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CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

Summary of observations made by individual members of the Council
during the general discussion and of the comments of the representative
and Special Representative of the Administering Authority

I. GENERAL

General considerations

1. The representative of the United Kingdom considered that the Administering Authority deserved the warmest commendation of the Trusteeship Council for all that it had accomplished in such a short time, not only in the political field but also throughout the life of the Territory.
2. The representative of India was of the opinion that the past year had been one of great achievements and continued progress toward independence.
3. The representative of France stated that the Trusteeship Council should, once again, congratulate the Administering Authority for its achievement.
4. The representative of China congratulated the Government of Somalia and the Administering Authority for the increasing progress that had been made in the political, social and educational advancement of the Territory.
5. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that everything possible should be done in the time remaining before the Territory's attainment of independence to bring to light and eliminate any defects or inadequacies which might hamper the independent existence of the country after it achieved independence. The changes which had taken place in the political development of the Territory during the period under review testified to its enormous potentialities, which should be utilized to the full.

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6. The representative of India considered that while the exercise of a large measure of authority by the Somali people themselves in their Legislative Assembly would inevitably reduce the proportions of the advisory functions of the Advisory Council, there would undoubtedly arise many matters on which the Somali people would like to be guided not only by the Administering Authority, but also by the Advisory Council. In such matters the initiative should come from the Government of Somalia. It would be useful for the Trusteeship Council to invite the Government of Somalia to feel free, whenever necessary, to seek the advice of the Advisory Council through the Administering Authority.
7. The representative of France stated that the report of the Advisory Council was an invaluable source of information.
8. The representative of Haiti was of the opinion that the delicate situation which had arisen in the relations between the Advisory Council and the Administering Authority did not require any formal amendment of the Trusteeship Agreement. He thought that it would be sufficient to try to find the modus operandi which would enable each of the parties concerned to derive the greatest benefits from this necessary collaboration. He also noted that the Haitian delegation did not see what inconvenience could be caused by the regular transmission of information by the Administering Authority to the Advisory Council, in order to enable the Council to fulfill the specific obligations which resolution 755 (VIII) conferred on it.
9. The representative of Belgium noted the report of the Advisory Council and the effective participation of its members in the discussion of the Trusteeship Council.
10. The representative of China expressed his appreciation to the members of the Advisory Council for their report and for their assistance in the deliberations of the Trusteeship Council. He further stated that his delegation was inclined to give a liberal rather than a restrictive interpretation to article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement and was therefore glad to hear from the representative of Italy that "new ways may have to be found in order to make the continuation of the constructive work of the Advisory Council possible".
11. The representative of Burma commended the Advisory Council for the impressive record of its accomplishments in the past. He was convinced of its continuing usefulness and that it should continue to play an important role until the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in 1960.

12. The representative of Syria, referring to the role of the United Nations Advisory Council and the position of the Administering Authority that it was no longer responsible for legislation in the Territory, stated that the question arose whether the Administering Authority had really relinquished all responsibility for legislation in Somaliland. While the Administering Authority did not participate in the legislative processes until the laws were referred to the Administrator, the latter was in a way responsible for legislation in the Territory. The Administrator enjoyed the prerogatives of the Head of State in this connexion. The representative of Syria added that he would be the last to admit that as a result of the assumption of legislative powers by the Somali Legislative Assembly, the provisions of Article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement should be re-interpreted to suit the new situation. When goodwill prevailed any legal problem could be solved by a practical approach. The United Nations Advisory Council should be allowed to function for the benefit of Somaliland until the Trusteeship Agreement was terminated. He hoped that the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia would adopt a wiser attitude in this regard. The representative of Syria congratulated the United Nations Advisory Council on the work it had done.

13. The representative of Guatemala thanked the members of the United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland under Italian administration for the way in which they helped to supplement the information provided by the Administering Authority in the annual report for 1956. He noted that owing to the introduction of recent changes in the Territory, problems had arisen concerning the form in which the functions of the Advisory Council should be carried out. He hoped that a solution would be found so that the Advisory Council could carry out its function to the benefit of the Territory.

14. The representative of Australia stated that the progressive withdrawal of the Administering Authority from direct participation in the Government of the Territory should not be accompanied by a progressive extension of the powers or influence of the Advisory Council. Any suggestions for the modification in the direction of the former position of the Advisory Council would appear to his delegation, therefore, to be neither necessary nor desirable.

15. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the function of the Advisory Council was by no means exhausted and he hoped that the Administering Authority would have an understanding attitude towards the useful activity of the Advisory Council in the last stage of the Trusteeship system in Somaliland.
16. The Minister for Economic Affairs of the Government of Somalia, speaking as the representative of Italy, stated that the Government of Somalia would support the views expressed by several delegations with respect to reaching a modus vivendi, by way of direct understandings between the Government, the Administering Authority and the Advisory Council, in accordance with the full respect for the principles of independence and sovereignty of the democratic institutions of Somaliland.
17. The representative of Italy noted that a majority of representatives on the Council had agreed that a new situation has arisen and that as a consequence thereof the nature of the Advisory Council clearly must be altered to meet changing circumstances in the same way as the role of the Administering Authority had changed. Referring to the remarks of the representative of Syria, he noted that the so-called prerogative of the Administrator consisted of not sanctioning a law adopted by the Assembly. During the period under review on no occasion had the Administrator refused to allow a bill to be laid before, or to sanction a law adopted by, the Assembly. No formal amendment of the Trusteeship Agreement was required to meet the new situation. It was largely a matter of procedural detail which could be worked out by the Advisory Council in consultation with the Administering Authority.

Question of the frontier with Ethiopia

18. The representative of France stated that the French delegation considered that the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 26 February 1957 was too pressing. He restated his confidence in the Governments of Ethiopia, Italy and Somalia and expressed the hope that a solution giving satisfaction to all parties would be found.
19. The representative of Haiti, noting the effect that the question of the frontier had on the economic situation, expressed the hope that substantial progress would be achieved by the next session of the General Assembly in the conversation which were about to be resumed between Italy and Ethiopia.

20. The representative of China hoped that the new direct negotiations would bear fruit, as both Italy and Ethiopia must be fully aware of the recommendations of the General Assembly.
21. The representative of Guatemala expressed the hope that a solution to the problem of the frontier would be found soon, if possible before 1960.
22. The representative of the United States stated that he hoped and believed that the negotiations between the Governments of Italy and Ethiopia concerning the Ethiopia-Somaliland border would succeed before Somaliland became independent. They had to succeed unless a world already overburdened with political mistrust was to have one more area of political conflict. The seriousness of the situation was obvious.
23. The representative of Syria stated that he would watch with hope the impending negotiations in Addis Ababa between the Italian and Ethiopian Governments concerning the Somaliland-Ethiopia frontier. If the impasse continued, mediation should no longer be avoided. He considered that the Trusteeship Council should convey to the General Assembly its opinion that this problem could not remain unsolved without serious danger to the economic and political stability of the Territory.
24. The representative of Italy restated the position of his delegation on the question of the frontier, namely, that it was a fundamental necessity that the boundary be established well before 1960. The urgency of a settlement was derived also from the standpoint of preventing feelings which would jeopardize the existing friendship between the Somalis and their neighbours. There were also financial implications as had already been noted.

Security and order

25. The representative of India considered that the situation regarding public order had continued to be satisfactory and he congratulated the Government of Somalia for having brought under control the disturbances resulting from the refusal of certain tribal groups to pay taxes.
26. The representative of Guatemala welcomed the efforts made by the Government of Somalia to control and regulate all possible causes of conflict between tribal groups.

National status of the inhabitants

27. The representative of Haiti considered that the principles expounded by the Prime Minister in respect of Somali nationality were perfectly sound. He also expressed the hope that a legal status of Somali citizenship would be established before the elections to the Constituent Assembly and wholeheartedly supported the view of the Advisory Council on this matter, particularly since his delegation had previously expressed the opinion that the Administering Authority on this point had followed the general practice of granting political rights to foreign groups living in the Trust Territory.

28. The representative of Italy, referring to the statement of the representative of Haiti, stated that the foreign minorities, which included Arabs, Pakistanis and Indians as well as Italians, had been included in the Legislative Assembly on the initiative of the former Territorial Council, which was responsible for the final draft and approval of the relevant provisions of the Electoral Law. The new Electoral Law fell within the authority of the present Legislative Assembly. Moreover, opposition to the Citizenship Law came from the representatives of parliamentary minorities, political groups. For obvious reasons, the representatives of foreign minorities were in favour of such a law.

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Development of self-government

29. The representative of the United Kingdom considered that the introduction of the various important political reforms and the gradual transfer of power to the representatives of the Somali people had been admirably planned and carried into effect.

30. The representative of India noted with satisfaction the statement of the representative of Italy that at the end of 1958 the Territory would have the four essential institutions of a sovereign State, namely, a Constitution, a Head of State, a Government and a Parliament.

31. The representative of France considered that the various measures taken by the Administering Authority showed that it had consistently pursued a policy of progressively transferring political powers to the representatives of the Somali population. The Council should also recognize the parallel efforts of the local authorities, namely, the Legislative Assembly and the Government of Somalia.

32. The representative of Haiti congratulated the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia on the progress achieved in the political field.

33. The representative of Belgium stated that the Italian Government deserved the commendation of the Trusteeship Council for the skill and efficiency with which it was leading the Somali people towards the termination of Trusteeship. His delegation wished to stress above all the spirit of confidence and co-operation which animated the representatives of the Administering Authority and the Somali people.

34. The representative of Burma said that after taking note of the Advisory Council report he had every reason to expect that Somaliland in 1960 would emerge into independence.

35. The representative of New Zealand was impressed with the confidence with which responsibility in the political field had been accepted and with the speed with which governmental functions had been transferred.

36. The representative of Guatemala stated that the most important event in the political field in Somaliland was the opening of the first session of the Legislative Assembly in Mogadiscio at the end of April 1957. This organ

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would have the greatest impact on the political future of the Territory. If the Constitution was to achieve the purposes which were properly its functions in a democratic State, it would have to be an instrument which reflected the universal aspirations of the political and social groups and the majority and minority groups in Somaliland. It was important to recognize the advisability of evaluating the legitimacy of the elections, permitting the Council to ascertain the degree of participation of all social and political groups in Somaliland, in accordance with broad guarantees established in advance. He regretted the fact that the Administering Authority had not been able to state the date on which the elections would be held. He hoped that the promulgation of the Constitution would be carried out before 1960 and that the Trusteeship Council would be given an opportunity to pronounce itself upon this Constitution in advance.

37. The representative of the United States commended the Administering Authority for the encouragement and co-operation it was giving the Somali people. He congratulated the Somalis as they began to assume the obligations and opportunities which came with modern nationhood. The problems were difficult but on both sides the spirit was strong.

38. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics noted that since very little time remained before the attainment of independence, there must be a considerable quickening of the pace of the Territory's development. It was necessary to complete the formation of all State organs and the transfer to their hands of all the functions of administration.

39. The representative of Italy, referring to the statement of the representative of Guatemala, pointed out that the Constitution would most probably be in force by the end of 1958. Elections would be held as soon as the present Legislative Assembly adopted the new electoral law. As for the advisability of evaluating the legitimacy of the elections and of including in the Constitution full guarantees for the exercise of political rights and fundamental freedoms of citizens, the Italian Administration, on the basis of its own record in establishing a democratic way of living in the Territory, would not consider such actions necessary.

Legislative powers

40. The representative of Haiti noted that since May 1957 the Legislative Assembly had been operating as a sovereign body in almost all fields.
41. The representative of New Zealand noted that, with the reforms of May of this year, only the regulation of defence and foreign affairs fell outside the functions of the Legislative Assembly. He also noted with satisfaction the statements of policy of the Government of Somalia regarding the position of minority groups in the community and stated that his delegation would await with interest information as to the decisions of the Constituent Assembly on this question.

Executive powers

42. The representative of India noted that the programmes and policies of the Government of Somalia had been approved by an overwhelming majority of the Legislative Assembly and that the laws adopted by the Assembly had all been enacted by the Administrator. He also expressed his satisfaction that Italian councillors no longer attended the meetings of the Somali Cabinet.
43. The representative of France noted that the five special offices operating under the Italian Administration as well as the advisers who had been attached to the Somali Ministries had been abolished.
44. The representative of Haiti noted that the powers of the Somali Ministers had been consolidated and that the Council of Ministers now functioned without the participation of Italian advisers.
45. The representative of Syria noted with satisfaction that the office of Councillor had been abolished.

Political organizations

46. The representative of India attached a great importance and derived much encouragement from the fact that the Somali National Front had continued to function successfully, particularly on issues of general national policy.

Suffrage and elections

47. The representative of India was pleased to note that preparations were underway for the holding in 1958 of elections to the second Legislative Assembly, which would become the first Constituent Assembly.

48. The representative of France noted that the Prime Minister of Somaliland had rightly laid stress on granting the franchise to women and of undertaking a census of the nomadic population.

49. The representative of China believed that the electoral law should provide for a proper system of registration of qualified voters of the rural and nomadic populations. He stated that he was anxious to see a new electoral law and a law of citizenship adopted as early as possible.

50. The representative of Guatemala expressed satisfaction with the statement of the Special Representative that the census of the nomadic population was being carried out and expressed the hope that the register would be as accurate as possible, taking into account the fact that the forthcoming elections were designed to form a Constituent Assembly. He reiterated the hope that the present Government of Somalia would consider the possibility of introducing direct suffrage and of granting women the right to vote at the next elections.

51. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the creation in the Territory of an entirely democratic electoral system for the whole of the population was of particular importance.

Municipal administrations

52. The representative of India noted with satisfaction that forty-seven municipal administrations in the Territory had been given a larger measure of autonomy.

53. The representative of China noted with satisfaction that with a greater measure of autonomy for the municipal administrations the somalization of the local administration of all regions and districts had been completed.

54. The representative of Syria welcomed the enactment of the law covering municipal administrations and agreed with the United Nations Advisory Council that the powers conferred on the Prefect in respect of municipal administration were not only very extensive, but also so wide as to constitute a threat to the independence of municipalities. He agreed that the Prefect should not be empowered to suspend the Mayor, who was an elected officer of the municipality, and could envisage only detrimental effects from this rule.

55. The representative of Australia noted that further steps had been taken in the year under review to grant a larger measure of autonomy to municipal administrations and expressed the hope that all possible efforts would continue to be directed towards the development of the system of local government.

56. The representative of Italy, with reference to the statement of the representative of Syria, stated that the central government, in a country where the municipalities were scattered over such a huge area and where these municipalities were just beginning to function and required more experience, must, in the opinion of the Administering Authority and of the Somali Government, retain some kind of control over the Mayors.

Administrative services

57. The representative of India noted with satisfaction that the somalization of the district and regional services was complete and that the few Italians who remained were largely technicians and specialist advisers. He also noted with satisfaction that the Prime Minister of Somaliland had referred to the possible need to increase the number of experts in order to facilitate the implementation of development plans. The development of this new set of relationships between Italians and Somalis should be welcomed and at the same time carefully watched and encouraged so as to ensure the continuance of the present close and friendly relations between Italy and Somalia on a basis of equality and good will.

58. The representative of China stated that the Council should note with much satisfaction that during the year under review the Territory had made great and rapid progress in entrusting Somali officials with responsible functions.

59. The representative of New Zealand noted the almost complete somalization of the administrative services and believed that the Council would certainly wish to express its approval of the progress made in transferring responsibility to locally recruited staff and of the measures being taken to train Somali civil servants.

60. The representative of Guatemala noted that somalization in the field of local administration had been carried out satisfactorily. He felt that the training of a small governing class, as proposed by the Administering Authority, was tantamount to adding one more negative factor to the dangerous social

structure which existed in Somaliland as a result of the differences which existed between the nomadic and urban people. The latter, because they were closer to educational and social facilities, would be supplemented by a privileged minority holding a monopoly of political activity.

61. The representative of Syria noted with satisfaction that the somalization of all regions and districts in the Territory had been completed and that the Somali Government had been invested with increasing responsibilities. With regard to the somalization of the central administration, notable progress had been made. He hoped that at least a year before the attainment of independence, somalization would be completed in the central administration. He thought that the Administering Authority had taken a step in the right direction in creating the nucleus of a Somali foreign service.

Judicial system

62. The representative of India commended the establishment of a Court of Justice as the highest tribunal in the Territory.

63. The representative of New Zealand noted that the independence of the judiciary and the separation of the courts from the political institutions had recently been achieved.

64. The representative of Guatemala expressed satisfaction at the introduction of the new judicial regulations and the Administering Authority's statement that within the present organization there was a complete separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary. The efforts being made to prepare and promulgate the civil and penal codes were positive and immediate achievements.

65. The representative of Syria stated that he was impressed with the pace of progress made in the judicial field. He hoped that the different codes which were in the process of preparation and formulation would soon be completed and put into operation.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Development plans and financing

66. The representative of the United Kingdom felt that the Report of the International Bank deserved the most earnest attention of members of the Trusteeship Council, of the Administering Authority and of the Somali Government.

67. The representative of the United Kingdom noted that the Italian Government was firmly resolved to continue to offer technical assistance after 1960 in so far as the Somalis were willing to accept it and suggested that the Council should welcome this generous resolve. He also stated that the Trusteeship Council must consider the means which could be found to provide to the independent State the additional assistance needed after 1960. His delegation believed that the Council should give the Administering Authority a mandate to explore, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, the possible sources of financial aid for the Territory after 1960.

68. The representative of India paid tribute to the clarity of the Report of the International Bank; nevertheless, he stressed that the Council should look more to the Administering Authority than to the Bank in regard to developments to be initiated for strengthening the economy of the Territory.

69. The representative of India, noting that the Somali Government had welcomed foreign capital investments, stated that its future would depend largely on the guarantees forthcoming from that Government. It had to be recognized that foreign private capital could greatly contribute to the economic growth of the Territory provided the terms of its participation were of mutual benefit to the Territory and to the investors.

70. The representative of India noted the general view that financial assistance to the extent of some \$3 to \$4 million a year would be necessary after 1960, perhaps for as many as twenty years. The Council should communicate this information formally to the General Assembly for further consideration and also perhaps express agreement with this general view. The problem seemed to be threefold: firstly, financial assistance would be necessary for economic development plans to the extent of 10 million somalos; secondly, another 10 million somalos would be necessary for making good the budgetary deficit; and, thirdly, 7 million somalos would be required for technical assistance, bringing the

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total to 27 million somalos a year. He commended the Administering Authority for the financial assistance which it had been granting to the Territory and for its sympathetic attitude toward any requests which might be made for continued assistance after independence. He expressed the opinion that the United Nations should take the initiative in promoting a larger flow of international capital to under-developed countries and establish a suitable international machinery such as SUNFED. The Bank Report had said that aid would have to be in the form of grants-in-aid. Assistance from the United Nations would be free from the political implications attaching to bilateral aid agreements.

71. The representative of India noted that the present scale of technical assistance could be increased by the United Nations and considered that it was not necessary to wait until 1960 for such assistance to begin. The technical assistance personnel of the United Nations should visit the Territory now in order to assess future requirements and the United Nations should bear the cost of such a mission.

72. The representative of France stated that the responsible authorities would be well advised to be guided by the Report of the International Bank.

73. The representative of France noted that the statements of the Somali Minister for Economic Affairs showed that the Government of Somalia wished to follow a policy of strict financial and budgetary austerity and a policy for the rapid development of production and foreign trade.

74. The representative of Haiti noted the fact that the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development did not exist and could not therefore be counted upon for assistance. He further noted that the report of the International Bank indicated that the Bank would not be anxious to grant direct aid to Somaliland and stated that the Trusteeship Council must help Italy to overcome the scruples of the Italian Government to offer financial assistance to Somaliland after 1960. He also called attention to the agreement of 28 June 1954 between Italy and the United States of America and expressed the view that in order to provide assistance after 1960 it would only be necessary to change the bilateral agreement into a tripartite one. His delegation believed that the most practical approach would be Italian assistance, either direct or indirect, through the International Bank or in association with the United States of America through the Fund for the Development of Somaliland.

75. The representative of Belgium noted that a conservative analysis of the economic position of the Territory did not give hope of speedy progress. Possibilities of development existed in a more methodical exploitation of the livestock.

76. The representative of Belgium recalled the conclusion of the report of the International Bank according to which financial assistance would be required for many years to come and noted that the Territory would need not merely consultative advice by experts, but mainly specialists and technicians to work in various branches of its administration. He stated that the Council should note the statement of the Italian representative that his Government was resolved to continue to furnish assistance after 1960 if the Somalis would be prepared to accept it. In his opinion, after the termination of Trusteeship, the Government of Somalia would have to take the necessary decisions. In the meantime, the Administering Authority, in co-operation with the Somali Government, should study all the possibilities of assistance the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies could give to the Government of Somalia if it should request such assistance. He further stated that the Council should note with satisfaction that the exploration of possibilities had already commenced, and that arrangements were being made for informal and preliminary discussions of an over-all programme of technical assistance.

77. The representative of China commended the International Bank Mission for its report and stated that his delegation did not share the view that its findings were in the realm of pessimism. Somaliland needed both financial aid and technical assistance from outside long after it had achieved independence. He believed that the Government of Somalia would enter into consultation with the Italian Government for the purpose of exploring ways and means of possible financial assistance. Technical assistance should be provided under the programme of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. It would be most advantageous if both financial and technical assistance could be administered in common. He further stated that it was most encouraging to note that the Minister of Economic Affairs had reaffirmed the solemn pledge of the Legislative Assembly for the absolute respect of foreign investment and that Italian banks were studying the question of guaranteeing private investment to the extent of So. 22 million.

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78. The representative of Burma found the admirably presented report of the International Bank disturbing in several ways, and stated that the Members of the United Nations shared in common responsibility for finding an appropriate solution for the economic and financial difficulties of the Territory.

79. The representative of Burma suggested that the International Bank and the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations should be asked to conduct further explorations, not on descriptions, but on proposed solutions. He also suggested that the Administering Authority and such others as it might care to invite, plus the Advisory Council, share in these deliberations. His delegation would gladly support any recommendation of the twentieth session of the Trusteeship Council to convoke a meeting of interested parties at the expert level to consider the problem of Somaliland's economic development.

80. The representative of Guatemala urged the Administering Authority to pursue the execution of the Development Plans of 1954-1960 in such a way that at the end of the Trusteeship regime all the projects now under way or to be undertaken would be completed. He recommended that technical assistance be obtained from the United Nations to prepare economic plans to be put into effect after 1960 on the basis of the study made by the International Bank and to calculate the minimum needs of foreign exchange for a period of five or six years.

81. The representative of the United States stated that he was not prepared at the present time to make detailed observations on the economic perproblems confronting Somaliland. The International Bank report and other available information was being carefully studied by his Government. Meanwhile, a considerable programme of United States assistance was being actively carried out in the Territory. This assistance dealt particularly with farming, irrigation, grain storage, the sinking of wells and technical training.

82. The representative of the United States stated that his country would continue to give consideration to making available to Somaliland every appropriate assistance with a view to helping the people toward economic independence as quickly as possible.

83. The representative of the United States suggested that the next Visiting Mission should give particular attention to economic affairs and that economic specialists might be attached to the Mission. Before 1960 a special mission could usefully examine and report on the progress which had been achieved along the lines recommended by both the Bank Mission and the Administering Authority.

84. The representative of Syria stated that the report of the International Bank may serve to exhort the Trusteeship Council to take the necessary steps to secure the financial assistance which the Territory needed. He was glad to note that the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia took a far less pessimistic view of the economic future of the Territory than the International Bank. He attached great hope to the expansion of cotton production and took note of the view which had been expressed that banana production must continue to receive Italian tariff protection or fail to be remunerative. The Territory's entire deficit did not exceed \$4 million, a sum which should not be very difficult to cover if the Territory was able to make bananas a competitive commodity and if cotton and ramie production were expanded. Livestock represented an important asset. The United Nations could send an exploratory technical assistance mission to the Territory to assess requirements in the economic field, to be followed by technical experts at a later stage. He expressed the hope that the idea for a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development would soon materialize and thus open the way for the financing of Somali economic development. In the meantime, the Council should draw the attention of the General Assembly to this problem and urge the Assembly to find ways and means to aid the Somali people.

85. The representative of Australia believed that at the present stage the Trusteeship Council should recognize formally that external aid would be needed after 1960 and recommended to the Administering Authority that, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, it should proceed to explore the means for meeting the need for external economic assistance and submit an interim report to the Council at its twenty-first session on the progress of its investigations.

86. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the condition of Somaliland's economy was characterized by a chronic budgetary deficit, a balance of payments deficit, a one-crop system, a nomadic existence for the majority of the population, the absence of modern industry and a low standard of living. The situation was the typically complex one that resulted from the long colonial dependence of the Territory. Without denying certain efforts which had been made in the Territory, thus far no attempt had been made to solve these problems with the active participation of the majority of the Somali people. He also stated that genuine independence could not exist if key

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posts in agriculture, industry and trade were in the hands of foreign capital and expressed the view that the aim of the Trusteeship system was not merely not to prevent the indigenous people from participating in all fields of economic life but should be the creation of favourable conditions for their full participation.

87. The Minister for Economic Affairs of the Government of Somalia, speaking as the representative of Italy, noted with satisfaction the general view shared by the representatives on the Council concerning the technical and financial requirements of Somaliland, by 1960, and which were set in the neighbourhood of \$4 million. He also expressed satisfaction with the widely shared opinion expressed in the Council that the General Assembly of the United Nations should give urgent consideration to the measures required to meet the financial needs of independent Somaliland, in support of whatever assistance Italy, in its new role as a nation friendly towards the young Somaliland people, would be capable and willing to contribute.

88. The representative of Italy stated that there was a concurrence of views between the Administering Authority and the International Bank concerning the limited resources of the Territory and the difficulty of developing and exploiting them. The lesser degree of pessimism expressed by the Administering Authority and by the Government of Somalia was borne out of the potential progress of specific areas which, as recent experience had shown, were capable of further development. The views of the Administering Authority and of the Bank concurred also on the evaluation of the cost factors of the cultivation of bananas and of the other hazards that might cause Somali production to fall short of attaining competitive levels on European markets by 1960. The better prospects envisaged by the Administration were related not only to reduction of costs, which might enable Somali production to compete on European markets, but to the possibility of finding new markets in the neighbouring countries of the Middle East and of the Persian Gulf. The danger of basing Somaliland's economy on a single crop, such as bananas, was fully realized and a vast programme of cotton cultivation had been undertaken. Recent yields of some farms warranted an optimistic outlook.

89. The representative of Italy noted that virtually all delegations had recognized the necessity of external financial assistance for Somaliland for a number of years after 1960 and that some had suggested that this conclusion be

recorded formally. His delegation would support any suggestion such as that of the representative of India that the Council take note of the required financial assistance and communicate it formally to the General Assembly for further consideration.

90. The representative of Italy stated that the financial assistance required was fivefold: financial assistance for the budget, So. 15 million; financial assistance for economic development, So. 10 million; specialists and technical personnel, So. 7 million; technical assistance; and private capital investment. His delegation had nothing against the suggestion made by the representative of the United States that financial and economic experts should be added to the forthcoming Visiting Mission to Somaliland. As regards the suggestion made by the United States delegation for a second mission to go to Somaliland later but before 1960, he felt that it was premature for his delegation to take a position; in any case, the question might be discussed subsequently.

91. The total of the financial requirements for Somaliland was So. 32 million. This was not the grand total because it included the cost of specialists and technical personnel presently supplied by Italy, but did not include technical assistance proper. The grand total would be So. 32 million plus technical assistance - leaving aside private capital investment.

92. As regards the ways and means of meeting these requirements, and starting with private capital investment, the representative of Italy agreed with the representative of India concerning the condition that the terms of the participation of foreign private capital should be of mutual benefit to the Territory and investors. As for technical assistance proper, the position of his delegation had been stated and the suggestion of the representative of India should be examined in the light of the considerations submitted by the representative of Haiti. As regards the need for specialists and technical personnel to be engaged directly by the Government of Somalia, his Government was resolved to continue this kind of assistance after 1960 to the extent that the Government of Somalia asked for it. It had been suggested that the Council should welcome such a commitment, especially in view of the fact that there was a Somali appeal to Italy to continue that kind of assistance. In any event, should this kind of aid be replaced by technical assistance proper, the economy would be effected on the Italian budget; there would be no effect on the Somali budget.

93. The representative of Italy stated that there remained the question of supplying straight financial assistance for budgetary expenditure and for economic development - a figure of roughly So. 25 million, or \$3 million to \$4 million. Many interesting suggestions from the majority of delegations had been heard. In the first place, some delegations had rightly reminded the Council of the special responsibility incumbent on the Trust Territory and on the United Nations as a whole, since Somalia is in large measure a United Nations creation. With that background, some representatives within this first group were more specific and told the Council that they would be in favour of direct United Nations financial assistance and that that question should be discussed further by the General Assembly rather than by the Council. The same representatives, however, while expressing the desirability of direct United Nations assistance, were doubtful that it could materialize. These representatives therefore had indicated the promotion by the United Nations of a large flow of international capital to under-developed countries as a more likely way of helping such countries. The desirability of SUNFED's supplementing bilateral agreements was expressed. His delegation fully realized that a mechanism of the type of SUNFED, could contribute to a solution of Somaliland's problems. However, it could not ignore the fact that after five or six years of discussions SUNFED did not exist; meanwhile the independence of Somaliland was rapidly approaching. Economic and financial planning for Somaliland after 1960 should not be influenced, at the present stage, by the possibility of SUNFED. The Council seemed inclined to take the position that, without prejudging in the least the position of the future Government of Somalia, something must be planned now.

94. As for the suggestion that Italy should assume the burden of the budget's deficit and that the requirements for economic development should be met by a change in the present bilateral agreement between the United States and Italy, he could not commit his delegation on that point. All he could say was that his Government was confronted with an appeal from the Government of Somalia to continue its financial assistance after 1960. Although the delegation of United States had informed the Council that it was not prepared at the moment to make any detailed observations, it had expressed itself in favour of the continuation of Italy's interest and assistance, and also of the co-operation of other countries which were in a position to contribute through trade, investments, technical assistance and otherwise.

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95. The representative of Italy stated that the last suggestion was that the Administering Authority should explore, in consultation with the Somali Government, the financial requirements of Somaliland after 1960. He hoped he was right in interpreting this suggestion as meaning that the Administering Authority should explore, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, the financial requirements of Somaliland after 1960 and the means of meeting these requirements. Suggestions had also been made that a specific mandate to that effect should be given to the Administering Authority, requesting it to report to the next session of the Trusteeship Council. The Italian Government included in its plans consultations with the Government of Somalia. It would, in the first place, assess all requirements for a viable, independent Somaliland; secondly, it would keep these assessments under constant review; and, thirdly, it would explore, together with the Government of Somalia, all possible ways of meeting the requirements according to those assessments.

Public finance and taxation

96. The representative of the United Kingdom believed that in spite of the obvious difficulties the Somali Government should resolutely pursue the possibility of taxing livestock directly. The successful implementation of this course of action could have far-reaching results beyond the strictly financial field.

97. The representative of India expressed the hope that the Government of Somalia would take all possible measures to reduce expenditures and increase revenue. In his view it was quite imperative to cut down the present scale of civil expenditure.

98. The representative of France noted that the revenue from taxes was clearly improving and expressed the hope that the Somali people would collaborate fully with their Government which planned to take steps for improving the collection of certain taxes and eventually to set up new taxes, in particular a cattle tax.

99. The representative of Belgium recalled that his delegation had in the past repeatedly drawn the attention of the Administering Authority and of the Council to the necessity of envisaging a method of taxation of livestock. He was therefore very glad to see that the Government of Somalia had resolutely followed in that direction.

100. The representative of China noted with satisfaction that the reduction of military expenditures was reflected in the 1957 budget and that the Government of Somalia was studying the possibility of introducing a new cattle tax.

101. The representative of Guatemala stated that the statistics of the Territorial revenue showed a steady increase, which was a favourable index of the efforts made in the productive fields; but these increases had been eaten up by increases in ordinary expenditure, particularly salary increases. This indicated that a policy of austerity in the management of the budget had not been followed as completely as would have been advisable. He hoped that the statement of the Minister for Economic Affairs that the Somali people would make any sacrifice to achieve an economic balance in the Territory, would give rise to a determined and essential policy of austerity. He recommended that the Administering Authority and the Government of Somalia put into effect a policy of austerity with respect to expenditures in the Territorial budget in order to balance it by 1960.

102. The representative of Italy, referring to a statement by the representative of Guatemala, stated that larger revenues were not offset by increasing expenditures. This was disproved by the fact that between 1953 and the present time the budget deficit had dropped from So. 67 million in 1953 to So. 57 million in 1955. The deficit had reached So. 62 million in 1956, but this did not indicate a worsening of the situation because 1956 was the year of radical changes in the political and administrative structure of Somalia, when a Somali Government was formed, a Legislative Assembly came into being and the armed force was transformed into a police force, involving expenditures that occurred only once and were not recurrent. The policy of austerity recommended by the representative of Guatemala with respect to expenditures could not be reconciled with the increased outlay his delegation had suggested in the field of social and educational affairs.

Trade and balance of payments

103. The representative of Guatemala expressed the hope that the study being made by the Administering Authority of the best means of reducing the cost of production and shipping of bananas would be pursued with renewed vigour. He welcomed the plan to build a wharf at Chisimaio which would benefit the banana industry and other export products. He did not feel that on the basis of available information the European Common Market offered a favourable prospect for Somaliland. The principal fears which arose were: firstly, the possible dangerous effect which a reduction of duties would have on the competitive position of Somali agricultural products with respect to products of other African regions; secondly, the possible retarding, if not the complete extinction, of industrial development in view of the avalanche

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of manufactured products from European countries which had signed the Agreement on the European Common Market. He noted the statement of the Administering Authority that Somaliland was not associated with the European Common Market in any way which would infringe upon the freedom of the Government of Somalia to adhere to the Agreement when the decision had to be taken. He recommended that the Government of Somalia consider a policy of austerity with respect to consumption of imported goods in order to conserve foreign exchange for essential projects.

104. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the inclusion of Trust Territories in the Common Market was beyond the scope of the Trusteeship Agreement and that it was inadmissible without consultation with the United Nations and with the population of the Trust Territories concerned.

105. The representative of Italy, referring to the recommendation by the representative of Guatemala of a policy of austerity in respect of imports, pointed out that roughly 45 per cent of Somali imports were for equipment required for the development of the Territory's infrastructure. Moreover, at the initial stage of development a rapid increase in consumption was to be effected as a result of a higher standard of living of labour engaged in these activities.

106. The representative of Italy, referring to the statement of the representative of Guatemala on the European Common Market, stated with regard to exports from Somaliland to Italy that no change was contemplated in the preferential tariffs in favour of the Trust Territory. The other five European countries would lower their tariffs in favour of the Territory. Fear of an avalanche of imported goods were purely hypothetical since a reduction of tariffs would not take place where the existing ones were needed to protect local industries.

Agriculture, animal husbandry and water supplies

107. The representative of India commended the Administering Authority for its proposed diversification of the agricultural pattern and its plans for the banana industry. He expressed the hope that these plans would be reviewed from time to time and that the gradual cutting down of the cost of production would be done in a manner which would not disorganize the economy suddenly. Technical assistance could play a leading role in the development of a livestock industry, dry farming, improvement of existing irrigation facilities, as well as agricultural extension work.

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108. The representative of France noted with satisfaction the interest of the responsible authorities in developing the banana industry. He also noted the extension in cultivated land as well as the efforts to diversify agricultural production, in particular by introducing textile fibre crops, such as cotton and ramie.

109. The representative of Belgium noted that the extension and diversification of production was possible and that the Administering Authority was trying to achieve this aim. He also noted that with regard to the future of banana growing no responsible government would, without trying to resolve the difficulties, decide to relinquish an activity which at present furnished two-thirds of the foreign exchange.

110. The representative of New Zealand noted that although the scientific expansion of livestock production was undeniably of first importance in the long term, evidence had been given that crops like cotton and ramie could make a good contribution to the economy of the Territory relatively soon. With regard to banana production, his delegation felt some uneasiness at the assumption that the growers of bananas would be willing or able to sustain the contraction of their profit margin to about one-third of the current level after 1960.

111. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the emphasis upon banana cultivation had not had any positive influence on the standard of living of the majority of the population and only increased the dependence of the Territory upon countries purchasing their products. He further stated that insufficient attention was being given to the development of animal husbandry as the seven-year plan gave animal husbandry less financial support than other fields. Nothing was done for the rational utilization of the products of animal husbandry and for the creation of a modern industry to process its products.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

General

112. The representative of France said it was obviously a matter of regret that a pause will have to be introduced in the development of the social programme for the reasons of the budgetary deficit. He expressed the hope that this precaution, the necessity of which had been recognised by the Advisory Council, would be only temporary.

113. The representative of Haiti hoped that the problem of the nomads would find, if not a speedy solution, at least some sort of considerable improvement by the creation of conditions increasingly favourable to sedentary life.

114. The representative of Italy stated that the suggestion made in the course of the Council's debate, particularly by the representatives of the specialized agencies, would be studied by his delegation which would transmit them to the Administering Authority for further consideration.

Standard of living

115. The representative of Haiti, referring to the cost of living, expressed the hope that the necessary adjustments would be made. Referring to the high prices of some commodities he noted that the Advisory Council had recommended that steps be taken to prevent an inflationary movement.

Status of women

116. The representative of Haiti was pleased to note that Somali women were playing an increasingly active role in the life of their country and expressed the hope that at the appropriate time the Legislative Assembly would devote its attention to a proposal of the Government to grant women the right to vote.

117. The representative of Guatemala expressed his deep satisfaction in the fact that Somali women enjoyed all fundamental rights and that their moral dignity was respected on a footing of complete equality with men.

Labour and social security

118. The representative of Guatemala regretted that no improvement had been made in the system for protecting workers. Sufficient encouragement had not been given to the organization of trade unions. He hoped that with the introduction of the new Labour Code the aspirations of the workers would be recognized more completely. He

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stated that it might, perhaps, be appropriate to recall the helpful contribution that could be made to this work by a discussion of the International Labour Organisation Conventions.

Medical and health services

119. The representative of Guatemala stated that the health of the inhabitants and the sanitary conditions in which they lived, required urgent solution. He noted with satisfaction the efforts of the Administering Authority to combat certain diseases but felt that these efforts did not correspond to the urgent needs of the Territory. Much remained to be done in the field of maternal and child health and in environmental sanitation. He expressed appreciation of the work done in the Territory by the World Health Organization and hoped the Administering Authority would receive the suggestions and observations of that body sympathetically and would consider the possibility of requesting technical assistance from it in order to set up a short course for medical practitioners and strengthen the programme for training auxiliary medical and public health staff.

120. The representative of Syria expressed the fear that the attainment of independence may find Somaliland poorly equipped with medical staff and thus unable to maintain the medical services available at the present time. He endorsed the views of the World Health Organization regarding training programmes in the medical field and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would avail itself soon of such assistance.

121. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics felt that the situation in the field of health protection needed speedy improvements and noted that the representative of WHO had given very distressing information about the lack of medical personnel. According to WHO, the country would have only nine Somali doctors in 1963. That situation gave ground for concern, since the independent State might in the future find itself completely dependent on foreign specialists in the highly important field of public health. He stated that it was necessary to promote the training of Somali medical personnel. He also noted that the nomadic population did not receive any systematic medical assistance or enlightenment.

122. The representative of Italy, referring to the statements of the representative of Guatemala, drew attention to the opinion of the Advisory Council that for the time being there should be no demands made to increase greatly medical expenditure. He also referred to the International Bank Mission's view that the Somali budget could not and should not be burdened with more social expenditures.

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V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General

123. The representative of Haiti noted the progress achieved in the field of education, particularly the increase in the number of pupils attending both primary and secondary schools.

124. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed the hope that radio and films would be more widely utilized for educational purposes. It was clear that this work could only be performed by organs under the Government of Somalia. Nevertheless, assistance from the Administering Power and UNESCO should be developed to the highest possible point now that the Territory had reached the last stage of trusteeship.

Development of the Somali language

125. The representative of India stated that a national language was a vital aspect of national life and expressed the hope that it would be possible to foster the development of the Somali language. There was no need to rush things and Italian and Arabic could continue to play a most useful role until the Somali language came of age.

126. The representative of Haiti stated that the Arabic alphabet appeared to his delegation to be a possible means of writing the Somali language. This was not a question of inventing a new language, it was a question of giving a written form to a language spoken by the greater part of the population. The Government of Somalia might take advantage of the opportunity of the next elections to consult the people themselves on the question.

127. The representative of Guatemala noted that the possibility of using the indigenous language had not yet been rejected and that there was a possibility of it being used in a mass education programme, designed to help solve the problem of the nomads. He hoped that a solution to the language problem would be worked out as quickly as possible.

128. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that there was not merely a question of the language in which the people were educated but it was a question of the future language of the Territory. He expressed regret that that important point had not received due consideration. Although

the solution fell within the competence of the people of Somaliland themselves, there was a possibility of giving them the means to begin to achieve a solution even now, without deferring it to the future.

129. The representative of Italy stated that the language question was being debated by the Somalis and the Prime Minister had expressed his opinion in this matter.

Higher education

130. The representative of Haiti hoped that the Higher Institute of Legal, Economic and Social Studies would develop steadily and become a Somali University in the fullest sense of the word and that it would provide courses in other fields, taking into account that there were not as yet Somali engineers and doctors.

Adult and fundamental education; Education of Nomads

131. The representative of Guatemala noted with satisfaction that the Administering Authority, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, was continuing to devote attention to the problem of nomadism.

132. The representative of Syria expressed his interest in the efforts being made, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to educate nomads and help them to assume a more constructive role in the political and economic life of the Territory.

133. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics noted the illiteracy of the majority of the population of the Territory. The problem of public education was becoming particularly important; and in the conditions existing in Somalia it coincided, to a considerable extent, with the problem of putting an end to the illiteracy of the nomads, who made up the overwhelming majority of the Territory's population. Yet only the first steps had been taken towards solving the problem of public education, although the matter was one of enormous importance for the entire future of the country. He expressed the view that the successful solution of the problem of nomadism itself was dependent on the educational work carried out among the nomads.

134. The Minister for Economic Development, speaking as the representative of Italy, noted the statement of the representative of Syria and stated that other factors such as the development of water resources and pastures were essential in order to achieve a more stable mode of subsistence. The trend toward stabilization was already visible as a result of the development of resources.
