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PETITIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY OF SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

161st Report of the Standing Committee on Petitions

Chairman: Mr. Michel de CAMARET (France)

Table of Contents

<u>Section:</u>	<u>Petition from:</u>	<u>Symbol in T/PET.11/... Series:</u>	<u>Page:</u>
I.	Mr. Issa Wadh Warmuka	552	3
II.	Sultan Ahmed Nur and others	576	5
III.	Patients at the Hospital Lazaretto	582	7
IV.	Mr. Ahmed M. Atto	591	9
V.	Mr. Giama Mohamud Yusuf	643	11
VI.	Mr. Salah Bourre Issa and others	656	12
VII.	Mr. Hasci Egal Samantar and others	658	14
VIII.	Mr. Giama Ahmed Abdille	661	16
IX.	Mrs. Cutube Addo Daud	665	17
X.	Messrs. Omar Said Sciair, Mussa Said Aves and Hamud Mohamed Ahmed	666	19
	Draft resolutions proposed by the Committee		Annex

1. At its 359th, 360th, 361st and 388th meetings on 27, 28 May 1956 and 6 July 1956, the Standing Committee on Petitions, composed of the representatives of Belgium, Burma, China, France, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 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.
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 resolutions I-X.

I. Petition from Mr. Issa Awadh Warmuka (T/PET.11/552)

1. The petitioner, addressing the 1954 Visiting Mission, states that during the British administration of the Territory he was a soldier. When the Italians took over, he was imprisoned for a year at Alula and his property was wrongfully confiscated. On his release he was given a work permit, but when he asked for the sum of 2,200 somalos which was due to him, he was told he had no claim "and the term of imprisonment was not even mentioned".
2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/68) that the case of the petitioner followed the normal course of criminal proceedings for serious offences, which were all the more serious in that they were committed by a civil servant, since Issa Auod Uarmoghe ('Issa 'Awadh Warmuka) was employed as an Ilalo (policeman).
3. On 12 February 1953, he was acquitted, for lack of proof, on charges of corruption and action inconsistent with official duty brought against him on 4 October 1952, but was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for smuggling and to pay a fine of three times the evaded customs duty on a charge of violation of exchange control regulations. The Court also ordered the confiscation of the goods, imposed a fine of 50 somalos and ordered the confiscation of 240 East African shillings as part of the sentence. Deductions to cover sums due by the petitioner to the Treasury and to two individuals, were made from the 3,080 somalos which were seized from him on his arrest and the balance was returned to him by the Resident at Eil to whom the petitioner gave a receipt, after having checked the amount. It is therefore untrue that the petitioner is owed the sum of 2,200 somalos.
4. Dates taken from the prison registers at Alula and Eil show that the petitioner did not spend a year in prison at Alula as he claims, but that he was detained for investigation in Alula from 24 September to 4 October 1952, pending sentence, and that he was taken into custody at Eil to serve the rest of his six months' sentence from 17 July 1953 to 7 January 1954.
5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 359th and 388th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.359 and 388).

6. The special representative stated that the deductions from the 3,080 somalos seized from the petitioner on his arrest, to cover sums due by the petitioner to the Treasury and to two individuals, had been made upon a specific order of the Court.
7. At its 388th meeting, the Committee adopted by 5 votes to none with 1 abstention draft resolution I, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

II. Petition from Sultan Ahmed Nur and others (T/PET.11/576)

1. The petitioners, on behalf of the Soleiman tribe, state that they were unjustly condemned to pay diah (blood money) in respect of two persons; that four members of the tribe who appealed, have not yet received a proper reply and that, on the day of writing, the Chief Regional Officer seized about 400 of their camels. They state that their tribe has twice suffered at the hands of the Saad tribe and they ask the Administration not to cause bloody conflict between two brotherly tribes by failing to provide justice, and not to favour one tribe over the other.

2. In its observations (T/OBS.11/77, section 1) the Administering Authority states that the seizure of the camels, which numbered 277 and not 400 as alleged in the petition, was a measure lawfully taken by the authorities against the members of the Soleiman tribe in pursuance of regular court orders which had been awaiting enforcement for some years. Any further delay would have considerably weakened the prestige of the judicial authority, which had to be upheld, and would have intensified the threat of a dangerous outburst of resentment on the part of the opposing tribe, the Saad, who had been waiting all these years for the delivery of the camels owed to them in respect of diahs adjudicated by the courts.

3. It is only too true that the Saad and the Soleiman tribes have frequently resorted to raids upon each other, mainly in an attempt to assert conflicting claims regarding grazing and watering rights. The local and central authorities have maintained constant vigilance and have intervened on many occasions to calm down tempers and negotiate agreements. After most difficult negotiations, spokesmen of the two tribes finally signed agreements, on 9 March and 12 May 1954, which were to mark a new era of peace. It should, however, be borne in mind that these agreements were in fact strongly opposed by the petitioner himself, Chief Ahmed Nur Ali, who has no right to the title of Sultan which he assumes. The intransigence of the Soleiman tribe was somewhat compensated by the greater flexibility and understanding on the part of the Saad. The old Chief Ahmed Nur Ali always proved most stubborn and obstinate and tried to wreck the agreements. In the end he gave in, but the subsequent relations between the two tribes indicate that he signed with mental reservations. While there has been no actual bloodshed since the agreements were signed, it is a fact that the relations between the two tribes have been far from serene.

4. The authorities were obliged to resort to forcible methods in order to secure compliance with the following judgements:

the judgement of the Mudugh Regional Court, dated 10 July 1953 and confirmed by the Administrator as reviewing authority on 6 January 1954, whereby the Soleiman tribe was ordered to pay the Saad a diah of 200 camels for the homicide of two tribesmen;

the judgement of the Cadi of Obbia dated 10 May 1950, whereby the Soleiman tribe was ordered to pay to the Saad 77 camels and 516 somalos as damages in respect of various cases of bodily harm.

5. As announced by the Permanent Representative of the Italian Government in the Trusteeship Council on 28 June 1955, when he presented the Italian Government's Annual Report on Somaliland, an inter-party committee of spokesmen from all the political parties has been set up, and has been in operation since 16 June 1955, for the purpose of considering, among other things, the problem of tribal incidents. The activities of the spokesmen of the parties should help the endeavours of the Administering Authority and bring about an atmosphere of reduced tension and greater understanding, particularly among the more hostile tribes. Relations are also expected to improve as the well programme progresses and the provision of new waterholes automatically removes some of the causes of inter-tribal friction.

6. The petition was examined and discussed at the 359th and 388th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.359 and 388).

7. The special representative drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that the inter-party committee set up on 16 June 1955 had been charged with studying the general problem of inter-tribal incidents. Individual disputes had been dealt with by the appropriate courts. He added that his committee had now finished its work and that it would be up to the new Somali Government to take up the problem.

8. At its 388th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none with 2 abstentions draft resolution II, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

III. Petition from patients at the Hospital Lazaretto (T/PET.11/582)

1. This petition, which is unsigned, claims that the Director of the Hospital Lazaretto "ordered to put in prison those persons which pretend to have a cure" and asks for intervention and protection.
2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/66, section 4) that, at the beginning of June 1955, there was an outbreak of insubordination at the "Carlo Forlanini" Hospital following the refusal of some discharged tuberculosis patients to leave the tuberculosis department.
3. Although the number of beds has been doubled, the "Forlanini" Hospital is always very overcrowded. As soon as a patient's condition is stabilized and the doctors decide that he may continue treatment as an out-patient, the Hospital discharges him, to make room for more serious cases. Patients are, however, extremely loath to leave the Hospital because the food is good and they are happy there.
4. Last June, a discharged patient refused to leave the hospital, and the other patients, arguing that they had a right to stay in hospital, supported him. When the police were called in, a group of excited patients hurled insults at them and forcibly opposed them in the discharge of their duty with the result that nineteen of them had to be charged with insulting behaviour and obstructing a police officer. They were accordingly transferred to suitable accommodations in the Mogadiscio Prison Hospital, where they were kept for about a month and given regular treatment and care. Later they were released pending the hearing of their case, and either authorized to continue their treatment in the anti-tuberculosis dispensary or, in more serious cases, were accommodated in a ward which had to be specially set apart for them at the "G. de Martino" General Hospital at Mogadiscio. At the present moment some of the nineteen tuberculosis patients mentioned above are still at the "De Martino" Hospital, while others are being treated at the dispensary as out-patients.
5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 360th and 388th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.360 and 388).
6. The special representative stated that the names of the nineteen patients who were transferred to the Mogadiscio Prison Hospital, and who were all Somalis, could be traced through the prison records.

7. The special representative explained that the district hospitals had recently shown a tendency to send their tuberculosis patients to the specialized hospital in Mogadiscio and that there had been consequent overcrowding. On the whole, however, the Administering Authority considered that the existing facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis patients in the Territory were quite adequate and that their efforts should bear mostly on the development of preventive measures, in accordance with the suggestions contained in the report of the technical mission of the World Health Organization which visited the Territory in 1954-55.

8. The draft resolution considered by the Committee at its 388th meeting contained the following paragraphs:

"2. Expresses regret that the patients in question did not respect hospital rules which have been set up in their best interests, and that the Administering Authority brought in the police to evict them from the hospital;

"3. Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue to give the necessary treatment to the nineteen patients in question, and will take the necessary steps to increase the number of beds in the specialized hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis."

The representative of Belgium proposed that the latter part of paragraph 2 after the word "interests" be amended to read "... so that the Administering Authority had to bring in the police to evict them from the hospital". This amendment was adopted by 3 votes to 1 with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 3 was rejected by 3 votes to 2 with 1 abstention following a vote in which the votes for and against the proposal were equally divided.

9. At its 388th meeting, the Committee adopted by 3 votes to 1 with 2 abstentions draft resolution III, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IV. Petition from Mr. Ahmed M. Atto (T/PET.11/591)

1. The petitioner states that he is twenty-six years old, is lame, has a child whose mother died in a motor accident in 1953, and has a father and mother to support. He supplemented the little education he received as a boy by taking a Correspondence Tuition course in England, for which he has to pay a monthly instalment. Although he states he is not qualified, he is at present employed as a private tutor in English, teaching sixteen boys, for which he receives 80 somalos. However, this is not enough to support him and his dependents nor to pay the tuition fees, which are unpaid for the last eight months. Due to his lameness, he cannot do manual work. He asks for assistance in the form of employment and for free education.
2. In its observations (T/OBS.11/77, section 4) the Administering Authority states that Mr. Ahmed Atto runs a private English-language school at Galcaio; he has never applied for the licence prescribed by Order No. 16 of 30 October 1954. This school has been tolerated by the local authorities, who make due allowances for Ahmed Atto's physical condition.
3. It is not clear from the petition whether Ahmed Atto wishes to continue the correspondence course in English which he is already following and requires assistance with the tuition fees, or whether he wants a complete free education in the English language.
4. Mr. Ahmed Atto has therefore been informed that he could compete for study fellowships offered by the Indian and United States Governments. He was invited to Mogadiscio for that purpose on 17 February 1956, but has not put in an appearance so far.
5. The petition was examined and discussed at the 361st and 388th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.361, and 388).
6. The special representative stated that the Administration would do its best to provide assistance to the petitioner in finding employment and in continuing his education. He should apply to the District Commissioner of Galcaio and inform him of his real wishes. It was not, however, possible for the Administration to pay the fees of his Correspondence Course in English.

7. The special representative explained that, if the petitioner wished to be employed by the Administration, he would need to enter a competitive examination. His lameness would not disqualify him, if he were successful.
8. At its 388th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution IV, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

V. Petition from Mr. Giama Mohamud Yusuf (T/PET.11/643)

1. The petitioner states that he was summoned by the Administering Authority as a witness at the (mid-June 1953) trial which followed upon the 1952 incident at Chisimaio, which occurred on 1 August 1952 on the occasion of the Acting Administrator's visit to Chisimaio. In spite of the protection promised him by the Administration he was shot at once and stabbed twice. Furthermore, he claims that, in spite of ten previous requests, the Administering Authority has not yet kept its promise to reimburse him for all expenses incurred during the thirteen months spent in Chisimaio as a witness. The petitioner adds that after the trial he was employed in the Police Force in 1953, but that he was dismissed in July 1954 without any reason and without receiving twelve days' pay or the indemnity. He asks the Advisory Council to help him find employment or obtain satisfaction of his claims from the Administering Authority.
2. The Administering Authority states (T/OBS.11/84, section 9) that an inquiry has shown that Giama Mohamed Iusuf actually served as a witness at the trial held in Chisimaio pursuant to the 1952 incident. He was paid living expenses for the duration of the trial, or fifty days, at the rate provided for in the regulations. In 1953, the said Giama Mohamed was employed in the Police force; in July 1954, he was dismissed for disciplinary action. Owing to the reason for his dismissal, he was not entitled to receive any indemnity or dismissal pay according to the staff regulations of the Police Force.
3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 361st and 388th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.361, and 388).
4. The special representative stated that there was no record, either from the police or from the hospital, of the petitioner having been shot and stabbed as he claims. The petitioner served as a witness for a period of fifty days only, and cannot possibly, therefore, claim reimbursement of expenses for thirteen months. Furthermore, the petitioner had full opportunity to appeal to the Administrator against the decision to dismiss him from the Police Force for disciplinary reasons.
5. At its 388th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution V, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VI. Petition from Mr. Salah Barre Issa and others (T/PET.11/656)

1. This petition, signed by thirteen pupils of the Gardo evening class in Arabic, requests the Administrator of Somaliland to arrange for the transfer of their Libyan teacher, Bubacar Mustafa. Previous complaints addressed to the District Commissioner of Shol and to the Gardo School Committee have not brought any action. The petitioners also state that the Director of Schools of the Migiurtinia and the District Commissioner of Gardo stopped a telegram containing the same request which they had addressed on 8 December 1955, to the Administration.
2. In its observations (T/OBS.11/81, section 3) the Administering Authority states that the investigations made do not show that the complaints against the teacher, Bubaker Mustafa Hadriz, have any foundation. The Director-in-Chief of Primary Education has reported that, during the past school year, a large percentage of the pupils enrolled at the beginning of the Arabic language courses given by the above teacher at the elementary school for adults ceased to attend. This may be explained by the fact that personal resentment on the part of some of the pupils, and also on the part of the pupils who failed to pass the examinations at the end of the course, provoked the petition in question.
3. Moreover, the Director-in-Chief of Primary Education has also reported that on 22 September 1955, at the opening of the Migiurtinia school year, the then Territorial Councillor Harsce Au-Mussa, who is now a Member of the Legislative Assembly, stated at a meeting of the Gardo School Committee that he was "pleased to have these teachers, whether national, Libyan or Somali, in Gardo".
4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 361st and 388th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.361, and 388).
5. The special representative stated that the matter of which the petitioners complain had been brought before the Gardo School Committee and that there had been no criticism of the Libyan school teacher in question. This was the only case on record as far as Gardo is concerned.

6. The draft resolution considered by the Committee at its 388th meeting contained the following paragraph:

"2. Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will re-examine the situation in this particular school and take steps to restore the attendance at the evening class."

This paragraph was rejected by 2 votes to 1 with 3 abstentions.

7. At its 388th 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 Mr. Hasci Egal Samantar and others (T/PET.11/658)

1. The petitioners, tribal leaders and relatives of Elmi Ali Mohamed, of the Havarghidir Saad tribe, refer to their communication of 30 September 1954 (T/CCM.11/L.137, on which the Standing Committee, on 25 January 1955, did not recommend any change in classification) and ask the Advisory Council to approach the Secretary-General of the United Nations for a final settlement of their claim for compensation in connexion with the death on 28 August 1954 of Elmi Ali Mohamed "Caused by men of the Security Force on the order of the local authorities".

The petitioners add that, if the Administering Authority does not acknowledge their rights by administrative procedure, they will have to resort to regular proceedings in a court of law.

2. In its observations (T/OBS.11/75, section 8) the Administering Authority states that Elmi Mohamed died as the result of injuries sustained during the incidents that occurred at Mogadiscio on 28 August 1954. The Trusteeship Council considered the matter when it examined petition T/PET.11/449 to which its resolution 1136 (XV)^{1/} refers.

3. As the special representative told the Trusteeship Council during the meeting at which that petition was discussed, the events of 28 August had a judicial sequel. In its judgement No. 90/54 of 19 February 1955, the Mogadiscio Court of Assizes sentenced thirty-nine of the sixty-five accused to imprisonment for periods ranging between five and ten months for resisting the police, with aggravating circumstances, and in some cases for malicious damage, looting and causing grievous bodily harm. All are jointly and severally liable for the costs of the proceedings.

^{1/} The incident to which reference is made consisted of a clash between ex-servicemen demonstrating for arrears of pay and other allowances and the police. In its observations on T/PET.11/449, the Administering Authority stated that the demonstrators refused to disperse when asked to do so but instead attacked the police who were obliged to use arms. As a result, there was one death, while eleven police, thirteen demonstrators and eight passers-by were wounded. Farah Ossoble Aden, one of the demonstrators subsequently died in hospital. In its resolution 1136 (XV) the Trusteeship Council, after drawing the attention of the petitioners of T/PET.11/449 to the observations of the Administering Authority decided "that, as the affair leading to the death of Farah Ossoble Aden has been adjudicated upon by the competent courts of the Territory, no recommendation by the Council is called for".

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 361st and 388th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.361, and 388).
5. The special representative did not know whether the petitioners had submitted their case to a court of law. They were free to do so, although the facts did not seem to provide any legal foundation for their case. He added that the Administration would certainly consider sympathetically any request for assistance which the dependents of the deceased might submit.
6. At its 388th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution VII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

VIII. Petition from Mr. Giama Ahmed Abdille (T/PET.11/661)

1. The petitioner states that he has been a trader for fifteen years and protests against having been arbitrarily arrested in Dusa Mareb by the local authorities. He adds that 620 scmalos were taken from him after he had been in the custody of the police for fourteen hours.
2. In its observations (T/OBS.11/81, section 5) the Administering Authority states that the petitioner was detained for only a few hours during the inquiries made by the police of Dusa Mareb to identify the person or persons responsible for the theft of 27,237.65 scmalos from the district treasury during the night of 14-15 November 1955. The aforesaid Mr. Giama Ahmed Abdille had acted very suspiciously. The police detained and searched him, finding in his possession a wallet containing a large amount of money and the identity card of another person, namely one Harum Adou - a relative of his - who was under grave suspicion. It transpired that Harum had given the wallet to Giama Ahmed Abdille shortly before the latter was arrested. The banknotes were temporarily seized and examined because some of them bore written words which it was necessary to make out in order to establish whether or not the money was part of that stolen. The apprehended man was released after only four hours - not fourteen, as he claims - and the money was returned in full.
3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 361st and 388th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.361, and 388).
4. The special representative explained that the police had not legally confiscated the petitioner's money but had merely held the bank notes temporarily, in order to examine them and determine whether they were part of the stolen money. The money in question had been returned in full to the petitioner; had that not been so, he would naturally have brought an action, which he had not done.
5. At its 388th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution VIII, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

IX. Petition from Mrs. Cutebei Addo Daud (T/PET.11/665)

1. The petitioner, a widow, states that she was a victim of the aerial bombardment of the village of Bondere during the night of 2 February 1941. In reply to her previous petition, T/PET.11/404, dated 1 March 1954, the Trusteeship Council passed a resolution^{1/} from which she draws the conclusion that the special representative had undertaken to pay compensation for the damage caused in the bombing. This has never been done, in spite of numerous applications on her part to the Territorial Administration as well as to the Ministry of Finance of the Italian Government in Rome. She requests the United Nations to induce the Administering Authority to pay the compensation due to her for war damage.

2. In its observations (T/OBS.11/76, section 8) the Administering Authority states that the War Damage Act, promulgated since the adoption of Trusteeship Council resolution 1018 (XIV), applies to Italian citizens only. The question of war damage was referred to in the reports of the Italian Government to the United Nations General Assembly (see the 1953 report, page 97, paragraph 46, and the 1954 report, page 75, paragraph 46). The Administering Authority repeats that the indigenous inhabitants are not deemed to have sustained any substantial war damage.

1/ Note by the Secretariat: In its resolution 1018 (XIV) of 2 July, the Trusteeship Council, after drawing the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative and expressing its sympathy with the petitioner;

"3. Expresses the hope that the legislation now before the Parliament of Italy, which will alleviate the lot of the petitioner and of others similarly situated, will soon be enacted;

"4. Expresses the further hope that, pending the enactment of the legislation, the Administering Authority will continue to protect the petitioner and her family from want, and will do what it can to find employment for those of her children who are old enough to work."

3. The request of the petitioner, Cutubei Addo Daud, which was submitted to the Italian Government and on which that Government alone is competent to rule, seems unlikely to be granted. The actual damage was in fact rather trivial (it is pointed out that the original petition of 1 March 1954 claims that the value of the damage sustained amounted to 21,000 somalos, while the figure now quoted is 21,000 Italian lire) and the Administration has also assisted Mrs. Cutubei by paying her relief on a number of occasions; the total amount so paid is 200 somalos. Furthermore, employment has been found for her sons. The various members of the family are at present occupied as follows: Abdullahi is employed in the engineering workshops, at a daily wage of 7 somalos; Hussen is working in the wells service, at a daily wage of 4 somalos; Hassan is employed at the marine studies centre, at a wage of 5 somalos; and Jusuf is working at the Behani workshops, at a daily wage of 8 somalos. The fifth brother, Ahmed, is attending elementary school. The two sisters assist their mother with the household duties. The family owns the house in which it is living, and also a cow. Consequently, the material situation of these persons can be regarded as satisfactory in every respect.

4. The petition was examined and discussed at the 361st and 388th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.361, and 388).

5. The special representative stated that no special law had been adopted for the compensation of Somalis, who had suffered war damage. In the few cases in which such damage had occurred, it was the practice of the Administration to render financial assistance on an individual basis according to circumstances.

6. The special representative explained that the figure of 21,000 Italian lire (or about 240 somalos) quoted in paragraph 3 above had been taken from the official records of the appraisal made of war damages in Somaliland.

7. The representative of the U.S.S.R. at the 388th meeting of the Committee proposed the following text as paragraph 3 of the draft resolution:

"3. Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will take steps to pay compensation for war losses to indigenous inhabitants on the same basis as that paid to Italian citizens residing in the Trust Territory."

This proposal was rejected by 4 votes to 2.

8. At its 388th meeting, the Committee adopted by 4 votes to none with 2 abstentions draft resolution IX, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

X. Petition from Messrs. Omar Said Sciair, Mussa Said Aves and Hamud Mohamed Ahmed (T/PET.11/666)

1. The petitioners refer to their previous petition (T/PET.11/396) and state that, notwithstanding the hope expressed by the Trusteeship Council in its resolution 1013 (XIV),^{1/} they have not yet been re-employed by the municipality of Mogadiscio from which they were dismissed, without any reason, on 1 February 1954, after several years of service carrying loads and cleaning in the public slaughterhouse. They ask the Advisory Council to intervene once more on their behalf so that they may earn a livelihood for their large families.
2. In its observations (T/OBS.11/76, section 7) the Administering Authority states that sympathetic consideration was given to the cases of the petitioners. On 31 March 1956, all of them, with the exception of Sheikh Mohamed Ahmed, who died in October 1954, were employed on manual work.
3. The petition was examined and discussed at the 361st and 388th meetings of the Standing Committee (documents T/C.2/SR.361, and 388).
4. The special representative stated that the dependents of the late Sheikh Mohamed were not entitled to pension, since his death had occurred after his dismissal by the Municipality of Mogadiscio. They could, however, apply for public assistance.
5. At its 388th meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted draft resolution X, annexed to the present report, which it recommends that the Council adopt.

^{1/} Note by the Secretariat: After noting the observations of the Administering Authority, the Trusteeship Council, "2. Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will take a sympathetic view of the petitioners' cases, with a view to re-employing them".

Annex: Draft resolutions proposed by
the Committee

I. Petition from Mr. Issa Awadh Warmuka (T/PET.11/552)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Issa Awadh Warmuka concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/552, T/OBS.11/68, T/L.676),

Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative, in particular that the matter of which the petitioner complains falls entirely within the competence of the local courts.

II. Petition from Sultan Ahmed Nur and others (T/PET.11/576)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Sultan Ahmed Nur and others concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/576, T/OBS.11/77, T/L.676),

1. Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative,
2. Notes with appreciation the efforts of the Administering Authority to bring about friendlier relations between the Soleiman and Saad tribes, and in particular the steps already taken by the authorities to improve the water and grazing situation in the area,
3. Notes the statement of the special representative with regard to the work of the inter-party committee on the problem of inter-tribal relations;
4. Appeals to the two parties to the agreement of peace signed on 9 March and 12 May 1954 to abide strictly by the provisions of this agreement, and appeals especially to the petitioner to show a greater sense of conciliation and moderation.

III. Petition from patients at the Hospital Lazaretto
(T/PET.11/582)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from patients at the Hospital Lazaretto concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/582, T/OBS.11/66, T/L.676),

1. Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative,
2. Expresses regret that the patients in question did not respect hospital rules which have been set up in their best interests, so that the Administering Authority had to bring in the police to evict them from the hospital.

IV. Petition from Mr. Ahmed M. Atto (T/PET.11/591)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Ahmed M. Atto concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/591, T/OBS.11/77, T/L.676),

Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative in particular that

- (a) the Administering Authority is prepared to assist the petitioner in finding employment, for which purpose, the petitioner should apply to the District Commissioner of Galcaio;
- (b) if he wishes to continue his education, the Administering Authority will assist him with a scholarship;
- (c) if he wishes to be employed by the Administration, he must enter the competitive examination, which is obligatory for all candidates.

V. Petition from Mr. Giama Mohamud Yusuf (T/PET.11/643)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Giama Mohamud Yusuf concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/643, T/OBS.11/84, T/L.676),

Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative, in particular that,

- (a) living expenses were paid to him, in accordance with the regulations, for the period of fifty days during which he served as a witness; and
- (b) he had full opportunity to appeal to the Administrator against his dismissal from the Police Force.

VI. Petition from Mr. Salah Barre Issa and others (T/PET.11/656)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Salah Barre Issa and others concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/656, T/OBS.11/81, T/L.676),

Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative, in particular that the complaint of the petitioners had been brought before the Gardo School Committee and that there had been no criticism of the Libyan school teacher in question.

VII. Petition from Mr. Hasci Egal Samantar and others (T/PET.11/658)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Hasci Egal Samantar and others concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/658, T/OBS.11/75, T/L.676),

Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative, in particular that:

- (a) the death of Farah Elmi Ali Mohamed had occurred during an incident at Mogadiscio on 28 August 1954;^{1/}
- (b) the petitioners are free to submit their case to a court of law; and
- (c) the Administration would consider sympathetically any request for assistance which the dependents of the deceased might submit.

VIII. Petition from Mr. Giama Ahmed Abdille (T/PET.11/661)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Giama Ahmed Abdille concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/661, T/OBS.11/81, T/L.676),

Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative, in particular that:

- (a) the petitioner had been held for four hours by the Police, while they were inquiring into his possible connexion with a theft,
- (b) the petitioner had not complained at the time to the judicial authorities that the police had taken money from him.

^{1/} See resolution 1136 (XV).

IX. Petition from Mrs. Cutebei Addo Daud (T/PET.11/665)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Mrs. Cutebei Addo Daud concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/665, T/OBS.11/77, T/L.676),

1. Draws the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative, in particular that:

- (a) the War Damage Act applies to Italian citizens only; and
- (b) in the few cases of war damages suffered by indigenous inhabitants, it is the practice of the Administration to render assistance on an individual basis.

2. Expresses its appreciation of the measures taken by the Administering Authority to bring assistance to the petitioner, in pursuance of resolution 1018 (XIV), in the form of payments of 200 somalos to the petitioner herself and of employment of her four sons.

X. Petition from Messrs. Omar Said Sciair, Mussa Said Aves and Hamud Mohamed Ahmed (T/PET.11/666)

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined the petition from Messrs. Omar Said Sciair, Mussa Said Aves and Hamud Mohamed Ahmed concerning Somaliland under Italian administration in consultation with Italy as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.11/666, T/OBS.11/77, T/L.676),

- 1. Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority and to the statement of its special representative,
- 2. Notes with satisfaction that, in conformity with the hope expressed in its resolution 1013 (XIV), the Administering Authority has taken steps to ensure that the petitioners were re-employed.
