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PETITIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY OF SOMALILAND

Twenty-seventh report of the Standing Committee on Petitions

Chairman: Mr. Roberto E. Quiros (El Salvador)

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At its 53rd, 54th, 55th and 74th meetings on 2, 3 and 18 June 1953, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, China,^{1/} El Salvador, New Zealand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, examined the eight petitions concerning the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration which are listed in the preceding Table of Contents.

Mr. P. Spinelli participated in the examination as the special representative of the Administering Authority concerned.

All these petitions are concerned with hostile incidents, leading on occasion to bloodshed, which have occurred between various tribes or branches of tribes. The Standing Committee submits herewith to the Council its report on them 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 draft resolutions in Sections I to VI inclusive.

^{1/} In accordance with the decision taken by the Trusteeship Council at its 455th meeting, the Dominican Republic replaced China at the 71st meeting of the Committee on 16 June 1953 - the date of commencement of the twelfth session of the Council.

1. Petition from Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed and Four other Representatives of the Somalis of Coriolei (T/PET.11/270)

1. The petitioners, who claim to represent the Somalis residing in the villages of Coriolei and Magna Murugh, submit the following complaints against the Resident of Merca in connexion with two incidents arising out of a dispute over the use of a well in which members of the Giddu and Garre tribes attacked the Somali minority in the above-mentioned villages and, at Magna Murugh, set fire to a number of shops. The petitioners complain that, despite their having asked him three times to do so, the Resident did not send police constables to Magna Murugh which would have prevented the second incident. They accuse him also of partiality, claiming that his collective fine totalling 180 oxen placed a greater burden on the Somali victims than on the aggressors, and that he permitted the police to arrest Somalis while allowing the guilty persons to go free.

2. The petitioners request compensation for the damages and injuries suffered by the Somalis and ask that the fines paid by them be returned.

3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/7, section 3) that the petitioners are a small pocket of Hawiya living among Garre and Giddu with whom they never have lived in amity, and whom they consider to be of an inferior race - hence the appropriation to themselves of the appellation "Somali". On this occasion a donkey driven by a Hawiya, leaving the well, bespattered with sand an eight-year old Garre boy. The boy abused the donkey and its owner, who retorted in kind. Supporters of both sides appeared on the scene, and fifteen on the one side and ten on the other side were injured. Only the prompt intervention by the Resident and Police saved matters from becoming worse. The Garre, however, satisfied their revenge by setting fire to three unpretentious shops at Magna Murugh. After fifty-three arrests had been made, forty-seven persons were convicted of assault, causing personal injury or arson.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 53rd and 74th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.53 and 74).

6. Considers that with regard to that part of the petition complaining of arrests and convictions no action by the Council is necessary since the matter is within the competence of the courts of the Territory;
7. Urges the Administering Authority to continue vigorously its programme for increasing water supplies;
8. Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

II. Petition from the Representatives of the Hisbia Dighil and Mirifle Party -
T/PET.11/262

1. The petitioners, who are tribal chiefs, notables and officials of the Lugh Ferrandi branch of the Hisbia, Dighil and Mirifle party, complain that about the end of 1951 the Resident was giving favourable consideration to a request of the Merehan tribe for permission to build a village for their own exclusive use on the right bank of the Giuba Rive at Lugh Ferrandi. Pointing out that the request was set aside by the former British Military Administration about the end of 1949 as unnecessary, and that it has received no support from other groups in the Residency Council, the petitioners consider that the Merehan people living in Lugh Ferrandi do not need a separate village and that the request is merely an attempt to gain more land at the expense of the Rahanuin people - indeed, that it is a device to force the Rahanuin over to the left bank of the Giuba.
2. The petitioners request that the Merehan tribespeople should be sent back to Dusa Mareb, from whence they originally came; but, if this is not possible, that a boundary line should be fixed to delimit the areas occupied by the Merehan and Rahanuin peoples.
3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/3, section 5) that, because of the petitioners' apprehensions, the question of giving the Merehan people permission to build a village near Lugh Ferrandi had been postponed indefinitely and will not be resuscitated until it is certain that the Rahanuin and Merehan will live side by side in peace.
4. In this connexion, the Council's attention is drawn to the Administering Authority's reference, in T/OBS.11/5, section 1, to a raid carried out between the Merehan and the Gobauen in 1951. Reference to the ethnographical map at the back cover of the annual report on the Trust Territory for 1951 may assist an understanding of the apprehensions of the present petitioners.
5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 54th and 74th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.54 and 74).

6. The special representative stated that at present there are no difficulties between the tribes concerned. It is hoped that at some future date the question of the Merehan building a village on the right bank of the Giuba River may be reopened, since the Administration feels that the construction of such a village would be beneficial to the whole area.

7. At its 74th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted the following draft resolution, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

Petition from the Representatives of the Hisbia Dighil and Mirifle Party (T/PET.11/262) concerning Somaliland under Italian administration

The Trusteeship Council

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its twelfth session the petition from the representatives of the Hisbia Dighil and Mirifle Party (T/PET.11/262) in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. P. Spinelli as special representative,

Having taken note of the written observations of the Administering Authority (T/OBS.11/3) as well as of the oral statement of the special representative (T/C.2/SR.54),

Having taken note of the relevant report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.342, section II)

1. Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority and in particular to the statement that, although the Administering Authority hopes that the question of giving the Merehan people permission to build a village near Lugh Ferrandi may be reopened at some future date, it has been postponed indefinitely until it is certain that the Rahanuin and the Merehan will live side by side in peace;
2. Recommends that the Administering Authority continue its efforts to foster harmony between the Rahanuin and the Merehan;
3. Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

III. Petition from Mr. Ibrahim Abdo and other Elders of the Jajele Tribe -
T/COM.11/L.36

1. This petition was not treated as such in the first instance, since it was uncertain whether or not the events of which the petitioners complained occurred within the Trust Territory. The Standing Committee having decided provisionally that the communication was one to which the established procedure in relation to petitions should apply, the Administering Authority subsequently stated that the events in question had occurred within the Territory.
2. The complaint is of three raids by Ethiopians "in the current year" (the petition is dated 16 June 1952) in addition to "many other raids in previous years". The raids appear to have occurred in a locality west and north of Belet Uen and are said to be carried out by armed soldiers. In the three latest raids, nearly 1200 camels were looted, a dozen persons were killed and six were wounded. The petitioners claim that their tribe is reduced to hunger and poverty through these raids.
3. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/12, section 2) that the events complained of are a consequence of the strained relations existing among the people on either side of the provisional boundary with Ethiopia, and invites reference to what it wrote on the subject on pages 29 and 30 of its annual report for 1951. Since December 1952, when the Administration posted a permanent police detachment in the Avesale locality of the Jajele, no further raids have occurred.
4. In this connexion, the Administering Authority refers to the need for a definitive settlement of the international boundary with Ethiopia, for which diplomatic negotiations are proceeding in Addis Ababa.
5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 54th, 55th, 74th, 75th and 76th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.54, 55, 74, 75 and 76).
6. At its 76th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions, the following draft resolution, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

Petition from Mr. Ibrahim Abdo and other Elders
of the Jajele Tribe (T/COM.11/L.36) concerning
Somaliland under Italian administration

The Trusteeship Council

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its twelfth session the petition from Mr. Ibrahim Abdo and other Elders of the Jajele Tribe (T/COM.11/L.36) in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. P. Spinelli as special representative,

Having taken note of the written observations of the Administering Authority (T/OBS.11/12), as well as of the oral statement of the special representative (T/C.2/SR.54),

Having taken note of the relevant report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.342, section III).

1. Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority;
2. Considers that in dealing with the raids by Ethiopians complained of in the petition the Administering Authority took all steps necessary to restore order;
3. Notes that the incidents recounted in this petition as well as in that from the Ugas and Chiefs of the Merehan Tribe (T/PET.11/339) stem from the fact that the boundary with Ethiopia has not been finally demarcated;
4. Reiterates the conclusion concerning the question of the frontier with Ethiopia adopted by the Council at its eleventh session, in which it expressed the hope that the conversations between the Governments of Italy and Ethiopia would lead to a satisfactory settlement;
5. Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

IV. Petition from the Ugas and Chiefs of the Merehan Tribe - T/PET.11/339

1. The petitioners (who represent a different branch of the Merehan from that which aroused concern at Lugh Ferrandi - see section 3 above) cable that, between September 1952 and January 1953, the Averghidir Aer have killed thirty-five Merehan people and stolen 1362 camels and 275 cows in the Dusa Mareb area. Their complaints have met with no sympathy from the local authorities, and they hold the Provincial Commissioner and the Resident responsible "because they wish to send Merehans to Ethiopia and make unjust raids".
2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/14, section 4) that the occurrences related by the petitioners took place in the locality of El Abret beyond the provisional administrative boundary-line; and that it does not appear that those who took part in the raids were inhabitants of the Trust Territory.
3. The incidents are part of a series of raids and counter-raids which have always disturbed relations between the Merehan (Darot) and the Averghidir, and are of more frequent occurrence now that the provisional administrative boundary-line makes it more difficult for the latter tribe to have access to the water holes and to the traditional grazing areas (see Annual Report 1951 on the Territory - pp. 29-30). The political authorities in Mudugh keep the situation under constant control. In February 1953, after lengthy and difficult discussions some of the sub-sections of the two conflicting tribes signed an agreement in Dusa Mareb whereby they bound themselves to desist from any further violent action and to initiate discussions for the settlement of matters outstanding between them. These discussions were still being conducted at the time the Administering Authority submitted its observations.
4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 54th, 55th, 74th, 75th and 76th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.54, 55, 74, 75 and 76).

- 5.. The special representative stated that the agreement signed in February 1953 between the sub-sections of the two tribes has so far been respected. The Administering Authority in maintaining public order in the area relies on agreements such as this, since otherwise a police force of thousands would be required to guard an area so large.
6. The Administration's programme for the provision of wells gives priority to the Mudugh and Bardera areas because in 1952 when the rainy season was very short, these two regions suffered the most from shortage of water. Drilling machines are being purchased in the United States and Kenya and should be in Somaliland by September 1953.
7. At its 74th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 3 votes to none with 3 abstentions, the following draft resolution, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

Petition from the Ugas and Chiefs of the Merehan Tribe (T/PET.11/339)
concerning Somaliland under Italian administration

The Trusteeship Council

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its twelfth session the petition from the Ugas and Chiefs of the Merehan Tribe (T/PET.11/339) in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. P. Spinelli as special representative,

Having taken note of the written observations of the Administering Authority (T/OBS.11/14) as well as of the oral statement of the special representative (T/C.2/SR.54),

Having taken note of the relevant report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.342, section IV)

1. Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority;
2. Notes with satisfaction the truce signed whereby sub-sections of the two warring tribes agreed to desist from any further violent action and to initiate discussions for the settlement of matters outstanding between them;
3. Expresses the hope that the tribal leaders will come to realize that the future of Somaliland will best be served by their co-operation with each other and with the Administering Authority, and that their interests and the interests of the Territory as a whole will only be impaired if they resort to direct action against one another;
4. Notes that the incidents recounted in this petition as well as in that from Mr. Ibrahim Abdo and other Elders of the Jajele Tribe (T/COM.11/L.36) stem from the fact that the boundary with Ethiopia has not been finally demarcated;
5. Reiterates the conclusion concerning the question of the frontier with Ethiopia adopted by the Council at its eleventh session, in which it expressed the hope that the conversations between the Governments of Italy and Ethiopia would lead to a satisfactory settlement;

6. Notes that the Administering Authority has under serious and active consideration plans for improving the grazing lands and water supply of the tribes in the area in question;
7. Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

V. Petitions concerning the Saad-Soleiman Incidents

Petition from the President of the Somali Youth League (T/PET.11/287)

Petition from the Somali Youth League, Branch of Galcaio (T/PET.11/289 and Add.1)

Petition from Mr. Ahmed Nur Ali and others (T/PET.11/294 and Add.1, 2)

1. These petitions concern the serious fighting which broke out in Mudugh between the Saad and Soleiman branches of the Averghidir tribe in February 1952, and did not end until the end of October 1952. (The petition from the President of the Somali Youth League is concerned as well with an incident which is presented in the next succeeding section.)

2. In his telegram - T/PET.11/287 - the President of the Somali Youth League takes the incidents as yet two more instances of the serious tribal strife that has taken place under the present Administration. In Mudugh, he says, over a hundred persons have been killed, and the complaint is that the Administration "did nothing to stop said tribal disturbances..."

3. In the first of their two telegrams forming T/PET.11/289, the Galcaio branch of the League reports the killing of forty-two Somalis in the Mudugh, and complains that "... local authority recollected all police and military between the two tribes ..." (recalled them from intervening between ?), and that the Province is in a state of anarchy. In the second of their telegrams forming T/PET.11/289, the branch reports an outbreak at another place in the Mudugh in the course of which nineteen persons were killed, over forty were wounded and a number of animals were looted. They complain of lack of interest on the part of the local authorities and of lack of medical care for the wounded. They fear that the situation will deteriorate.

4. In T/PET.11/289/Add.1, the Galcaio branch of the League give a death roll of 127 in the Mudugh in 1952 between the end of February and the end of June. They ascribe the affair to the encouragement given by the Administering Authority to the tribal system, and the appointment by it of chiefs whose duties are merely to create disturbances among peaceful Somali tribes. They repeat what they said in their telegrams. They add that League headquarters in Mogadiscio sent up a goodwill mission to Galcaio with a view to reconciling the warring factions, but that the Provincial Commissioner would not allow it to intervene in the matter.

5. The first complaint of the chiefs, notables and other prominent personalities of the Soleiman branch of the Averghidir - T/PET.11/294 - is of the "partialities and misdeeds" of the local authorities, who have taken no fair action in the matter. They say that any information on the subject which may be given by the Provincial Commissioner is untrue. In the first addendum to the petition, they list quantities of livestock and food looted by the Saad under the eyes of the Administration; they accuse the local authority of having seized 500 camels and 1000 goats; and they state that only government assistance can save from starvation numerous persons rendered homeless after having had their houses burned. The fresh material in the second addendum are complaints that the local authorities had given more than fourteen rifles and large quantities of ammunition to the Saad chiefs, and had sent Saad policemen to the scene of operations.
6. In sum, the complaints in all six petitions amount to this: that the Administration first stirred up the trouble, aided one party with arms, and did nothing either to stop the trouble or to help the victims of it.
7. The observations of the Administering Authority (T/OBS.11/4, section 7) open with a general account of the traditional hostility obtaining between the two branches of the Averghidir - dating so far back that it originates from a belief on the part of the one branch that the ancestor of the other branch was born out of wedlock. This hostility gives rise to frequent outbreaks, of which the present incident - one of the worst - is only one.
8. It arose, says the Administering Authority, out of a childish dispute at a well between a Saad boy and a Soleiman boy on 24 February 1952. The former got the worst of it and, notwithstanding the offer of a ram by the relatives of the latter to the relatives of the former, his father placed an obstacle at the well to prevent the Soleiman from drawing water. This led to affrays in several parts of the Averghidir territory. The political authorities at Galcaio and Obbia immediately visited the scenes of the incidents and posted adequate police there. Wherever possible, offenders were identified and arrested; and an appeal was made to the chiefs, notables and elders of both sides to co-operate in yielding up offenders, in restoring looted property to its rightful owners, and in bringing about a reconciliation. At the preliminary inquiry, fifty-eight members of both tribes were charged, but of these only fourteen could be traced and arrested.

9. Meanwhile, chiefs on both sides agreed to an armistice - pending a final settlement, which would provide for the restitution of looted cattle, to be reached by a guddi of twenty neutral members of the Hawiya group to be held in a neutral zone. The Soleiman, however, broke the armistice on 4 June and the Saad retaliated. On this occasion the slain numbered ninety-nine, and some of the bodies were fearfully mutilated. The authorities then adopted drastic measures: chiefs unable to quell the disturbances were dismissed and on both sides was imposed a collective fine of camels - 2000 from the Soleiman and 1500 from the Saad. (Presumably it is this to which the Soleiman petitioners are referring in T/PET.11/294/Add.1).

10. The water holes and grazing areas along the boundary separating the two factions were kept under strict control by detachments of police. In this state of enforced tranquillity the guddi met at El Bur from 8 July until 16 August under the supervision of the Provincial Commissioner. Because of the intransigence of the Soleiman, it failed to reach a decision until 30 October when a truce was signed by both parties at Administration Headquarters in the presence of the Head of the Office for Internal Affairs.

11. The Standing Committee has decided (T/C.2/SR.41) that, when considering the petitions grouped in this section it will take into consideration also T/COM.11/30, 35, 43, 55 and 56.

12. The thirty-one signatories of T/COM.11/35 say that the Administration is doing all in its power to stop the disturbances, but that mischief makers are at work to fan the flames. The Galcaio branch of the Lega Progressista Somala says the same in T/COM.11/30 and Add.1, and adds that the Lega is co-operating with the Administration's efforts. In T/COM.11/L.43, five Soleiman chiefs state that they declined to attend the guddi because the Provincial Commissioner had refused to fulfil his promise to return to the Soleiman the camels and goats that had been confiscated from them. In T/COM.11/L.55, a number of chiefs say that the Provincial Commissioner had decided to give all the Soleiman land to the Saad, and warn that this would lead to serious fighting between the tribes. In T/COM.11/L.56, one of the reputed signatories of T/COM.11/L.55 says that he did not sign it.

13. The petitions were examined and discussed at the 54th, 55th and 74th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.54, 55 and 74).

14. The special representative stated that the Saad and the Soleiman branches of the Averghidir tribe lead a simple nomadic life, moving with their livestock from place to place in search of water and pasture. Milk and meat form their staple diet and cattle to them is the only form of wealth. Consequently they are reluctant to sell cattle and do so only to buy certain necessities such as their clothes. They live in simple huts, which they move with them, and when they decide to stay in one place for any length of time, they construct temporary villages. The year 1952 was the driest year in fifty years and the drought caused unusual tension which broke out in inter-tribal disputes.
15. With regard to the complaint that the goodwill mission of the Somali Youth League was rebuffed by the Provincial Commissioner, the special representative stated that the Administration had considered that the intervention of strangers in the dispute would have had an unsettling effect. He denied the contentions of the petitioners that 14 rifles and ammunition were given to the Saad and that Saad policemen were sent to the scene of operations.
16. The special representative stated that collective fines on a community are resorted to when it is established by the Courts that members of the community were responsible for certain depredations but the individual members responsible cannot be traced. The camels and oxen often initially levied are to be regarded not as the collective fine, but as hostages for the monetary fine imposed by the Courts. The special representative admitted that collective fines have no place in modern systems of law, but in the present circumstances in the Territory where the population concerned is largely nomadic, modern systems of law are not always applicable. Although it has not yet been possible to dispense entirely with the system of collective sanctions, the Administering Authority is doing its best to abolish the system progressively.
17. At its 74th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted the following draft resolution, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

Petitions concerning the Saad-Soleiman Incidents concerning
Somaliland under Italian administration

The Trusteeship Council

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its twelfth session the petitions concerning the Saad-Soleiman Incidents (T/PET.11/287, 289 and Add.1, 294 and Add.1, 2) in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. P. Spirelli as special representative,

Having taken note of the written observations of the Administering Authority (T/OBS.11/4) as well as of the oral statement of the special representative (T/C.2/SR.54),

Having taken note of the relevant report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.342, section V)

1. Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority;
2. Secrets deeply that the incidents described in the petitions should have occurred;
3. Notes that the Administering Authority took all steps necessary to restore order;
4. Notes with satisfaction that a truce was concluded between the Saad and the Soleiman on 30 September 1952 and that since then relations have noticeably improved;
5. Further notes the efforts of the Administering Authority to put an end to the rivalries between tribes and hopes that it will continue to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents;
6. Expresses the hope that the tribal leaders will come to realize that the future of Somaliland will best be served by their co-operation with each other and with the Administering Authority, and that their interests and the interests of the Territory as a whole will only be impaired if they resort to direction action against one another;

7. Recalls Resolution 566 (XI) in which the Council hoped that the Administering Authority would rigorously pursue its present policy which looked toward the abolition of the system of collective sanctions;
8. Urges the Administering Authority to continue vigorously its programme for improving the economic status of nomadic peoples, in particular for increasing water supplies;
9. Recommends that the Administering Authority take all practicable measures to induce nomadic peoples to adopt a settled way of life;
10. Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

VI. Petition from the President of the Somali Youth League - T/PET.11/287

1. In his telegram concerning the Saad-Soleiman incidents which were presented in the preceding section, the President of the Somali Youth League wrote "... serious disturbances in which ... persons were killed took place between ... Auramaleh and Ajuran tribes inhabiting Upper Juba." As in the case of Saad-Soleiman incidents, his complaint is that the Administration was doing nothing to stop the tribal outbreaks.
2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/4, section 7) that between the Ormale (Auramaleh) and the Ajuran tribes there had been a grudge existing for several years. Early in April 1952 two Ajuran who were looking for stray camels in Bardera District were mistaken for thieves by Ormale, who thereupon attacked them. This led to an attack by Ajuran on a group of Ormale, in which twenty-one of the latter were killed and four were injured. The authorities immediately proceeded to the scene, precluded further attacks by posting police detachments there, and arrested twenty-three Ajuran.
3. On 17 April, leaders of both sides signed a truce in the presence of the Resident, and adjourned to a later date the settlement of claims for blood money.
4. Criminal proceedings against the persons arrested were pending at the time when the observations of the Administering Authority were written.
5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 55th and 74th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.55 and 74);
6. At its 74th meeting, the Committee adopted, by 5 votes to none with 1 abstention, the following draft resolution, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

Petition from the President of the Somali Youth League (T/PET.11/287)
concerning Somaliland under Italian administration

The Trusteeship Council

Acting under Article 87 b of the Charter and in accordance with its rules of procedure,

Having accepted and examined at its twelfth session the petition from the President of the Somali Youth League (T/PET.11/287) in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned, which designated Mr. P. Spinelli as special representative,

Having taken note of the written observations of the Administering Authority (T/OBS.11/4),

Having taken note of the relevant report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.342, section VI)

1. Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority;
2. Regrets deeply that the incidents described in the petition should have occurred;
3. Notes that the Administering Authority took all steps necessary to restore order;
4. Notes with satisfaction that a truce between the Ormale and the Ajuran tribes was concluded on 17 April 1953;
5. Further notes the efforts of the Administering Authority to put an end to the rivalries between tribes and hopes that it will continue to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents;
6. Expresses the hope that the tribal leaders will come to realize that the future of Somaliland will best be served by their co-operation with each other and with the Administering Authority, and that their interests and the interests of the Territory as a whole will only be impaired if they resort to direct action against one another;
7. Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioner of this resolution in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.