a living reality. Those contacts are undoubtedly valuable channels of disseminating information about the activities and aims of the United Nations. For these reasons representatives on the Advisory Council and substantive officers of its Secretariat have endeavoured to keep themselves accessible to as many visitors as possible.

A. Political parties

136. Although the Council received no request from the Administering Authority for advice on matters directly concerned with the political parties in the Territory during the period under review, the Council continued to recognize the importance of parties in the political life and advancement of the Territory.

137. The Council had in 1952 recommended to the Administering Authority that the number of seats accorded to regional representation should be gradually reduced in favour of political representation. During the period under review political party representation on the Territorial Council has been slightly increased, but it is noted that the majority of regional representatives are members of one or another recognized political party in the Territory.

138. The so-called double list required of the political parties for their representation on the Territorial Council, the abolition of which had been recommended by the Council, was the subject of further exchanges of views with

\[1/\] See document A/AC.33/R.34. See also Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, eleventh session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document T/979, para. 59.
the Administering Authority. The Council decided, however, at its 75th meeting held on 13 January 1953, that in view of the elections which, according to the assurances given by the Administering Authority, were shortly to be held in urban centres, the question of the double list no longer presented a serious problem.

139. In its advice on the Administering Authority's proposed Police Regulations (A/AC.33/RA.45), the Council observed that "the proposed regulations covered a broad range of subjects with the result that unusually wide powers appear to have been entrusted to the police". Among other things, the police was given the power to regulate associations, organizations, political parties and institutions (A/AC.33/R.45, articles 135-138).

140. Reminding the Administering Authority of the Trusteeship Council's recommendation (eleventh session) that the new law regulating the activities of political parties "be put into effect as soon as possible", the Council recommended that regulations of associations, organizations, political parties and institutions should be the subject of a separate ordinance.

141. There are still no accurate figures available showing the relative membership of the political parties operating in the Territory. It is expected, however, that when elections are held in urban centres later in 1953, the political parties will have the opportunity of showing their actual strength.

B. Communications

142. "Communications" in a general sense, including a number of "petitions", continued to be received. They refer to conditions and problems in the Territory and are addressed either to the Advisory Council or to one of its members or to the United Nations.

143. During the period under review, the Advisory Council received 215 "communications".

C. Official functions

144. The representatives on the Advisory Council and the Secretariat members have taken full advantage of opportunities to establish contacts facilitating a liberal exchange of information and opinion. On occasions of semi-official
political meetings, religious ceremonies, conferences of cultural interest, inaugurations, special visits to educational establishments and the opening of the sessions of the Territorial Council, the members of the Advisory Council and the officers of the Secretariat have taken special care to see that the United Nations was always duly represented.

D. United Nations ceremonies

1. United Nations Day

145. Early distribution of United Nations Day material to schools, organizations and political parties throughout the Territory paved the way for a better understanding of the significance of celebrations associated with the seventh anniversary of the entrance into force of the Charter of the United Nations. This was supplemented by documentary material distributed by members of the Secretariat, who visited outlying districts on 24 October or took part in the special functions held in Mogadiscio. A total of 4,805 posters and assorted literature, chiefly in Arabic, were distributed. Press and radio gave prominence to the Secretary-General's "United Nations Day Message", which was broadcast in Arabic, Italian and Somali. An essay competition based on the theme "The United Nations Organization constitutes the greatest co-operative force ever known in history for the maintenance of peace and for the social and economic progress of people" was highly successful. It was the first of its kind ever held in Somaliland and was sponsored by the Istituto Culturale Sociale. The distribution of prizes was made on the afternoon of 24 October by the Chairman of the Advisory Council, the representative of the Philippines, who explained to a large meeting what the United Nations stood for. The representative of Colombia and the Administrator of Somaliland both strongly commended the initiative taken by the Istituto in sponsoring the essay competition.

146. During the course of the day, members of the Secretariat visited Merca, Brava, Bulo Burti, Belet Uen, Bur Acaba, Baidoa and Afgoi, where they addressed meetings in each of these centres. On the evening of 24 October, representatives of the local population and officials of the Administration attended a reception held in Mogadiscio under the auspices of the United Nations. Various phases of United Nations activities were reviewed by the Administrator,
the Chairman of the Advisory Council and the Chief Cadi of Somaliland. Active co-operation on the part of the Administration contributed materially to the successful celebration of the seventh anniversary of the world organization. A public holiday was declared throughout the Territory and United Nations activities were the subject of special studies in all schools. Numerous telegrams and letters of congratulations were addressed to the Advisory Council by organizations and political groups in many parts of Somaliland.

2. Human Rights Day

147. The fourth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was the subject of special consideration in the schools throughout the Territory. Feature articles in Arabic and Italian appeared in the local press of 10 December 1952 and were broadcast in Somali during the course of the evening. Literature relating to human rights was distributed through cultural and political organizations.

3. Somaliland Fair

148. The first International Fair of Somaliland, organized by the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, was held from 14 to 28 September 1952. The United Nations was invited to take part in this historic event and a United Nations pavilion was erected with the co-operation of the local administration. Individual displays supplied by FAO, UNESCO, ILO and WHO and posters and literature furnished by the Department of Public Information were used to decorate the United Nations pavilion. During the course of the Fair, United Nations documentary films were shown on fifteen separate evenings. The Somaliland Fair for 1953 will be held from 28 September to 12 October and arrangements are already under way for a more intensive measure of participation than last year on the part of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

E. Field trips

149. Close contact with the Somali population is maintained by representatives on the Advisory Council and by members of the Secretariat through field trips, the purpose of which is to assure the inhabitants that the United Nations is keenly interested in all matters relating to their welfare and progress. These contacts are of special importance in the outlying parts of the Territory,
inhabited chiefly by nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes, and are a constant reminder that the United Nations is working in close co-operation with the Administration in the task of preparing Somaliland for independence. The field trips also enable representatives on the Advisory Council and members of the Secretariat to see conditions as they actually exist and thus to acquire authentic background information.

150. The representatives on the Council and officers of the Secretariat made a number of such trips, two of which were of special length and importance. The representative of Egypt, accompanied by Mr. Pardo of the Secretariat, made a fifteen-day trip into the northern provinces of Mudugh and Mijertein. The representative of the Philippines, accompanied by Mr. Deeb of the Secretariat, made a fourteen-day trip into the Lower and Upper Juba provinces. Mr. Canavesio, Vice-Chief of the Administrator's Cabinet, represented the Administering Authority on both trips.

**F. Dissemination of information about the United Nations**

151. One of the functions of the United Nations Advisory Council in fulfilling its responsibility of aiding and advising the Administering Authority is that of helping all levels of Somali society to understand and appreciate the importance of the decision taken in December 1949, which provides for the independence of Somaliland in 1960. In Mogadisho, the capital of Somaliland, the presence of the representatives on the Advisory Council is a constant reminder of the interest of the United Nations in the welfare of the community and their active support of progressive measures of economic and social importance is common knowledge. The daily activities of the Secretariat, the discreet but constant use of the United Nations flag, the facilities of the Secretariat library are all factors which tend to make the inhabitants more and more aware of the existence of the United Nations. These contacts are also extended to other urban centres, although to a lesser degree, but all communities benefit from the teaching given in the local schools and discussions in the political and cultural groups, and they are visited as frequently as possible by representatives on the Advisory Council and members of the Secretariat. It is in the remote sections of the Territory that the greatest difficulties are encountered. There the greater part of the population are nomads and semi-nomads and there is far
more illiteracy. A Secretariat Officer and instructed to prepare, in liaison with the Administering Authority, a comprehensive programme of information to be disseminated throughout the Territory.

152. The work carried out during the period under review may be classified as follows:

(a) Dissemination of information through educational institutions;
(b) Dissemination of information through cultural and political groups;
(c) Dissemination of information through the local press and radio;
(d) Dissemination of information by the Public Relations Officer

(a) Dissemination of information through educational institutions

153. The Director of the Research and Study services of the local administration has greatly facilitated the distribution of United Nations literature to schools throughout the entire Territory. Material prepared by the Department of Public Information has been used to good advantage but it would be far more effective if supplied in Arabic and Italian. It is useless to distribute literature in English or French. Teachers and pupils are encouraged to find members of the United Nations Advisory Council and Secretariat staff taking an interest in their studies and in their surroundings. Visits of this nature are customary during the field trips. Special consideration continues to be given to the Preparatory Political and Administrative School, where particular attention is paid to the general activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

(b) Dissemination of information through cultural and political groups

154. The interest shown in the activities of the United Nations will grow to the extent to which they are brought within the reach of the population. Political groups, for instance, are keen to have literature and show great eagerness in facilitating its distribution. These groups contributed to a large extent to the success of United Nations Day, sending posters as well as copies of the United Nations Day Message, in Arabic and Italian, to all their branches.
155. The participation of the United Nations in the Somaliland Fair in September 1952 afforded an opportunity for the dissemination of literature relating to the United Nations and the specialized agencies. A bigger programme is being planned for the 1953 Fair and it is hoped that on this occasion there will be ample United Nations material in both Arabic and Italian.

156. The Istituto Culturale Sociale of Mogadiscio continues to be a very important factor in the dissemination of information on the work of the United Nations. It has attractive quarters, which are well supplied with United Nations material. It is an ideal centre for conferences, the showing of films and general discussions. The Istituto was responsible for the very successful competition held in connexion with United Nations Day. Representatives of the Advisory Council and members of the Secretariat are sometimes invited to the conferences and occasionally give talks on subjects of international interest. Branches have been opened in other parts of the Territory and are operating under the direction of the Mogadiscio centre.

(c) Dissemination of information through the local press and radio

157. The Corriere della Somalia, the only daily newspaper in the Territory, is published by the Administration and regularly reports the activities of the Advisory Council and the Secretariat, as also the proceedings of the Trusteeship Council with respect to the administration of Somaliland. Weekly or monthly periodicals appear from time to time, but with no regularity and often for a very limited period. The local broadcasting station is utilized on special occasions such as United Nations Day, Human Rights Day etc. Its possibilities are limited although experiments are now being made for the use of loudspeakers installed in the larger urban centres.

(d) Dissemination of information by the Public Relations Officer

158. Field trips made by the Public Relations Officer have afforded excellent opportunities for disseminating information in a number of remote centres. It has, however, proved impossible to use the 16-mm. projector now available to the Secretariat, since very few places have electricity. It is used to good advantage in a few of the large centres. Documentary films (16-mm. and 35-mm.) are shown wherever there are cinemas.
159. Preliminary work has been carried out in connexion with the making of a documentary film on Somaliland under the supervision of the Films Division of the New York Secretariat. A survey is also being made of the possibilities for the use of cinema-radio van which is expected in the near future. The use of this van will enable the Public Relations Officer to visit parts of the Territory which have had little contact with the work of the United Nations. A long-term programme for the dissemination of information, the showing of films, recordings, photography etc. is under consideration.

160. Reference to this phase of work in Somaliland would not be complete without mention of the continued and effective co-operation which the Administering Authority has invariably shown in its relations with the United Nations and without which the dissemination of information relating to the United Nations could not have been undertaken.
ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

The present report, the original of which was drafted in French, was approved and signed by the representatives of Colombia, Egypt and the Philippines at the United Nations Advisory Council's Headquarters at Mogadiscio on 21 April 1953.

The representatives of Colombia, Egypt and the Philippines reserve their right under the second paragraph of article 11 of the Trusteeship Agreement to make to the Trusteeship Council such oral statements or submit such written reports or memoranda as they may deem necessary for the Council's consideration of any question specifically relating to the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration.

(Signed) Edmundo de ROLTE CASTELLO
(Colombia)

(Signed) Mahmoud Moharram HAMMAD
(Egypt)

(Signed) Vicente L. PASTRANA
(Philippines)
### ANNEX I

LIST OF REQUESTS FOR ADVICE AND ADVISORY COUNCIL'S REPLIES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Document No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Date of Advisory Council Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.43</td>
<td>Proposed new judicial regulations</td>
<td>12 January 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.43/Corr.1</td>
<td>Corrections to the translation of proposed new judicial regulations</td>
<td>19 January 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.43/Add.1</td>
<td>Administering Authority's reminder to Advisory Council for an early reply to request for advice on draft judicial regulations</td>
<td>7 January 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/RC.43</td>
<td>Advisory Council's assurance of a prompt reply to request for advice on draft judicial regulations</td>
<td>14 January 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.43/Add.3</td>
<td>Administering Authority's letter withdrawing request for advice on draft judicial regulations pending their re-examination</td>
<td>21 February 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.43/Add.4</td>
<td>Advisory Council's approval of the withdrawal of request for advice on draft judicial regulations</td>
<td>25 February 1953</td>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.43/Add.2</td>
<td>Establishment of commissariat judges</td>
<td>21 January 1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.43/Add.5</td>
<td>Advisory Council's reply to request for advice on draft ordinance establishing commissariat judges</td>
<td>9 April 1953</td>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>A/AC.33/R.44</td>
<td>Draft ordinance on census</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/RC.44</td>
<td>Further information on census and reorganization of Statistical Office</td>
<td>7 March 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/FA.46</td>
<td>Advisory Council's reply to request for advice on draft ordinance on census</td>
<td>12 May 1952</td>
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<td>Document No.</td>
<td>Subject</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/RC.46</td>
<td>Administering Authority's comments to Advisory Council's reply to request for advice on draft ordinance on census</td>
<td>21 October 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/RC.46/Add.1</td>
<td>Further information on proposed census methods communicated by Administering Authority to the Advisory Council</td>
<td>7 November 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/RA.46/Add.1</td>
<td>Advisory Council's comments on the information on proposed census methods communicated to it by the Administering Authority</td>
<td>17 January 1953</td>
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<td>A/AC.33/RC.46/Add.2</td>
<td>Draft ordinance instituting a registry office and card index of settled population in all municipalities</td>
<td>20 January 1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/RA.46/Add.2</td>
<td>Advisory Council's reply to request for advice on the institution of a registry office and card index of settled population in all municipalities</td>
<td>23 February 1953</td>
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<td>A/AC.33/R.45</td>
<td>Draft police regulations</td>
<td>21 March 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.45/Add.1</td>
<td>Administering Authority's reminder to Advisory Council for an early reply to request for advice on draft police regulations</td>
<td>7 January 1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/RC.45</td>
<td>Advisory Council's assurance of a prompt reply to request for advice on draft police regulations</td>
<td>14 January 1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/RA.45</td>
<td>Advisory Council's reply to request for advice on draft police regulations</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.47</td>
<td>Proposed changes in the functioning of the Territorial Council</td>
<td>12 July 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/RA.47</td>
<td>Advisory Council's reply to the request for advice on the proposed changes in the functioning of the Territorial Council and request for further information</td>
<td>3 October 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/RC.47</td>
<td>Further Information transmitted by the Administering Authority on proposed changes in the functioning of the Territorial Council</td>
<td>30 October 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/RC.47/Add.1</td>
<td>Proposed election of two vice-chairmen of the Territorial Council by councillors</td>
<td>15 November 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/RC.47/Add.1</td>
<td>Advisory Council's reply to the request for advice on the proposed election of two vice-chairmen of the Territorial Council by the councillors</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.48</td>
<td>Abolition of capital punishment</td>
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<td>A/AC.33/RC.48</td>
<td>Advisory Council's request for further information</td>
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<td>A/AC.33/R.48/Add.1</td>
<td>Transmittal by Administering Authority of the information requested by the Advisory Council</td>
<td>3 November 1952</td>
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<td>A/AC.33/RA.48</td>
<td>Advisory Council's reply to the request for advice on capital punishment</td>
<td>13 December 1952</td>
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<td>A/AC.33/R.49</td>
<td>Draft ordinance granting Regional Commissioners power to delegate to Residents authority to deal with minor offences</td>
<td>17 November 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/RA.49</td>
<td>Advisory Council's reply to request for advice on draft ordinance granting Regional Commissioners power to delegate to Residents authority to deal with minor offences</td>
<td>13 December 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.50</td>
<td>Draft ordinance enlarging the powers of municipal councils</td>
<td>2 January 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.50/Add.1</td>
<td>Advisory Council's reply to the request for advice on the draft ordinance enlarging the powers of municipal councils</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.51</td>
<td>Proposed establishment of two committees to take the place of the Reduced Committee of the Territorial Council</td>
<td>20 January 1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.51/Add.1</td>
<td>Advisory Council's reply to request for advice on the proposed establishment of two committees to take the place of the Reduced Committee of the Territorial Council</td>
<td>21 February 1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.52</td>
<td>Draft ordinance on price control</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.52/Rev.1</td>
<td>Administering Authority's withdrawal of draft ordinance on price control and its substitution by another draft ordinance on the same subject</td>
<td>28 February 1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.52/Add.1</td>
<td>Advisory Council's reply to request for advice on draft ordinance on price control</td>
<td>5 March 1953</td>
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<td>A/AC.33/R.53</td>
<td>Draft ordinance exempting raw cotton from export duties</td>
<td>11 February 1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.53/Add.1</td>
<td>Advisory Council's reply to request for advice on draft ordinance exempting raw cotton from export duties</td>
<td>21 February 1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.54</td>
<td>Draft ordinance concerning employment of minors</td>
<td>6 March 1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/R.54/Add.1</td>
<td>Advisory Council's reply to request for advice on draft ordinance concerning employment of minors</td>
<td>3 April 1953</td>
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# ANNEX II

**LIST OF SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS BY THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY TRANSMITTING INFORMATION TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL AND OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL'S COMMENTS THEREON**

## A. POLITICAL

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<td>A/AC.33/AA.74/POL</td>
<td>Agenda of the Reduced Committee of the Territorial Council</td>
<td>23 May 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AA.75/POL</td>
<td>Agenda for the second session of the Territorial Council in 1952</td>
<td>23 June 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AA.75/POL/Add.1</td>
<td>Supplementary agenda for the second session 10 July 1952 of the Territorial Council in 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AA.75/POL/Add.2</td>
<td>Deletion of Press Ordinance from agenda for 21 July 1952 the second session of the Territorial Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AA.88/POL</td>
<td>Agenda of the Reduced Committee of the Territorial Council</td>
<td>3 October 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AA.94/POL</td>
<td>Date of meeting of third session of Territorial Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AA.118/POL</td>
<td>Agenda of the Reduced Committee of the Territorial Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AA.119/POL</td>
<td>List of Territorial Councillors for the year 1953 and agenda of the first session of the Territorial Council</td>
<td>14 January 1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AA.120</td>
<td>Decree of the President of the Italian Republic defining the powers of the Administrator and of the basic organs of the Italian Trusteeship Administration</td>
<td>19 January 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AA.120/Add.1</td>
<td>Establishment of the administrative committee provided for in the decree of the President of the Italian Republic</td>
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<td>Document No.</td>
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<td>Date of Advisory Council Documents</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AA.120/Add.2</td>
<td>Observations of the Advisory Council on the decree of the President of the Italian Republic defining the powers of the Administrator and of the basic organs of the Trusteeship Administration</td>
<td>26 February 1953</td>
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<td>A/AC.33/AA.120/Add.3</td>
<td>Advisory Council's observations on the establishment of an administrative committee</td>
<td>27 February 1953</td>
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**B. LEGAL**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AA.78/LEG</td>
<td>Abolition of imprisonment by penal decree</td>
<td>26 July 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AAC.78/LEG</td>
<td>Advisory Council's observations on the abolition of imprisonment by penal decree</td>
<td>2 October 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AA.78/LEG/Add.1</td>
<td>Administering Authority's reply to Advisory Council's observations regarding the abolition of imprisonment by penal decree</td>
<td>3 November 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AA.79/LEG</td>
<td>Establishment of an Appeal Section at the Court of Assizes in the Territory</td>
<td>26 July 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AAC.79/LEG</td>
<td>Advisory Council's observations on the establishment of an Appeal Section at the Court of Assizes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AA.81/LEG</td>
<td>Draft ordinance permitting the settlement of minor offences by an immediate payment</td>
<td>26 July 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AAC.81/LEG</td>
<td>Advisory Council's observations on the settlement of minor offences by immediate payment</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/AC.33/AA.81/LEG/Add.1</td>
<td>Administering Authority's reply to the Advisory Council's observations regarding settlement of minor offences by immediate payment</td>
<td>18 October 1952</td>
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1/ A corrigendum to this document concerning the entry into force of the draft ordinance abolishing imprisonment by penal decree was issued as document A/AC.33/AA.78/LEG/Corr.1 dated 3 September 1952.
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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>A/AC.33/AA.72/EC</td>
<td>Draft ordinance on the control of cotton cultivation in the Territory</td>
<td>25 March 1952</td>
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ANNEX III

AGENDAS OF THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Agenda for the second session of the Territorial Council in 1952
(doc. A/AC.33/AA.75/POL, 23 June 1952)

Opening of the Session and speech by the Secretary-General in charge of the Administration

Salaries of locally recruited teaching personnel

Establishment and operation of private schools

Abolition of the procedure of imposing detentive penalties by penal decree

Establishment of an Appeal Section for sentences of the Court of Assizes

Tax on "shambas"

Abolition of the death penalty

Abolition of forced and compulsory labour

Supplementary agenda for the Second session of the Territorial Council in 1952
(doc. A/AC.33/AA.75/POL/Add.1, 10 July 1952)

Changes in the Regulations of the Territorial Council

Press Ordinance

Cash payment in lieu of court proceeding in case of violation of Traffic Regulations

Establishment of a Technical School for Navigation and Fisheries in Mogadiscio

Agenda of the third session of the Territorial Council in 1952
(doc. A/AC.33/AA.94/POL/Add.1, 27 October 1952)

Draft ordinance concerning amendments to custom duty for import of coconut oil and export of shells (Rapporteur Islaq Omar Ali)

Draft ordinance concerning compulsory insurance provided for by Ordinance No. 24 of 25 May 1950 (Rapporteur Gailani Malak)

Proposed establishment of a fund, with contributions supplied by all car-drivers, for the payment of compensation to persons injured in road accidents (Rapporteur Islaq Omar Ali)

Request of a concession of Government land for building purposes

(Statement by Chairman)

1/ Discussion on this item was postponed, see document A/AC.33/AA.75/POL/Add.2, 21 July 1952.
Appointment of a Commission to study land legislation (Rapporteur Dr. Bona).

Draft ordinance regulating the sale of anti-trypanosomiasis products (Rapporteur Avv. Bona).

Measures concerning the renewal of restriction on leases, evictions and rentals (Majority Rapporteur Avv. Bona, Minority Rapporteur Islaq Omar Ali).

Amendment to art. 9 of the Judicial Regulations granting Provincial Commissioners power to delegate to Residents authority to deal with certain offences.

Amendment to the Territorial Council Regulations. Proposals to appoint two Deputy Chairmen.

Agenda for the first session of the Territorial Council for 1953 (A/AC.33/AA.119/POL, 9 January 1953).

Administration of the oath to the Councillors.

Election of the Deputy Chairmen.

Amendments to the regulations for the operation of the Territorial Council.

Establishment of census and registry services for sedentary Somali population residing in centres where a municipality has been instituted.

Amendment to art. 7 of Ordinance No. 10 of 6 June 1951 enlarging the powers of Municipal Councils.

Regulations for cotton ginning and baling.

Appointment of Commissariat judges.

Suggestions and proposals of the Councillors.
ANNEX IV

DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC No.2357 OF 9 DECEMBER 1952

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
(omissis)

DECREASES

Article 1

The Government of the Italian Republic, in its capacity as Authority entrusted with the Administration of the Territory of Somaliland, under the Trusteeship Agreement approved in Geneva on 27 January 1950 and enforced by law No.1301 of 4 November 1951, is represented in the Territory by the Administrator, appointed in accordance with Article 4 of the said law.

Article 2

The Italian Government is responsible for all international relations concerning Somaliland.

Italian diplomatic and consular representations abroad see to the protection of the Territory's citizens.

The "exequatur" to foreign consuls in Somaliland is granted by decree of the President of the Republic.

Article 3

The Administrator exercises the powers provided for in the Trusteeship Agreement and the laws which enforce it.

He is responsible for the relations with the Advisory Council of the United Nations for Somaliland.

Article 4

The legislative power in the Territory is exercised by the Administrator, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5 of the Declaration of Constitutional Principles annexed to the Trusteeship Agreement.

Legislative measures are decided upon and issued by the Administrator by way of Ordinances.

Likewise, the Administrator, in accordance with Article 7 of the Trusteeship Agreement, sees to the application of Italian laws in Somaliland.
Subject to the provisions contained in the following articles, Ordinances which may have some connexion with international obligations, are not issued unless they have been previously approved by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. All Ordinances are therefore communicated to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. If within thirty days from the date of communication the latter does not notify that the Ordinance is subject to his approval, the Administrator may issue it. Ordinances labelled "urgent" by the Administrator may however be issued prior to the expiry of the term aforesaid.

Article 5

In exceptional circumstances the Administrator may decide upon and issue Ordinances mentioned in Article 5 of the Declaration of Constitutional Principle annexed to the Trusteeship Agreement, in the conditions laid down therein, he shall however inform immediately the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Article 6

Through his own decrees the Administrator issues regulations, including those for implementation of Italian laws to be applied in Somaliland.

Article 7

Unless otherwise ordained the Ordinances and decrees mentioned in preceding articles come into force on the fifteenth day after their publication in the Official Bulletin of the Italian Administration of Somaliland.

Article 8

Laws and regulations issued in Italy for the Territory of Somaliland or containing rulings that are to be in force in Somaliland, are published in the Official Bulletin of the Italian Administration of Somaliland. They come into force on the day of their publication.

Article 9

The Administrator is the Head of the Administration.

He is assisted by a Secretary-General appointed by decrees of the President of the Republic on the recommendation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Secretary-General remains under the direct authority of the Administrator and replaces him in case of absence or prevention.
Article 10
The Administrator is in command of the armed forces of the Territory, for whose organization he provides by decree previously approved by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in agreement with the Minister for the Defence.

He has immediately under him a military commanding officer, appointed by decree of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in agreement with the Minister for the Defence.

Article 11
The Administrator may grant a free pardon or commute penalties.

Article 12
The Administrator will establish, by decree, an Administrative Committee, presided over by himself and composed of the Secretary-General and six to eight members chosen by himself from among the Heads of Offices and central services of Somaliland's Administration.

Article 13
The Administrative Committee is an advisory organ of the Administrator. It expresses its opinion on:
- organic plans for the political, economic and social development of Somaliland
- regulations
- estimated budget and final accounts;
- any other matter for which its view is compulsory by law.

In the case of absence or prevention of the Administrator and of the Secretary-General, the Administrative Committee deals with matters of ordinary administration and adopts urgency measures.

Article 14
The Judicial Regulations of Somaliland, provided for by Article 7 of the Declaration annexed to the Trusteeship Agreement, will be established by Ordinance of the Administrator in accordance with principles laid down in the said article.

The Regulation must provide for:
(1) the institution of a Court of Justice with a view to ensure exact observance and uniform interpretation of the law and respect for the limits of the various jurisdictions, and to settle conflicts of competence and all questions of jurisdiction,
(2) the assignment to the said Court of cases of appeals for incompetence, exceeding powers and violation of law with respect to final measures taken by the Administration concerning lawful interests of individuals or bodies;
(3) the assignment to the same Court, in a special session, of all cases of dispute in matters of accountancy, responsibility, pension, and similar matters;
(4) the establishment of the necessary organs to ensure the Judges' independence and to supervise the functioning of justice.

Article 15

The President of the Court of Justice is appointed from among Italian magistrates of the Supreme Courts or of the Court of Appeal, by decree of the President of the Republic, on the recommendation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs after agreement with the Minister for Justice.

The present decree, provided with the State seal, will be inserted in the Official collection of laws and decrees of the Italian Republic.

It is the duty of all persons concerned to respect it and see that it is respected.

EINAUDI
De Gasperi - Zoli
Pacciardi
ANNEX V

ITALIAN TRUSTEESHIP ADMINISTRATION OF SOMALILAND

Preliminary Draft

MAIN LINES OF THE PLAN FOR THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOMALILAND

I. Political Development

A. Territorial Council

(1) The Territorial Council, which is to become the principal representative organ of the Somali people, will gradually have to turn into a Legislative Assembly and perhaps, at the expiry of the Italian mandate, into a Constituent Assembly.

(2) The constant aim of the Administration is, therefore, to obtain, through it, an ever-more genuine representation of the population’s will and interests. Consequently the Council must be gradually reformed so as to attain the desired aim, although even now, when it is appointed by the Administrator, it represents fairly exactly the different sectors of the population.

(3) In order to attain this aim, which in democratic States is ensured by the polling system with universal suffrage, a distinction must be made, in view of the Territory’s special conditions and the particular structure of its population, between the representation of rural and nomadic people on the one hand and the representation of urban centres on the other.

(4) A second degree polling system should be realized, that is: the traditional institution of "Shirs" (Tribal Assemblies) would be modernized by ruling that they are to meet regularly every fourth year in order to elect the Chiefs of the respective tribes. In their turn, the Chiefs would meet in Regional Assemblies to elect their representatives in the Territorial Council.
The representatives of the urban population would be elected directly in centres big enough to allow the appointment of at least one representative, while in other centres they would be elected by Municipal Councils united in an electoral body. Municipal Councils should always be appointed through direct election, held in accordance with systems employed by modern States, with the necessary adaptations to local conditions. As early as 1953 the first electoral experiments of this type should be made in some Municipalities. The suffrage should be universal and voters' lists ought to be made out in those Municipalities through a registry office to be established at the same time as local census experiments, for which instructions have already been issued. Therefore, as early as 1954, it would be possible to see a Territorial Council elected with the second degree system. The duration of such a Council might be, at the most, two years, which is a sufficiently long time to improve the polling system. In its main lines, the Territorial Council should maintain, during this period, its present organization. Greater efficiency should be given to the two Committees (Political and Economic-Financial) which Committees, for the time being, are considered to be sufficient for the Council's functioning. The Council's Vice-Chairmanship could be elective even now. As from next year (1953) the Territorial Council's opinion might be final in tributary and other matters, such as, for instance, for certain parts of the budget, both of income and expenditure, for certain public works, etc. The Administrator, in respect of the final opinion of the Territorial Council, should be empowered, in case he dissents from such opinion, to refer the matter back to the Council; in the event of the Council's persistence, he would be obliged to refer the matter to the Central Government. Minorities' representation ought to be maintained also in the new system of electing the Council.
(11) In the Council there ought to be also some members by right, such as the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Economic Council, or their deputies, the President of the Social Cultural Institute or his deputy and the Chief Khadi of Somaliland.

B. Municipal Councils
(12) The same observations made in connexion with the Territorial Council may be made for Municipal Councils. The polling system may be introduced earlier, and, as said above, the first experiment may be made as early as 1953. These organs may take on deliberative functions more quickly to arrive at an organization similar to the Italian municipal organization.

C. Administration
(13) To political reform is closely connected administrative reform, which is to be based on the fundamental principle of the "Somalization" of central and up-country offices.

As the definitive organization of the Territory we may envisage a division of the Territory into regions, whose chief will be the Central Administration's representative and will be called the Regional Administrator.

(14) Regions may or may not be divided into smaller districts, corresponding to the present Residencies. But even at this stage, when Residencies exist, arrangements may be made to place by the side of some Italian Residents, Somali Residents, or, later on, replace altogether Italian with Somali Residents.

Naturally Somali Residents will have first to gain experience in Residencies where political and economic problems are of less importance.

The suppression of the Residencies may be envisaged at a later stage, by altering the Residency Councils; these should form from among themselves a sort of Executive Committee charged with the local administration of rural and nomadic people, which function would be undertaken by Municipalities in urban centres.

(15) To obtain this it will be advisable, on the one hand, to strengthen the organization of urban centres, and on the other hand to endeavour to change the Residency Councils into a special organization that should be for nomadic people what the municipal organization is for inhabited centres.
Moreover, it would seem to be advisable to envisage, before 1958 and in a region of the Territory to be selected, at least a first experiment in direct administration entrusted entirely to autochthonous persons, aided by an Italian adviser for political and administrative matters, and by Italian technicians.

The Somalization of central and up-country offices must, however, proceed very rapidly. As soon as possible, according to the degree of preparation attained by candidates, a couple of secretaries, or assistant heads of office will have to be placed in every office with responsible duties.

D. Judicial Organization

It is a known fact that considerable amendments have been made to the Territory's Judicial Regulations. The draft of new Judicial Regulations has been drawn up and submitted, for consideration and opinion, to the Advisory Council and to the Territorial Council, as well as to the Foreign Office.

This draft will have to be somewhat amended, as it will be necessary to alter it in accordance with the new law on the powers of the Administrator, shortly to be published in Italy to regulate relations between the Italian and Somali Judicial Regulations.

Therefore a new judicial plan will have to be taken into consideration forthwith, a plan that, in addition to being integrated according to the said Italian law, should collect in an organic manner all rules and regulations, so as to make them easily understandable without referring to previous texts.

In particular, the plan should, first of all, envisage a more rapid procedure, making it simpler, also by unifying civil and penal organs. It should also take into account the observations and desires expressed on various occasions.

There is no need to add that the principle of a clear separation of Judicial from Administrative Authorities must be reconfirmed.
E. Police Regulation

(21) The Police Regulation is in progress. It would seem advisable to delete from it the part concerning Political Parties and Associations in general, which should be dealt with in a separate ruling.

There is no doubt that a law governing the right of association must lay down also controls and prohibitions, such as e.g. to forbid Political Parties to carry out a commercial activity; a control of their budget will be an essential element of the new Regulations.

II. Economic Development

F. General

(22) The Administration has already suggested to the Foreign Office that it send to Somaliland an economist, specialized in the preparation of organic plans, in order to arrive at the formulation of an economic development programme which should take into account all studies already made, and particularly the conclusive report of the Technical Assistance Mission of the United Nations. As is known the publication of this report, whose data are indispensable to us, both to conform our plan to its guidance and to complete our points of view, was delayed owing to the death of Mr. Dean, the Head of the Mission.

(23) When all is said and done, the economic programme, which will have to merge into the financial one, must provide for:
- a survey of the present economy of Somaliland;
- an analysis of economic development possibilities from the two points of view:
  (a) of strengthening and improving the existing economy;
  (b) of inserting new elements into Somaliland's economy;
- a financial plan, which will have to be drawn up from various points, according to the various possibilities that may become available to the Territory, namely:
  ... financial means of the Territory;
  ... Italian, public and private, financial means;
  ... international, public and private, financial means, including all other forms of international technical assistance.
G. **Taxation**

(24) Some fundamental principles, to be followed in this matter, must be established: first of all the taxation system must be discussed and approved by Somalis, and one of the first legislative activities that may be opportunely given over to Somalis could be, in fact, the one concerning taxation. It will be useful to confront the Territorial Council with one of the most delicate and important realities of political life.

(25) In addition it will be necessary to draw up a single text of tax legislation, either by simplifying its present structure or by rendering it accessible also to Somalis. For this purpose, the constitution of a special mixed Italian and Somali Committee should be envisaged. This Committee, besides seeing to the elaboration of the single text, will also be charged with considering suggestions for simplification, for innovation and for the introduction of new taxes.

(26) In any case, the tax legislation will maintain the principles of indiscrimination and progressiveness.

H. **Budget**

(27) Our financial policy aims to arrive at balancing the budget which shows at present a large deficit, since the Territory's income covers only one third of the total expenditure.

(28) It is only fair, however, to acknowledge that a portion of these major expenses are peculiar to the Italian Administration, and should cease to exist in an independent State. Therefore the budget will have to be established in a different manner, experimentally as from 1 January 1953, and definitively as from 1 January 1954. Somaliland's budget, strictly speaking, ought to include only expenses that may reasonably be considered peculiar to the Somali State, forming a minimum for such State's administrative and economic life. Major expenses proceeding from an Italian administrative superstructure would be entered into a special section of the budget, and will, obviously, be charged entirely to the Italian budget.
Expenses of the real and proper Somali budget ought to tend to balance with the income, at least during the last years of Italian Administration. For the time being there will, no doubt, be a deficit that will be covered by a contribution from the Italian State.

Expenses will have to be grouped in rubrics, according to the nature of services, including expenses for the staff attached to services.

(29) One of the fundamental points from which it is not possible to depart is that the Italian State's contribution to Somaliland's budget and direct expenditure of the Italian State for its own Administration must not exceed, in total, six thousand million lire, which amount is to be considered reducible, as in the current financial year, but which in no case may be exceeded.

(30) To this concept it should be added that part of the expenses may be advanced as a loan, others may appear in special financial operations, in the form of direct investments or other interventions.

This matter will be an integral part of the general economic plan, especially the part concerning the system of medium and long term loans.

I. Land

(31) The land problem is particularly ticklish, and it is advisable to have it tackled by a mixed Italian and Somali Commission, in which the Somalis should prevail, and that the Commission's work be complemented by enquiries and investigations made with Somali leaders. It might be advisable to draw up and distribute a questionnaire to be submitted to the various leaders about which it will be advisable to hear also the opinion of the best Italian experts in matters of Somali land legislation.

(32) One principle must naturally be laid down, namely: that of the guarantee of rights acquired by third parties, both Somali and European.

L. Agriculture, livestock husbandry, water researches

(33) Fairly large programmes are under way, partly connected with the educational plan (agricultural school), with the industrial organization (hides and skins tannery) and with the technical assistance for water researches (deep and shallow drillings). The early stages of the problem seem to be good everywhere, and we must persist in the course set. In this field, too, the "plan" mentioned at 22 may give useful suggestions.
III. Educational and Social Development

M. Labour
(34) Many International Agreement provisions have already been extended to the Territory. In addition it has been arranged for an AFIS official to contact ILO experts in Geneva to study and prepare a plan for the elaboration of a Labour Code, which may be commenced soon and completed by 1954 or 1955.

N. Prison Regulations
(35) New prison regulations are to be taken into consideration at once.

The organization of a penal colony and a juvenile colony is already under way, as well as improvement and enlargement of prison buildings in Mogadiscion and other centres.

O. Health
(36) An organic health plan is being considered by the Health Inspectorate of Somaliland, which will have to speed up its work to submit it as soon as possible to the opinion of the proper organs.

The medical organization of Somaliland should comprise a central and a peripheral organization.

(37) The central organization might be composed of the Health Inspectorate with its various sections, a health and prophylaxis laboratory, a medical store, a health office, a port medical office, a dispensary anti-tuberculosis, a field sanatorium and a complete and well-equipped central hospital.

(38) The peripheral organization should not have a rigid nature, but a variable one according to the territory's importance. Each region will be provided with a regional medical officer, who will have a better-developed hospital organization, integrated by itinerant physicians.

Medical assistants or residency health assistants, fixed or itinerant, with one or more infirmaries, will be placed under the regional medical officers.

(39) The physicians roll may be fixed at a definitive number of about fifty medical doctors.
(40) The health organization must be integrated by courses for medical assistants, Somali dressers and midwives. Some of these courses have been commenced already.

The health plan must include provisions for anti-malaria prophylaxis (in respect of which, as is known, arrangements have already been made with WHO whose Director, Dr. Morin, came recently to Somaliland to prepare, together with our medical experts, a plan to be carried out as from 1 January 1954) and anti-tuberculosis, bilharziosis, ankylostomiasis and syphilis.

It will have to be integrated by careful investigations in the field of nutrition, assistance to infants and health propaganda.

P. Schools

(41) In the educational field a five-year plan has already been drawn up, which serves as a basis of discussion for the present period, and which, as you are aware, is to be further considered to be perfected with UNESCO co-operation. A UNESCO expert is expected soon. The plan, among other things, will have to be integrated by provisions already started consisting of:
- scholarships in Italy for student-teachers;
- scholarships in Italy for medium schools;
- course for police and army officers.