



GENERAL

T/980

22 April 1952

ORIGINAL:

ENGLISH/ITALIAN

CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF
SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

Replies of the Administering Authority
to the requests for additional information made by
individual members of the Council (T/L.229)

Note by the Secretariat: The Secretariat of the United Nations has the honour to transmit to members of the Trusteeship Council a note by the Italian Government describing the information made available by it in reply to the requests for additional information made by individual members of the Council during the ninth session (T/L.229).

The information in reply to requests 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16 is reproduced as annexes I to VIII to the present document. The information in reply to requests 1, 2, 3 and 4, which is of considerable length and in Italian, has been placed in the Library of the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and is available there for perusal by members of the Trusteeship Council.

I. - POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

A. Royal Decree n. 1638

1. Herewith enclosed the text of the Royal Decree n. 1638 of 20 June 1935 and of the "Ordinanza" of 12 April 1950, which contain the provisions for the temporary application and the modifications of the judicial rules now in force in the Territory of Somaliland.

B. Territorial Council

2. Herewith enclosed a complete series of the records of proceeding of the "Consiglio Territoriale" and of the "Comitato Ridotto". The monthly bulletins of the "Consiglio Territoriale" have already been sent with notes n. 1909 of 17 September 1951 and n. 2525 of 18 December 1951.

C. "Corriere della Somalia"

3. A complete series of the "Corriere della Somalia" has been sent with notes n. 1989 of 28 September and n. 2526 of 18 December 1951.

D. Regional Tribunals

4. Herewith enclosed some minutes of the Regional Tribunals dealing with cases of collective offences.

E. Administrative services.

5. Herewith enclosed a note indicating the number of Arabs, Pakistanis and other members of the immigrant communities employed in the administrative services. (See Annex I)

II. - ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

A. New food crops

6. The information requested will be included in the next Annual Report.

B. Investments

7. The information requested will be included in the next Annual Report.

C. Industries and trade

8. Herewith enclosed the information relating to the agricultural, commercial, industrial and transportation companies which are owned entirely or in part by the indigenous inhabitants. (See Annex II)

/D. Taxation

D. Taxation

9. Herewith enclosed a note indicating the number of inhabitants who benefited from tax exemptions. (See Annex III)

E. Hides and skins

10. Herewith enclosed a report on the results obtained in the schools established to train inhabitants in better methods of preparing hides and skins, and on the future programme of the Administration in this field. (See Annex IV)

III. - SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

A. Standard of living

11. Herewith enclosed a table containing the fluctuations of price indices from January to 31 August 1950 of wholesale and retail food products. (See Annex V)
12. Herewith enclosed the list of members of the Price Control Committee and their qualifications. (See Annex VI)

B. Public health

13. It is not considered advisable to recruit qualified medical officers among the displaced persons and refugees for the reason that a large number of medical officers are available in Italy, and also because the assistance of foreign doctors can easily create difficulties due to the fact that most of them do not speak the Italian language.

IV. - EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

A. Long-term programme of education

14. The requested information will be included in the next Annual Report.

B. School age and population

15. Herewith enclosed a note indicating the number of school-age children in the Territory. (See Annex VII)

C. Teachers' salaries

16. Herewith enclosed a note indicating the monthly salary of teachers in Somali primary schools. (See Annex VIII)

D. Language of instruction

17. The requested information will be included in the next Annual Report.

/ANNEX I

ANNEX I.

INFORMATION ON EMPLOYEES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The staff entered under the column "Other Ethnic Groups" on pages 223 and the following of the First Annual Report of the Italian Administration of the Trust Territory of Somaliland includes the following:

- 13 Euro-Africans
- 3 Eritreans
- 2 Indians
- 1 Maltese
- 5 Libyans
- 1 Persian

/ANNEX II

ANNEX II

COMPANIES OWNED ENTIRELY OR IN PART BY INDIGENOUS INHABITANTS

(a) COMPANIES ALREADY MENTIONED IN THE REPORT.

Società An. Agricola Somala. Owned entirely by indigenous elements.
Capital, 65,000 somalos.

Società An. Commerciale Agricola Somala del Benadir. Owned entirely by indigenous elements. Capital, 50,000 somalos.

Società An. Mutua Commerciale E Trasporti. Owned by two Somali shareholders and other shareholders who are not indigenous. The indigenous shareholders own six shares of 500 somalos. Capital, 50,000 somalos.

Società Autotrasporti Somali. Contrary to what was stated in the Report, this company is now owned entirely by indigenous inhabitants. Capital, 30,000 somalos.

Società An. Compagnia Autotrasporti Somali. Contrary to what was stated in the Report, this company is owned by two Italians and one Arab. Capital, 90,000 somalos.

Società An. Abdalla Murgian. Owned by four Somalis and other shareholders who are Arabs. The Somalis hold 121 shares of 500 somalos. The capital has been increased to 400,000 somalos. The company is now in liquidation.

(b) COMPANIES ALREADY EXISTING IN 1950, BUT NOT MENTIONED IN THE REPORT.

Impresa di Costruzioni Edili e Stradali Italo Somala. Owned by two Somali shareholders, and other non-indigenous shareholders. The indigenous shareholders hold a total of fifteen 100-somalo shares. Capital, 12,000 somalos.

Società An. Esportazione and Importazione "La Somalia". Owned by ten Somali shareholders. Capital, 50,000 somalos.

Società An. Coop. "La Patriottica". Soc. Cooperativa Agraria Commerciale del Commissariato di Merca. Owned by eleven Somalis, eleven Arabs, one Pakistani, and one Indian. Capital not limited.

Società An. Cooperativa Autotrasportatori. Owned by one Somali, one Arab, one Eritrean and twenty-five Italians. Capital not limited.

Italo Somala s.n.c. Guled Mohamed Giama - Fabbri & Co. Owned by one Italian and five Somalis. The Somalis hold shares to the nominal value of 20,000 somalos. Capital, 24,000 somalos.

/Società

Società An. Cooperativa Autotrasportatori Italo Somali. Owned by three Italians and seven Somalis. Capital not limited.

Società An. "Unione Cooperative Agricola Commerciale Della Somalia". Owned by six Italians and eleven Somalis. Capital not limited.

S.A.C.A.M.B.S. - Società An. Cooperativa Agricola Azienda Mille Braccia Somalia. Owned by nineteen Somalis. Capital not limited.

Società An. Cooperativa "V. Bottego" for employees of public bodies. Shareholders: five Italians, one Arab and four Somalis. Capital not limited.

(c) COMPANIES CONSTITUTED AFTER THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE REPORT.

Manifatture Cotoniere d'Africa. Owned by a number of Italian, and two Somali, shareholders. The Somalis hold 29,000 somalos each. Capital, 580,000 somalos.

Società An. Cooperativa per Azioni "La Danieri Agricola Commerciale". Owned entirely by twelve Somali shareholders. Capital not limited.

S.I.S.I.A. Società Italo Somala Incremento Agricoltura. Owned by four Somali and five Italian shareholders. Capital, 200,000 somalos (the Somalis hold 5,000 somalos each).

Unione Commercianti Somali s.p.a. Owned by twelve Somali shareholders. Capital, 24,000 somalos.

Cooperativa di Lavoro e Trasporti s.r.l. Shareholders: five Somalis and one Italian. Capital variable and not limited.

Cooperativa Agricola "IL-BA" s.r.l. Shareholders: three Arabs and twenty-two Somalis. Capital variable and not limited.

Cooperativa Agricola "CA-ME" s.r.l. Shareholders: one Arab and twenty-six Somalis. Capital variable and not limited.

Aero Somala s.p.a. Shareholders: fifty-two Somalis and eight Italians. Capital, 70,000 somalos. (The Somalis hold 309 shares of 100 somalos.)

Cooperativa Edilizia fra Dipendenti Autoctoni Stabili di Enti Pubblici della Somalia. Owned by twenty-three shareholders, all indigenous. Capital not limited.

/ANNEX III

ANNEX III

TAX ON HUTS FROM 1 APRIL 1950 TO 31 DECEMBER 1951

Exemptions from the tax on huts granted by the Italian administration numbered 6,110 and represented a value of 38,995 somalos.

Complete information for the three months of the British administration is not available. It is presumed, however, that the exemptions granted in that period are approximately equal to those granted during the period of the Italian administration.

ANNEX IV

REPORT

ON THE RESULTS OF THE FIRST TRAINING COURSE FOR INDIGENOUS SKINNERS

The Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of the Italian Administration of the Trust Territory of Somaliland, which was set up to promote the development of the agricultural and zootechnical resources of Somaliland has, in addition to its other efforts, brought to the forefront the problem of the industrial use of hides and skins. These, together with melted butter, constitute the main exportable products of the Somaliland livestock industry. When they reach the market, however, or are supplied to the buyers, they display serious defects which greatly reduce their natural value. These defects are due entirely (apart from the stock-farmer's negligence) to an irrational system of skinning the animals and preparing the hides. The hides are irreparably marked by branding and have cuts which penetrate deeply into or actually sever the tissues; or they are badly scraped, with the result that the skins provide favourable breeding grounds for parasites or foster harmful fermentations; or they are baked in the heat of the sun or of the soil with the result that after tanning they are unusable and valueless.

To enable the skimmers to correct the defects of their present working methods and learn more rational ones, special courses on skinning and the preparation of hides have been organized.

The first of these courses for indigenous inhabitants ended on 31 July with the granting by the Secretary-General of attendance diplomas to twenty pupils out of a total of twenty-four candidates from various residencies, all selected from bush herdsmen offering the best assurances of reliability.

The twenty pupils to whom certificates were granted were the following:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (1) ABDULLA HAGI MAIO - Giambalul Ailole | RESIDENCY of AFGOI |
| (2) ABDULKADIR ONSCIUR ADDO - Abgal, Abdulla Uasangheli | ITALIA |
| (3) HASSAN MOHAMED ALI' - Abgal rër Dulie Matan | BALAD |
| (4) MOHAMED ALI DESCISCE | B. CASSIM |
| (5) ALI MOHAMED DESCISCE | B. CASSIM |

/(6) ABDI

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| | | | | |
|------|--|-----------|----|---------------|
| (6) | ABDI AHMED MOHAMUD - Osman Mohamud - | RESIDENCY | of | GARDO |
| (7) | ABDI MOHAMED OMAR - Osman Mohamud - | " | | " |
| (8) | MOHAMUD ALI - Osman Mohamud - | " | | " |
| (9) | JASSIM GIAMA AUOD - Suacron - | " | | ALULA |
| (10) | ABDER AMAN ASSAN -Osman Mohamud - | " | | SCUSCIUBAN |
| (11) | NUR HERTZI - Ugar Soliman - | " | | " |
| (12) | BCRA MOHAMED - Tunni Dactira - | " | | ERAVA |
| (13) | MOHAMED HAGI - Tunni Daffarat-rer Mudun | " | | " |
| (14) | MOHAMED HUSSEN - Tunni Uirile - | " | | " |
| (15) | MOHAMED HASSEN - Sceek Scekal - | " | | BAIDOA |
| (16) | AHMED ADEN - Gobauen rer Gabarre - | " | | LUGH FERRANDI |
| (17) | MOHAMED MOHAMUD MOHAMED - Adama Scirmoghe- | " | | ODDUR |
| (18) | ALIO* ABDURAMAN MOHAMED | " | | " |
| (19) | IERAHIM MOHAMED IERAHIM - Luvai - Abo Are | " | | " |
| (20) | OMAR EGAL - Merehan | " | | " |

A daily allowance of five somalos was paid to these students for every working day which they spent at the course.

Owing to the impassable state of the roads, the pupils from the Residency of Basso Giuba were unable to attend, and were automatically registered for a subsequent course.

The syllabus of the fourteen lessons was as follows: Aims of the course, importance of hides and skins in the Somaliland export trade, general and particular consideration of the commonest defects of skins, illustration of methods to be adopted for removing damaged or disfigured parts of skins, analysis of measures to be adopted, systems of classification, methods of preparation (salting, drying, conservation), standard method of folding.

In a corresponding number of practical exercises, each pupil learned to sharpen and handle a skinning knife, to slaughter a bovine animal in the proper manner, to skin the animal according to the rules of the craft, and to scrape, wash, stretch, salt, fold and classify a hide.

Almost every day the pupils were taken by car to inspect stocks of skins in the warehouses of Mogadiscio exporters and the organization of a tannery.

/At the end

At the end of the course all the pupils gave the clear impression of having learned and acquired a distinct technical ability.

In order that the instruction given should not remain without practical results when the herdsmen return to the bush, each of them will be sent a small textbook, appropriately written and illustrated, which is now in course of publication, and in which the stages of the work and the reasons for the various operations are described with the utmost simplicity.

A second course for bush herdsmen will be held from 1 to 27 October this year.

In addition to these, three other courses, each of one month's duration, will be held for seventy-five butchers from the residencies. The programme will be slightly different, owing to the different conditions of work and the greater technical knowledge already possessed by these pupils. The number of courses and the number of pupils will also be greater, since the quantity of skins they prepare is more than double the quantity supplied by the herdsmen.

But mere instruction cannot be enough. Increased skill and capability must be supplemented by supplies of modern equipment. The Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry has already made arrangements for the supply of skinning knives, and, with the assistance of the Office of Civil Engineering, is constructing fifty apparatus for hoisting slaughtered cattle in order to avoid one of the chief causes of defective skinning at the present time, the application of primitive and irrational methods to carcasses lying on the ground. Fifty vertical frames for stretching the hides are also under construction. All this apparatus will be given to residency slaughter houses in which the pupils who did best at the courses and who will therefore be able to make the most rational use of the equipment will be employed.

The Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry also proposes to organize zootechnical shows in appropriate places at times still to be determined.

In connexion with these, and in particular at a general zootechnical show to be held at Mogadiscio, a zootechnical congress will be organized,

/at which

at which the leading stock-farmers will be invited to discuss the various problems concerning cattle-raising as a whole. On this occasion there will be a discussion of the problem of branding as a means of distinguishing cattle owned by the various tribes, a method which, when as at present the branding iron is irrationally applied to the back or rump of the animal, disfigures and depresses the skin, whereas if the mark were made on the brow, cheek or below the joints the waste would be in less valuable parts of the hide.

The programme for the future provides for the construction at the residency slaughter houses of yats in which to give the hides arsenical baths, and classification of the hides in homogeneous lots with a mark of origin.

Mogadiscio, 14 August 1951.

ANNEX V

PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR THE PRINCIPAL KINDS OF FOODSTUFFS

SOLD AT MOGADISCIO FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 AUGUST 1951

(base April 1950 = 100)

| Type of Index | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Notes |
|--|---------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| RETAIL | | | | | | | | | |
| General index | 117.15 | 118.62 | 120.08 | 124.75 | 122.94 | 119.41 | 117.78 | 115.61 | |
| Index for goods of common indigenous consumption | 117.79 | 120.11 | 124.47 | 136.52 | 131.98 | 119.18 | 118.09 | 116.65 | |
| WHOLESALE | | | | | | | | | |
| General index | 122.69 | 123.69 | 126.12 | 126.68 | 126.- | 125.58 | 122.21 | 119.81 | |
| Index for goods of common indigenous consumption | 129.68 | 129.99 | 134.21 | 134.89 | 133.46 | 128.90 | 125.86 | 121.59 | |

ANNEX VI

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ANNEX VI

COMPOSITION OF THE PRICE CONTROL COMMITTEE IN THE TERRITORY
OF SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Head of the Department of Industry, Domestic Trade and Labour, Price Controller | Chairman |
| 2. Head of the Department of Foreign Currency and Foreign Trade | Member |
| 3. Head of the Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry | Member |
| 4. Benadir Regional Commissioner | Member |
| 5. Commissioner for the Municipality of Mogadiscio | Member |
| 6. Head of the Department of the Security Corps Commissariat | Member |
| 7. Representative of the Department of Civil Engineering | Member |
| 8. Representative of the Somaliland Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture | Member |
| 9. Hagi Dirie Herzi, representative of the population of Somaliland | Member |
| 10. Sheik Nur Ussen Hagi Hassan, representative of the population of Somaliland | Member |
| 11. Giacomo Bona (Lawyer), representative of the population of Somaliland | Member |
| 12. Di Lena Giuseppe, representative of the Civil Servants Association | Member |

ANNEX VII
NUMBER OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

In the absence of data provided by a reliable census, the whole population of the Territory is estimated, on the basis of mere conjecture and presumption, at less than 1,300,000. Again on very broadly approximative standards, it can be calculated that children between six and eleven represent about 12 per cent of the total population.

The settled population, which is concentrated in the inhabited centres, is about 200,000, and the proportion of the population of such centres within the elementary school age-range would therefore be, according to the percentage mentioned above, about 24,000 children between six and eleven.

The above figures, it is repeated, may have to be considerably altered when the results of a genuine census are known; but they are, nevertheless, sufficient to give an idea of the extent of the problem, as requested by the representative of the United States of America.

/ANNEX VIII

ANNEX VIII
SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The teachers in the Somaliland primary schools consist of the following:

Teachers brought specially from abroad.

All hold teacher's certificates. They receive an average monthly stipend of about 500 somalos and a Somaliland allowance (for residence in a tropical climate) of about 1,000 somalos. These teachers are either:

- (a) on the permanent establishment, or
- (b) specially appointed,

the difference consisting in whether or not they are on the staff of a government department to which permanent admittance can be gained only by competitive examination.

Locally recruited teachers

- (a) Specially appointed teachers

all holding teacher's certificates. They receive a monthly stipend of about 1,030 somalos.

- (b) Assistants

- (1) On the permanent establishment. They have passed an examination the standard of which is barely equivalent to that of the lower secondary school examination. They receive a monthly stipend of between 245 and 440 somalos according to their grading, which is determined by considerations of seniority, ability and results.
- (2) Specially appointed. They have not passed the above-mentioned examination and do not hold any academic certificate. They receive a monthly stipend of 125 to 230 somalos.

The remuneration of the assistants could and still can be increased, and may, as in the case of other local employees under the British Administration of Somaliland, reach a maximum of 970 somalos a month. In order that the assistants may improve their ability and results and achieve steady promotion, with correspondingly higher salaries, extension courses are held every year.