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## PETITIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY OF SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

### 123rd Report of the Standing Committee on Petitions

Chairman: Mr. Michel de Camaret (France)

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1. At its 250th, 251st, 255th and 256th meetings on 6, 10 and 13 June 1955, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Australia, France, India, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America, examined the petitions concerning the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration which are listed in the preceding table of contents.
2. Mr. V. Zadotti participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned. Members of the United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland also participated in the examination.
3. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on these petitions and recommends in accordance with rule 90, paragraph 6 of the Council's rules of procedure, that the Council decide that no special information is required concerning the action taken on the resolutions covered by the present report.

I. Petition from Chief Abdullahi Hassan Dorre Mohamud and others (T/PET.11/461)

1. The petitioners, who describe themselves as chiefs and notables of the Merehan tribe, protest against the unlawful arrest of three persons and declare that "when we chiefs called at the residence to inquire, we were told, 'I do not want to hear anybody, go away or else we will put you in jail'..."
2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/50, section 1) that a Somali clerk charged with the collection of market taxes at Lugh Ferrandi encountered difficulties on 23 October 1954 in collecting fees from Merehan women who were selling milk. When he attempted to persuade one of the women to pay her dues, another milk vendor intervened and told him that neither she nor any of the other vendors would pay their taxes. When the clerk continued to press for payment a certain Osman Mohamed Hussen stepped into the argument and told the clerk to go away. An ilalo who was present during the incident took Osman Mohamed Hussen to the district office, together with the clerk who related what had transpired.
3. When the clerk returned to the market place, a certain Dahir Nur Abdulle approached him and brandishing a stick, told him "If you don't clear out in

five minutes, I shall break your head with this stick". Dahir Nur Abdulle, Osman Mohamed Hussien and Muraied Mohamud Hussien, the woman who started the argument, was taken to the police station and, after investigation of the case, were charged before the Regional Judge of the Upper Juba with "threatening a public official in the course of his duties", but they were not detained. The case is sub judice.

4. On the night of 23-24 October a kind of shir was held on the right bank of the river in which many Marehan, led by the petitioners, took part. As the participants expressed the intention of creating greater disturbances at the Bardera market than those of the previous day the District Officer ordered police to patrol the area throughout 24 October. This served to calm the excited Marehan elements and to convince them that they must pay the market taxes due.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 250th, 255th and 256th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.250, 255 and 256).

6. The special representative of the Administering Authority stated that the market fees which are collected by the municipalities are very low and are designed to enable the municipalities to meet their own expenditures.

7. At its 256th meeting, the Committee adopted unanimously draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

## II. Petition from Mr. Abucar Haji Mahade and others (T/PET.11/463)

1. The petitioners state that they are the real owners of a piece of land located in Piazza Rava, Mogadiscio and they cite four separate documents attesting to their claim. They complain that they have lost their property since the arrival of the present Administration and that when they applied to the Authorities, the decision was not in their favour. They state that they cannot obtain justice in the courts and that the lawyers do not treat them as human beings.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/50, section 2) that on the basis of the documents produced by those concerned and the surveys referred to in

their petition, the petitioners' claim was dismissed as unfounded, first by the Mogadiscio municipal administration and secondly by the Central Department of Law and Justice, which thus confirmed the previous decision taken on the subject by the British Occupation Administration in 1946. Those concerned were notified of this decision by a note dated 8 October 1953. They were also advised that the administrative decision did not preclude appeal to the competent judicial authority for review of the case. The petitioners have not so far availed themselves of this opportunity.

3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 250th and 256th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.250 and 256).

4. At its 256th meeting, the Committee, adopted by 5 votes to none with 1 abstention draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

### III. Petition from Mr. Haji Ali Mohamed Shoble (T/PET.11/464)

1. The petitioner declares that his property, consisting of four large shops, was set afire and that he himself was threatened by the raiders because of his membership in the Somali Youth League (SYL). The raiders were recognized by one Ahmed Idris, who reported their names to the authorities, but that no action was taken against them.

2. The petitioner lost all his possessions in the fire, including all his books and papers. As a result he has been unable to collect all the money owed him.

3. The subject of this petition was also raised in T/PET.11/423 (T/L.469) which the Council examined at its fourteenth session. At that time the Administering Authority observed that preliminary investigations indicated that the fire might have been started by a Mr. Mohamed Iero Mamo, whose motive would have been an old grudge arising from business competition. Charges against him were the subject of a judicial investigation at the time of writing. The Administering Authority discounted the idea that the fire was started from political motives.

4. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/50, section 3) that following the fire, which was probably arson, and which within a few minutes destroyed six shops housed in one wooden hutment at the Uanlo Uen market at 11 p.m. on 23 April 1954, eight indigenous inhabitants of the area suspected of setting the fire were charged with culpable negligence but not detained.
5. Although there was insufficient evidence to sustain the charge, the competent Regional Judge of Benadir interrogated those summoned on the basis of the accusations filed by the witness Ahmed Idris Alió, referred to in the petition. However, in the absence of sufficient evidence to sustain the charge against them, the judge ordered on 21 August 1954 that the records of the case be filed.
6. The Administering Authority denies that there was any connexion between the Judge's decision and the fact that the petitioner belongs to the SYL.
7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 250th and 256th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.250 and 256).
8. The special representative of the Administering Authority stated that the petitioner was free to appeal his case to the Judge of Somaliland. He further stated that the petitioner could avail himself of a loan from the Credit Institute in Mogadiscio if he required funds to reopen his business.
9. At its 256th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none with 2 abstentions draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. Petition from Messrs. Hagi Noor Salat Dulle and Salar Hersi Noor  
(T/PET.11/465)

1. The petitioners protest against the unlawful imprisonment in February 1953 of Mohamed Halane Jama who is still in prison without having been charged and convicted by a Court.
2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/50, section 4) that Mohamed Halane Giama was arrested on 18 February 1954 not in 1953 on a charge of aggravated multiple homicide and robbery, but that the Regional Court of Mudugh dismissed the case on grounds of insufficient evidence on 5 October 1954.

3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 250th and 256th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.250 and 256).
4. The special representative of the Administering Authority explained that draft judicial regulations governing detention of arrested persons is at present in preparation and will be laid before the Territorial Council at the earliest possible moment.
5. At its 256th meeting, the Committee adopted unanimously draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. Petition from Mr. Abdi Ulusso Ibrahim (T/PET.11/490)

1. On 3 September 1954, the petitioner who describes himself as an ex-soldier with thirty-four years of service, was arrested at his home and taken to police headquarters. There he was questioned about his previous service. He says that he was stripped naked and beaten by the Italian carabinieri. After having been under arrest for twenty-four hours he was released. He protests against the arrest which he considers as unjust in view of the fact that he committed no offence.
2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/490, section 5) that he was arrested by Somali policemen of the Mogadiscio Police Force at about 7 p.m. on 3 September 1954, suspected of being the person responsible for stabbing a policeman during an incident which took place on 28 August. The following day he was confronted with the wounded policeman, but was released since there was no evidence of his involvement in the crime.
3. The Administering Authority denies that the petitioner was maltreated by policemen during the period of his detention.
4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 250th and 256th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.250 and 256).
5. At its 256th meeting, the Committee adopted by 5 votes to none with 1 abstention draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. Petition from Mr. Mohamed Gaverre (T/PET.11/468)

1. The petitioner states that an application he made on 28 September 1954 to the Ufficio Affari Industriali et Commerciali for a public transport licence was refused. He states that the Administration at present only issues such licences to Italian Nationals, and that this represents discrimination. He requests that his rights be respected and states that he requires the licence to maintain his family.
2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/50, section 5) that the petitioner had applied for a licence to operate a taxi service using motorcycle combinations. Ordinance No. 17 of 15 December 1951 provides that the issuance of licences for this purpose does not fall within the competence of the Ufficio Affari Industriali et Commerciali, but specific responsibility for it rests with municipal authorities under regulations governing public services.
3. In the case of the petitioner, the municipality of Mogadiscio had suspended three such licences and denied the issuance of three further applications in response to complaints made by all taxicab operators in Mogadiscio. It is stated that their business had suffered as the result of the introduction of other forms of transport in the taxi trade, in which more vehicles were already engaged than were warranted by the normal demand in Mogadiscio.
4. The Administering Authority denies that such licences have been issued only to Italians and points out that of the thirty-five licences in force at the moment, nineteen are held by Somalis and sixteen by Italians.
5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 250th and 256th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.250 and 256).
6. At its 256th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none with 2 abstentions draft resolution VI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VII. Petition from Shiekh Mohamed Ghedi Gulet (T/PET.11/469)

1. The petitioner states that he was forcibly deported from Belet Uen to Mogadiscio in May 1953, from Mogadiscio to Galcaio in August 1953 and from Galcaio to Obbia on 21 July 1953 (sic). The petitioner's family is still living

in Galcaio. The petitioner contends that the only reason for his deportation is the fact that he had preached in various mosques and that the present Administration is not respecting the religion of the people.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/49, section 1) that on 30 April 1953 several holy men from Belet Uen went to the District Officer with a request that he deport from the town some women who they said were practising prostitution. The District Officer explained to them that it was impossible to do this, since the women concerned had not committed any offence or done anything to disturb law and order. The other holy men were convinced by this argument and took no further action but the petitioner began a propaganda campaign among the people, with a view to creating disturbances and thus forcing the local authorities to comply with his request.

3. The chiefs of the local tribe, realizing that the activities of the holy man might lead to disturbances of law and order, asked the District Officer to deport him from Belet Uen as an undesirable element and a troublemaker. On hearing of this the holy man himself requested to be transferred to Mogadiscio. On his arrival there he continued to create disturbances in the mosques and in public places. On 18 June 1953 he attempted to force his way into the Administrator's office and was seized and handed over to the police. He told them that he had behaved in that way because his name had not been included in the list of the leaders and members of the "Committee for the Protection of the Moslem faith", who had that morning been received by the Administrator. The Administering Authority states further that he had never held any position on that Committee.

4. As his presence in Mogadiscio seemed likely to give rise to further disturbances, the petitioner was sent to Galcaio, the place which he had given as his place of residence, and from there to Obbia, which was found to be his place of origin. He was informed that he could return to Galcaio whenever he wished, provided that he did not cause any trouble to the people or their chiefs.

5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 251st and 256th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.251 and 256).



6. The special representative emphasized that the Administration was concerned with the maintenance of law and order which the behaviour of the petitioner had appeared to endanger. The Administration in no way wished to discourage propaganda directed against prostitution on that account alone.

7. At its 256th meeting, the Committee adopted by 5 votes to none with 1 abstention draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. Petition from Mr. Ibrahim Abdi Giumale (T/FET.11/478)

1. The petitioners, cabling from Galcaio on behalf of the rer Sinole, complain that the Provincial Commissioner of Mudugh has seized three and a half camels from rer Sinole tribesmen "in favour of" Councillor Duale Cahie. The Councillor, they say, has no right to the camels since the rer Sinole does not belong to his rer Duale. In sum, the petitioners do not want to pay for damages not caused by them.

2. They refer to their cable of 26 October 1954, circulated as T/COM.11/L.140, in which they made same complaint. At that time, however, only three camels were said to have been seized.

3. In its observations (T/OBS.11/51, section 1), the Administering Authority merely draws attention to its observations (T/OBS.11/48, section 4) on petitions T/FET.11/472 and T/FET.11/473 and Add.1 which the Standing Committee examined at the fifteenth session of the Council and which are reported in T/L.572, section XI.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 251st and 256th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.251 and 256).

5. The special representative confirmed that the present petition did in fact relate to the same incident as described in petitions T/FET.11/472, 473 and Add.1, 477 and 486 on which the Standing Committee on Petitions had submitted a draft resolution (XI) contained in document T/L.572.

6. At its 256th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none with 2 abstentions draft resolution VIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IX. Petition from Mr. Yahya Abdallah Agil (T/PET.11/484)

1. The petitioner states that his son was killed by one Abdullahi Assan, a member of the Warsengheli Tribe, in January 1952 near the local schoolhouse in Bur Acaba. The Italian school master and an ilalo were witnesses to the deed and testified accordingly. The perpetrator of the deed was arrested on a charge of homicide and tried by the Judge's Court.
2. The petitioner states that he applied for the payment of a diah (blood money) to which he was entitled under Moslem law and he requests that his case be settled.
3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/49, section 2) that the diah referred to arose from the murder of the Arab Tabit Iahia Abdalla by Abdulle Assan Salah of the Warsengheli tribe in January 1952. After the murder, it was agreed between the representatives of the Arabs and of the Warsengheli that the latter were to pay three thousand somalos to the Arabs. One thousand somalos were to have been paid to the Arabs themselves and two thousand paid to the Averghedir Saad, to the credit of the Arabs, in respect of another diah between the same parties.
4. However, it proved difficult to put the agreement into effect, since there are only fifteen Warsengheli families in Mogadiscio who possess neither cattle nor any other resources. Nevertheless, small Warsengheli groups living in other districts together with other groups belonging to the Darot family collected and paid the following sums:

To the Averghedir Saad, to the account of the Arabs	1,440 So.
To the Arabs of Bur Acaba	<u>300 So.</u>

leaving the following sums still owing:

To the Averghedir Saad	560 So.
To the Arabs of Bur Acaba	<u>700 So.</u>
	1,260 So.

5. The Administering Authority states that the petitioner complains that two-thirds of the sum provided for in the agreement has been used, with the consent of his own representatives, to pay another debt of the entire Arab community of Bur Acaba. It is accordingly considered that he can legitimately claim, through the Administering Authority, the reimbursement of at least part of

this amount from his own community, which paid one of its own debts to the Averghedir Saad with money most of which should have been paid to the petitioner who is the father of the murdered man.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 251st and 256th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.251 and 256).

7. At its 256th meeting, the Committee adopted unanimously draft resolution IX, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

X. Petition from Mr. Hussein Ahmed Ali (T/PET.11/494)

1. The petitioner states that on 11 October 1952 a number of persons broke into his home and severely beat him. The individuals were subsequently arrested, tried and three of them were sentenced. Following the criminal proceedings, a suit for damages was instituted as a result of which the Cadi ordered the guilty persons to pay a compensation of 93 camels. This payment, however, was reduced to 54 camels by the Administrator of Somaliland.

2. The district Commissioner of Mogadiscio, who had been entrusted with supervising that the sentence be carried out, convened a meeting of the Chiefs of the petitioner's and of the opposing tribes and invited certain other Chiefs from tribes not involved in the dispute. In the course of their meeting the opposing tribe proposed to offer its samen (peace offering) to the petitioner. The petitioner says that this offer, was, however, rejected by his tribe since according to custom the samen may only be accepted immediately after the incident and not, as in the present case, two years later. The offer of the samen together with the payment of So. 100 however, was agreed to by the District Commissioner, although he had no power to do so.

3. When on 7 October 1954, the petitioner requested that the District Commissioner carry out the court sentence, he was told that in view of his refusal to accept both the samen and the reduction of payment, he was not entitled to anything.

4. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/52, section 3) that following the conviction by the Mogadiscio Assize Court of three individuals for

maliciously wounding the petitioner, the latter instituted proceedings before the Cadi at Mogadiscio for the payment of damages. The Cadi ordered the assailants to pay 93 camels. This judgment was confirmed by the Cadi's Court but on 2 July 1954, on appeal by the defendants, the judgment was reviewed by the Administrator and the number of camels to be paid was reduced to 54. The Mogadiscio District Officer then attempted to enforce the payment of damages by the three defendants, but was unable to do so as the defendants were in fact completely insolvent. This was explained to the petitioner on several occasions.

5. The Administering Authority states further that what the petitioner does not understand is the fact that it is impossible to make the collateral relatives (Aqilah) or the tribes of the three defendants responsible for the payment of damages in the case of a premeditated offence, as it may be done in respect of damages awarded in connexion with unpremeditated offences. In the case of a premeditated offence the responsibility is wholly individual and cannot be "extended" to the tribe as a whole unless there is a prior agreement between the tribes concerned or unless in accordance with the tradition and usage of Somali customary law, such extension of responsibility is possible in the specific case. The agreement can normally be regarded as a precedent for similar cases arising subsequently. In the absence of such an agreement, the Mogadiscio District Office, after attempting to exact payment of the camels awarded as damages from the three persons directly responsible for the offence, approached the tribes of the plaintiff and of the defendants in an attempt to reaching an agreement for the settlement of the damages.

6. The Administering Authority explains that the first step towards such an agreement is the payment of the samen by the guilty party's tribe. The chiefs of that tribe agreed to pay the samen soon after the negotiations were instituted. However, the petitioner rejected the samen and thus, ruled out the possibility of a peaceful settlement. Moreover, he did so against the advice of his own chiefs who, being versed in Islamic law and Somali customary law, knew that the petitioner could not expect to obtain any compensation for the damages he suffered except by following the course indicated by the District Officer and the lower Cadis, which had been followed successfully in numerous cases of this kind.

7. The petition was examined and discussed at the 251st and 256th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.251 and 256).

8. At its 256th meeting, the Committee adopted by 1 vote to none with 5 abstentions draft resolution X, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XI. Petition from Mr. Jusuf Omar Mohamud (T/PET.11/485)

1. The petitioner, who describes himself as an ex-police sergeant at Chisimaio, states that he was discharged by the Administration without cause on 15 November 1951 after twenty-one years of service, without having been paid any gratuities for his years of service and that three requests for payment addressed to the Commissioner of Lower Juba and to the Administrator of Somaliland remained unanswered.

2. The reason given him for his discharge was that he belonged to the Somali Youth League, but he states that a check of the SYL membership registers showed that he was not listed as a member. He, therefore, requests the payment of the gratuities and adds that he has not received his pension as a Somali ex-serviceman.

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/49, section 3) that the petitioner enlisted in the Somali Police Force on 1 April 1941. When authority was transferred from the British Administration to the Italian Administration, he was transferred to the Corpo di Polizia della Somalia and continued to serve in his post at Chisimaio. On 15 November 1951 he was discharged from the Force for "breach of the oath of office". He belonged to a political party and attended its meetings regularly, and thus failed to abide by the pledges he had given when he took his oath of office, which forbade members of the Force to belong to any political party. The Administering Authority adds that the petitioner is not entitled to any gratuity for his previous years of service.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 251st and 256th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.251 and 256).

5. The special representative stated that the regulations relating to membership of political parties apply only to the Police but that they do not prohibit participation by the Police in elections. He explained that the procedure under which discharges of this nature are effected consists of a preliminary warning and that if thereafter the offence continued the offender would be brought before an administrative Board of Discipline.

6. At its 256th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to 1 with 2 abstentions draft resolution XI, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XII. Petition from Scek Abubakar Scek Amudi (T/PET.11/496)

1. This petition is a request for consideration of the writer's grievance set forth in T/CCM.11/L.92. In that communication the petitioner states that he served in the Police Corps from June 1943 until 30 November 1953, when he was discharged. On his discharge certificate the reason given was "indiscipline", but he says that he was never guilty of any indiscipline. He approached a police officer with a view to having the word "indiscipline" altered to read something else, but the latter refused. The reason why he wants the word changed is in order that he may be entitled to a gratuity in respect of his service.

2. T/CCM.11/L.92 was addressed to the Administrator, and in the present petition the petitioner states that he has received no reply to it.

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/49, section 6) that the petitioner was enrolled in the Somali Police Force on 1 September 1943 and when authority was transferred from the British Administration to the Italian Administration he was transferred to the Corpo di Polizia della Somalia, with the rank of police constable. On 30 November 1953 he was discharged from the Force for a serious breach of discipline which made it impossible to retain him in the service. He refused to wear the uniform, alleging that he had been permanently engaged for plain-clothes service. On 3 December 1953, following his statement, he was informed that he was not entitled to any compensation for his previous service in the Police Force, since he had been discharged for a serious breach of discipline.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 251st and 256th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.251 and 256).
5. At its 256th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none with 2 abstentions draft resolution XII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

XIII. Petition from Representatives of the Rer Magno (T/PET.11/487)

1. The petitioners state that their tribe, the rer Magno, numbers more than 5,000 men and that they are the former owners of a fleet of approximately fifty vessels with which they earned their livelihood. In 1928 these ships were seized by the Government without payment of compensation and turned over to an Italian National, Mr. Carniglia, with a warrant to operate them for fifteen years. After years of negotiations the former owners were finally awarded a royalty of £It.3 for every quintal of cargo unloaded by the vessels at Mogadiscio for the duration of the fifteen year lease.
2. Following the establishment of the present administration the petitioners requested a settlement of their claim but instead were told to "seek an agreement and a reconciliation with Mr. Gallotti, who took over the management of the Port of Mogadiscio from Mr. Carniglia". This the rer Magno people did not accept, but a number of the chiefs who, they say, had been bribed accepted the agreement to divide among the workers and owners of the vessels a sum of money which the petitioners consider insufficient. The petitioners appeal to the United Nations to intervene on their behalf.
3. In its observations (T/OBS.11/51, section 6), the Administering Authority gives details of the present employment of the signatories of the present petition and states that none of these are entitled to call themselves representatives of the rer Magno.
4. The Administering Authority states further that the cargo vessels to which the petition refers number twenty, with a total displacement of 270 tons. They are old and primitive vessels which are all in a precarious state and which are not sufficiently safe to be used in the outer harbour for carrying

cargo or, still less, passengers. They are propelled by oars and, therefore, uneconomical and slow. They would also reduce the capacity of the port to such an extent that the whole shipping picture would be completely altered. These small boats are therefore used in the inner harbour for ferrying cargo to and from the sumbuks. The shipping which is now used for commercial operations in the port of Mogadiscio includes five tugs and motorboats ranging from 30 to 110 h.p. each and eight large mahones with a total cargo capacity of approximately 650 tons.

5. The representatives of the rer Magno, the Chiefs and the owners of the vessels referred to in the petition signed an agreement between the rer Magno and the Gallotti Company on 29 May 1950, which provided, inter alia, that the company should pay 1,000 somalos a month to an industrial injuries and accidents fund. In addition, the Company pays 70 somalos a month towards the upkeep of the rer Magno mosques and the cost of electricity in two mosques. It has also paid 2,000 somalos to provide lighting and water facilities in the Hagi Iusuf and other mosques. Many members of the rer Magno are said to work for the Gallotti Company and are satisfied with the way in which they are treated.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 251st and 256th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.251 and 256).

7. The special representative pointed out that none of the petitioners were parties to the agreement between the rer Magno and the Gallotti Company on 29 May 1950.

8. At its 256th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to 1 with 2 abstentions draft resolution XIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

#### XIV. Petition from Mr. Hagi Mohamed Hussen and others (T/PET.11/495)

1. The petitioner complains that the Postal Service of Mogadiscio practises racial discrimination. He states that mail services for foreigners are well-organized and carried out in a spacious room by several clerks; similar services are not available for Asians and Africans. Instead, he says, they



receive their mail from only one "old clerk... from behind the small window" in a narrow passage outside the post-office. Moreover, he complains that the window assigned to Somalis remains open until 6 p.m. while that in the other office provides service until 6:30 p.m. He requests that this inequity be eliminated.

2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/52, section 4) that there are in fact two windows for the distribution of mail in the Post Office at Mogadiscio. It denies, however, that this is due to racial or religious discrimination, which has never been practised by the Administration in any field. In the interests of the efficient operation of the service, one window is provided for mail addressed in the Latin alphabet and one for mail addressed in the Arabic alphabet, regardless of the addressee. Clerks familiar with the alphabet in question are assigned to each window.

3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 251st and 256th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.251 and 256).

4. The representative of Egypt on the United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland confirmed the statement of the special representative that the Administration had recently made improvements in the post office facilities at Mogadiscio which completely eliminates the conditions of which the petitioner had complained.

5. At its 256th meeting, the Committee adopted unanimously draft resolution XIV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

ANNEX: DRAFT RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE

I. Petition from Chief Abdullahi Hassan Dorre Johamud and others (T/PET.11/461)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Chief Abdullahi Hassan Dorre Johamud and others concerning Somaliland under Italian administration, in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/461, T/OBS.11/50, T/L.576),

1. Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative;
2. Expresses the hope that local authorities will take into account the desires of the people concerned in introducing tax measures.

II. Petition from Mr. Abucar Haji Mahade and others (T/PET.11/463)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Abucar Haji Mahade and others concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/463, T/OBS.11/50, T/L.576),

1. Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority;
2. Further draws the attention of the petitioner to the fact that he may avail himself of such legal and administrative appeals which may be open to him.

III. Petition from Mr. Haji Ali Johamed Shoble (T/PET.11/464)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Haji Ali Johamed Shoble concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/464, T/OBS.11/50, T/L.576),

Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative.

IV. Petition from Messrs. Hagi Noor Salat Dulle and Salar Hersi Noor  
(T/PET.11/465)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Messrs. Hagi Noor Salat Dulle and Salar Hersi Noor concerning Scmaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/465, T/OBS.11/50, T/L.576),

1. Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative;
2. Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will enact the penal regulations governing detention pending trial as soon as possible.

V. Petition from Mr. Abdi Ulusso Ibrahim (T/PET.11/490)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Abdi Ulusso Ibrahim concerning Scmaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/490, T/OBS.11/49, T/L.576),

1. Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority;
2. Informs the petitioner that, should he wish to pursue the matter further, he may lay his grievances before the competent courts of the Territory.

VI. Petition from Mr. Mohamed Gaverre (T/PET.11/468)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Mohamed Gaverre concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/468, T/OBS.11/50, T/L.576),

Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority.

VII. Petition from Schickh Mohamed Ghedi Gulet (T/PET.11/469)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Schickh Mohamed Ghedi Gulet concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/469, T/OBS.11/49, T/L.576),

1. Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative, in particular to the fact that he could return to Galcaio provided he respects the laws of the Territory;
2. Takes note of the statement of the special representative that the Administering Authority in no way wishes to discourage propaganda directed against prostitution.

VIII. Petition from Mr. Ibrahim Abdi Giumale (T/PET.11/478)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Ibrahim Abdi Giumale concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/478, T/OBS.11/51, T/L.576),

Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority, in particular that the Chief Regional Officer has directed the chiefs of the Omar Mahmud tribe - including the Islam of Abdulla Islan Farah - to decide how much livestock should be returned.

IX. Petition from Yahya Abdallah Agil (T/PET.11/484)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Yahya Abdallah Agil concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/484, T/OBS.11/49, T/L.576),

1. Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority, in particular to the effect that he can legitimately claim, through the Administering Authority, the compensation due to him;
2. Notes the statement of the special representative that the Administering Authority will endeavour to obtain the compensation due to the petitioner;
3. Expresses the hope that in any event the Administering Authority will take all other necessary steps to give the petitioner material assistance, including assistance from his own community.

X. Petition from Mr. Hussein Ahmed Ali (T/PET.11/494)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Hussein Ahmed Ali concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/494, T/OBS.11/52, T/L.576),

Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority.

XI. Petition from Mr. Jusuf Omar Mohamud (T/PET.11/485)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Jusuf Omar Mohamud concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/485, T/OBS.11/49, T/L.576),

1. Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of the special representative; in particular to the fact that he can exercise his right of appeal to a judicial authority;
2. Recommends that the Administering Authority help him find suitable employment.

XII. Petition from Scek Abubakar Scek Amudi (T/PET.11/496)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Scek Abubakar Scek Amudi concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/496, T/OBS.11/49, T/L.576,

1. Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of the special representative; in particular that he can exercise his right of appeal to a judicial authority;
2. Recommends that the Administering Authority give sympathetic consideration to the petitioner's request and help him in alleviating his plight.

XIII. Petition from Representatives of the Rer Magno (T/PET.11/487)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Representatives of the Rer Magno concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/487, T/OBS.11/51, T/L.576),

Draws the attention of the petition to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of the special representative and desires to point out that recourse in law is open to them regarding the dispute between them and the rer Magno.

XIV. Petition from Mr. Hagi Mohamed Hussen and others (T/PET.11/495)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Hagi Mohamed Hussen and others concerning Scmaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/495, T/OBS.11/52, T/L.576),

Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative that at this time the conditions of service in this post office are identical for all groups of the population.

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