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Somaliland

1958 and 1959

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1960

FIVE SHILLINGS NET

SOMALILAND

Report for the years 1958 and 1959

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LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1960

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FOREWORD

THIS is the last of a series of reports begun in 1904 for submission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the British administration of the Somaliland Protectorate.

Following the period covered by this report, a new constitution was introduced which provided for a Legislative Council with 3 official members and 33 elected members, under the chairmanship of a Speaker, and for an Executive Council comprising the Governor and 3 *ex officio* and 4 elected Ministers. Elections under this new constitution were held in February, 1960, on a universal adult male suffrage. The Somali National League and the United Somali Party obtained 20 and 12 seats respectively in the Legislative Council, and formed a coalition. The Governor appointed four Ministers from this coalition.

In December, 1959, the General Assembly of the United Nations had adopted a resolution that Somalia, under Italian Trusteeship, should become independent on 1st July, 1960. The United Kingdom voted for this resolution.

The Protectorate Legislative Council met on 6th April, 1960, and with the unanimous support of all the elected members passed the following resolution:

> " That it is the opinion of this House that practical steps should be taken forthwith for the immediate unification of the Protectorate and Somalia; that prompt action is essential to achieve this most cherished aim, and can be fully justified by the special importance which popular feeling in this country attaches to its early achievement; that bold and definite action be taken and that the date of our independence and unification with Somalia must be 1st July, 1960, the date when Somalia will attain its full freedom."

Following the adoption of this Motion, the elected Ministers approached the Governor, requesting that they might pay an early visit to London to discuss independence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Prime Minister informed the House of Commons of this request on 11th April. He said that Her Majesty's Government understood the deep feelings underlying the Motion and that the Secretary of State would receive the elected Ministers to discuss independence.

Foreword

A conference was held at the Colonial Office from 2nd to 12th May, 1960, and its report was published as Cmnd. 1044. In the course of the discussions, the Somaliland delegation proposed, and the Secretary of State agreed on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, that further constitutional steps should be taken to make possible the independence of the Protectorate by 1st July, 1960. Subsequently the elected Ministers proposed, and the Secretary of State agreed, that the date of independence should be 26th June, 1960.

In order to meet wishes expressed by the elected Ministers that some of the officers at present serving in the Protectorate should continue to do so after independence, the Secretary of State proposed that there should be, for an interim period of six months after independence, a United Kingdom Aid Mission formed of such officers as the United Kingdom Government might appoint to be available in the Public Service of Somaliland at the request of the Somaliland Government. Similar arrangements were offered for the continued secondment of British military personnel to the Somaliland Scouts, also for an interim period of up to six months. The Conference recognised that the conditions and purposes under which such personnel could continue on secondment would have to be carefully defined, and the heads of an agreement for this purpose were approved.

The Secretary of State recalled the undertaking given by his predecessor, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, that Her Majesty's Government would, in the light of circumstances prevailing from time to time, be prepared to give sympathetic consideration to the continuation of financial assistance within the limits of the amount of aid being provided to the Protectorate. He proposed that, subject to Parliamentary approval, the sum of £1.5 million should be provided in the first year after independence, of which half should be devoted to development expenditure. The elected Ministers informed the Secretary of State that it was their intention, as far as practicable, to maintain the level of economic and social services at present available to the people of the Protectorate. The Secretary of State said that, while Her Majesty's Government would be glad to give financial help to the people of Somaliland for a period after independence, he would expect that in due course dependence upon the United Kingdom for financial assistance would diminish, and that to this end the level of aid would be subject to annual review.

As envisaged, the Somaliland Protectorate became independent as Somaliland on 26th June, 1960. On 1st July Somaliland united with independent Somalia to form the Somali Republic.

PART I

General Review

BOTH 1958 and 1959 will be remembered as most important years in the history of Somaliland, because of the rapid progress which was made in developing representative and responsible Government. A Legislative Council, established for the first time in 1957, and which at the beginning of 1958 contained only six nominated Somali members, was developed to an extent that, at the end of 1959, registrations had been completed in preparation for a general election to be held some six weeks later, to elect a Council in which 33 of the 36 seats would go to elected members. It had been agreed, too, that elected Ministers would be in the majority in the new Executive Council. This rapid progress towards self-government derived from a statement by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd) when he visited Somaliland in February, 1959.

Early in 1958 a Commission was appointed to examine the method by which unofficial membership of the Legislative Council could be made more representative. In its report, published in June, 1958, the Commission recommended that the Council should include not less than 12 Somali members. After constitutional talks held in London between the Governor and the Secretary of State, a bill was presented to the Legislative Council in December, 1958, which provided for elections to be held the following March to elect 13 Somali members, one for each of thirteen constituencies, with provision for the Governor to nominate additional members if necessary. As a preliminary to these elections, registrations to prepare electoral rolls were held in the three main towns where voting was to be by secret ballot, but because the Somali members were still to be in the minority in the new Council, one of the main political parties urged its members to boycott the registrations and only 2,508 names had been entered in the registers when registrations ended.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's visit occurred before the elections were held. At the end of this visit Mr. Lennox-Boyd issued a statement, an extract from which is given at Appendix I (page 60), in which he promised that the Protectorate would achieve ministerial government before the end of 1960 and that thereafter such steps as were necessary would be taken to lead to early self-government. Referring to the frequently-expressed wish for closer association with Somalia

he also promised that if, after Somalia became independent, the Protectorate Legislative Council resolved that talks should take place between the two countries on this subject, Her Majesty's Government would assist in arranging suitable negotiations. This was generally well received by the Somali people.

The elections which took place in March, 1959, passed without incident but they were still boycotted by the Somali National League and all the seats in the new Council went to the National United Front and the Somali Youth League. The expanded Council, consisting of the Chairman, 15 official and 14 unofficial members, met for the first time in April, 1959. Simultaneously, in accordance with another undertaking given in the Secretary of State's statement, a Commission was appointed to make recommendations on the composition and method of selection of future Councils. This Commission published its findings in June, 1959, and they were accepted by the Legislative Council at its meeting in November, 1959. The Commission recommended that the future Council should consist of 36 members, 33 of whom should be Somali elected members.

Arrangements were made for general elections for this, the first Legislative Council to have an elected majority, to be held early in 1960 and registrations for the preparation of new electoral rolls took place in December, 1959. With the support of all parties, 37,540 names were entered in the registers in the five main towns. Voting was to be by secret ballot in all areas but registration was not required in country districts. The new Executive Council, to be appointed after this general election, was to have seven members, four of whom would be elected. The outcome of these elections, and subsequent developments, is summarised in the Foreword to this Report.

Among the problems brought to the fore by this accelerated political progress was one which had been the concern of the Government for some time. This was how to train sufficient Somali officials to form an efficient local civil service. The pace of general education meant that, until recently, few candidates were available for advanced training overseas with a view to taking over senior posts in the Government service. During 1958 expert advice was sought on this problem and in August of that year a Commissioner was appointed to recommend to the Government how the "Somalisation" of the service could be speeded up. A White Paper was published in October, 1959, summarising the Government's achievements in the past and its proposals for the future. At the opening of the November meeting of the Legislative Council, the

Governor announced radical measures which were to be adopted to hasten the replacement of overseas officials by Somalis. These included the appointment of Somali supernumeraries to senior posts and proposals for the progressive retirement of overseas officials.

Among other measures adopted in 1959 to increase the efficiency of the Public Service were the establishment of a Public Service Board and of a Whitley Council.

The Governor, Sir Theodore Pike, K.C.M.G., left the Protectorate on retirement on 24th June, 1959, and his successor, Sir Douglas Hall, K.C.M.G., arrived on 13th July, 1959. The appointment of Mr. P. Carrel, O.B.E., to be Chief Secretary in place of Mr. J. R. Stebbing, O.B.E., was announced on 9th January, 1959.

An important occasion for Somaliland was the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester in November, 1958. Their Royal Highnesses arrived in Hargeisa on 19th November in a Heron Aircraft of the Queen's flight and were met at the airport by eighty Somali horsemen who gave them the traditional welcome reserved for important guests, galloping towards the visitors at full tilt and then reining-in their ponies to an abrupt halt just before reaching them. During the ceremony to mark their arrival, the Duke opened Hargeisa's new airport buildings and read a message of greeting from the Queen. On the following two days, the Duke and Duchess travelled to Burao, Sheikh and Borama, returning to Hargeisa to meet over 2,000 guests at a durbar which had been arranged in their honour. They left Somaliland on 24th November.

Another important visitor was Dr. Charles Hill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who spent two days in Somaliland in the course of review of information services abroad in September, 1959. Dr. Hill held discussions with senior officials of the Government on the expansion of broadcasting and other information services in the Protectorate.

A war memorial containing the names of members of the Allied Forces who died in Somaliland during the Second World War, which was erected in the Hargeisa military cemetery by the Imperial War Graves Commission, was unveiled by the Governor in the presence of representatives of the Services and other visitors on 1st November, 1958.

Among a number of visits exchanged between Somalia and the Protectorate, the most notable was that between members of the two Legislative Assembles. In November, 1959, a delegation led by Mr. Aden Abdullah Osman, President of the Somalia Legislative Assembly, visited Somaliland and at the end of the year, this visit was returned by four members of the Somaliland Legislative Council.

The Protectorate Government prepared a stand for the Fifth Somalia Trade Fair which opened in Mogadishu on 5th September, 1959. The opening was attended by the Governor and by other representatives from Somaliland.

Relations between Somaliland and its other neighbour, Ethiopia, continued to be somewhat uneasy as a result of difficulties over the operation of the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement of 1954. Inside the Protectorate the tribes lived at peace with one another for the whole of the two years under review.

Two oil companies were operating in Somaliland at the end of 1959 and a number of scattered showings of oil and gas had been encountered.

A wide variety of development schemes was financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds during the two years and in July, 1959, it was announced that the Colonial Development and Welfare allocation for Somaliland for the next two years had been increased to £1½ million. This would enable expenditure on development to be maintained at the rate of about £800,000 a year. Two of the main schemes to be completed during the period were the development of Berbera harbour to enable coastal steamers to come alongside, with deep-water berths for larger ships, and a survey of Hargeisa's water sources, undertaken as a necessary preliminary to any possible improvement of water supplies in the area. The need for such improvement was demonstrated during the spring of 1959, when, following the failure of the winter rains, there was an acute water shortage in the district and emergency measures, which included the mobilisation of transport for the carriage of drums of water to the interior, and the establishment of water-distribution points in the town, had to be introduced.

The shortage of candidates for advanced training, referred to above, made it necessary for the Government to send forward all possible candidates from within the civil service and this inevitably resulted in a serious depletion of certain staff, notably in the clerical service. To help to build the clerical branch back up to strength, a scheme for the local training of clerks was established in 1958 with the assistance of a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

A scheme for the control of tuberculosis, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, was put into operation in 1958 and was gradually expanded throughout the period. By the end of 1959, the scheme was operating at nearly full strength.

A malaria survey by the World Health Organisation was started in April, 1958, and is expected to continue until the end of 1960.

A Revolving Loans Fund, under which individual Somalis may obtain short-term loans to "establish new industrial and agricultural enterprises or to increase the productivity of existing enterprises", was established by means of a U.S. International Co-operation Administration grant, in August, 1959.

In the west of Somaliland the first community development schemes to have any real success, were introduced during 1958 and 1959. With minor assistance from the Government in the form of advice, tools and rations, local village communities began to undertake considerable soil-conservation, road-building, well-digging and other works.

The first two newspapers to be established under private ownership, *The Horn of Africa* and *Al Liwa* (the Flag), began publication during October, 1958. Both are weeklies and both are published in Arabic.

The British Council began work in the Protectorate in August, 1959. A Centre was established in Hargeisa, containing a library, reading room and facilities for teaching English to selected groups. Occasional lectures, accompanied by films and filmstrips, were given on various aspects of British life, such as local and parliamentary government, social services, agriculture, education, etc. Films and other visual material were made available for loan to educational institutions and presentations of books and magazines were made. During 1959 a party of notables visited the United Kingdom on a study tour arranged by the Council.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

No census has ever been taken in Somaliland and it is possible that earlier population estimates of about 650,000 may have been too high. Apart from a few hundred European and Indian Government officials and traders, and perhaps a thousand Arabians, the population is now estimated to consist of about half a million Moslem Somalis. Of these the Isaq are the dominant tribal group in Somiland, but, with the Mijertein in Somalia and Ogaden to the south, the Darod are by far the largest tribal group of the Somali peoples. Since about 90 per cent. of these people are nomadic stock herders, population figures for an area mean little. The tribes range with their stock from a locus of dry season wells which is their homeland base, grazing up to a hundred miles or more away according to the season, the year's rainfall and other minor factors, ignoring man-made boundaries but tending to follow a traditional pattern of movement over a cycle of years. When the highland tribes go south in the summer rains, their place is largely filled by lowland tribes who come up for the hot weather, so that the northern zone of the plateau with its permanent wells tends to be overgrazed continuously. A minority of the people are engaged in agriculture, mostly in this same upper plateau zone, and usually combining agriculture with stock raising.

Perhaps 10 per cent. of the population in recent years have become fairly permanent town-dwellers, developing many of the varied characteristics of townsmen. Town-dwellers increase to about 15 per cent. of the population in the dry season: Berbera 15,000–30,000, Hargeisa 30,000–40,000, Burao 5,000–8,000 and a few other townships up to a couple of thousand in the dry winters.

Sparse and uncertain seasonal grazing and water amongst the nomadic Somalis breeds a race of virile independent intelligent men, following strictly their own code of religious and social behaviour, and friendly to those whom they consider their equals. The country is poor, and in a bad year deaths from disease following semi-starvation are numerous.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS

LIVESTOCK and livestock products, which again depend upon adequate grazing resources, form the main source of revenue of the country and provide a livelihood for the majority of the people. In addition to livestock husbandry, there are the secondary activities of skins production, driving and transport to the port, and the internal and external trading in livestock. A minority of the population, possibly as much as a fifth, engages in arable agriculture which is becoming more profitable and reliable with the introduction of soil conservation measures. To the people of the Makhir Coast, harvesting and selling incense gums is an important occupation. About 5,000 people, it is estimated, engage in the production of charcoal and lime by primitive methods.

The Government, particularly the Public Works Department, was the main employer of labour during the period under review. There was no shortage of unskilled labour, but skilled artisans are rare.

HOURS AND WAGES

During 1958 and 1959 an 8-hour day was normally worked by all labour employed by the Government. The amount of casual labour employed varied considerably throughout the year, as it has done from year to year. The table below refers to casual labour employed on daily or monthly terms by the Public Works Department only during a period of average employment.

The rates of pay quoted were usual for most labourers working in or near townships. No rations or housing was provided, but in certain cases where men were employed for a long period away from townships—such as labour employed on roadworks—rates of pay were reduced and rations given in lieu. Where possible, tented accommodation was provided, but this was not very usual.

Occupation	*Rates of pay*	*No. Employed*
Unskilled labour . . .	Shs. 4/25 per day	805
Watchmen	Shs. 115/– per month	56
Semi-skilled labour . .	Shs. 4/60 to 6/– per day *or* Shs. 120/– to 156/– per month	211
Skilled labour (Grade III) .	Shs. 6/60 to 10/70 per day *or* Shs. 172/– to 280/– per month	379

Occupation	*Rates of pay*	*No. Employed*
Supervisory		
Headmen	Shs. 5/50 to 7/30 per day *or* Shs. 140/– to 190/– per month	14
Skilled labour (Grade II) (previously Head Artisan) .	Shs. 10/70 to 13/50 per day *or* Shs. 281/– to 350/– per month	12
Skilled labour (Grade I) (limited vacancies) .	Shs. 13/50 to 16/– per day *or* Shs. 351/– to 420/– per month	—
Building overseers . .	Shs. 420/– to 500/– per month	5

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The Public Works Department employed 11 apprentices training mainly for carpentry work. These were drawn from the local Trades School. There were also two training as mechanics and a few others working in the electrical section, drawing office, and on courses in the United Kingdom, etc.

COST OF LIVING

All manufactured goods and all but the most simple foodstuffs are imported and the cost of living tends to follow the prices prevailing in the exporting countries. There is no cost-of-living index.

LABOUR AND TRADE UNIONS

A Registrar of Trade Unions was appointed during 1959 and the first trade union, the Skilled and General Workers Trade Union, was registered on 23rd December, 1959.

LEGISLATION

Legislation relating to labour during the period under review was as follows:

The Employer's Liability Ordinance, 1927.
The Native Labour Ordinance, 1901.
The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1938.
The Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1938.
The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (Applied).
The Trade Unions and Disputes Ordinance, 1944.
The Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Ordinance, 1953.
The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1953.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND TAXATION

A CENTRAL (territorial) budget covered all public expenditure. Somaliland remained dependent to a very large extent on a grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom Treasury.

Revenue and expenditure for 1957–58 and 1958–59 compared with the two previous years were as follows:

Revenue

	1955–56 £	1956–57 £	1957–58 £	1958–59 £
Customs and Excise	652,917	636,658	782,194	925,876
Port and Marine	1,339	1,216	1,886	2,623
Licences, Taxes, etc.	50,429	63,015	65,734	75,727
Fees of Court or Office	42,995	47,023	66,023	69,537
Posts and Telegraphs	18,570	19,643	29,939	31,581
Receipts for Specific Purposes	2,183	1,460	2,530	2,514
Revenue from Government Property	14,009	13,893	17,267	22,171
Miscellaneous	10,559	2,995	20,779	23,979
Reimbursements	4,300	3,899	5,633	6,900
Widows and Orphans Pensions and Gratuities	4,139	4,153	4,317	4,339
TOTAL LOCAL REVENUE	801,440	793,955	996,302	1,165,247
Grant-in-Aid	418,000	701,782	721,218	614,500
TOTAL REVENUE EXCLUDING C.D. & W. & ARMY WORKS	1,219,440	1,495,737	1,717,520	1,779,747
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	122,572	117,522	514,985	771,083
Army Works Services Grant	59,795	80,680	40,252	11,383
TOTAL REVENUE	1,401,807	1,693,939	2,272,757	2,562,213

Expenditure

	1955–56 £	1956–57 £	1957–58 £	1958–59 £
A. 100% *Aided Services*				
Locust Control	—	25,000	25,000	25,000
Public Works Non-Recurrent Rehabilitation	9,622	14,664	3,653	2,126
TOTAL 100% AIDED SERVICES	9,622	39,664	28,653	27,126
B. 90% *Aided Services*				
The Governor	11,495	14,225	13,304	15,472
Attorney General	7,501	6,997	8,403	9,533
Audit	5,333	5,546	6,319	6,015
Civil Aviation	5,367	6,747	17,206	10,194
External Relations	42,371	67,344	77,200	84,068
Grants and Subsidies	42,548	12,517	17,675	17,907
Judicial	9,687	12,478	10,468	13,242
Pensions and Gratuities	66,314	59,861	76,981	92,841
Police	136,880	143,535	176,204	18,2138
Prisons	36,584	40,749	53,611	51,801
Public Works Department	134,144	153,444	178,345	183,984
Public Works Recurrent	121,852	148,206	179,194	138,756
Public Works Non-Recurrent	100,439	143,350	112,098	111,922
Secretariat	30,373	31,920	42,006	48,949
Corrections of Misclassifications in Previous Years	—	—	—	2,805
TOTAL 90% AIDED SERVICES	750,888	846,919	969,014	969,627
C. *Unaided Services*				
Accountant General	22,232	21,048	25,287	23,760
Customs and Excise	20,104	18,078	20,091	25,099
District Administration	55,202	59,754	63,845	63,546
Education	59,004	64,866	94,067	116,221
Health	105,822	114,878	130,742	143,481
Information Office	9,986	11,425	13,739	16,340
Inland Revenue	3,554	4,230	3,149	2,885
Legislature	—	—	980	2,938
Local Government	81,968	73,898	106,768	97,577
Miscellaneous	20,397	19,224	23,374	30,052
Natural Resources	32,279	35,533	41,677	44,723
Port	4,140	4,119	4,743	4,573
Posts and Telegraphs	39,616	43,287	46,108	50,765
Printing and Stationery	10,230	9,107	10,674	11,805
Relief and Settlement	7,335	126,747	11,028	5,077
Rural Improvements	2,716	2,960	2,799	1,335
Correction of Misclassifications in Previous Years	—	—	—	52
TOTAL UNAIDED SERVICES	474,585	609,154	599,071	640,229
TOTAL 90% AIDED SERVICES	750,888	846,919	969,014	969,627
TOTAL 100% AIDED SERVICES	9,622	39,664	28,653	27,126
TOTAL PROTECTORATE EXPENDITURE	1,235,095	1,495,737	1,596,738	1,636,982
Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	113,819	139,266	539,787	742,391
Army Works Services	59,795	80,680	40,252	11,384
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,408,709	1,715,683	2,176,777	2,390,757

PUBLIC DEBT

Somaliland had no public debt apart from a liability to refund loans-in-aid and grants-in-aid from 1921 onwards should circumstances permit.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A statement of assets and liabilities will be found at Appendix III (*a*) and (*b*), pages 364-65.

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND YIELDS

	1957–58 £	1958–59 £
Import Duty	683,349	800,470
Export Duty	95,829	123,895
Mining and Oil Exploration Licences .	10,193	3,401
Zariba Dues*	14,667	9,907
Business Profits Tax . . .	16,209	36,642
House Rents	12,900	15,538

* A form of *octroi* imposed on certain commodities, e.g. livestock and grain, brought into specified townships for trading.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

Customs duties on the more important imports and exports, which were in force during 1958–59, are given at Appendix VIII, page 77.

EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES

The Excise Duties Ordinance (1943) laid down the rates of duty; in 1958–59, this was however payable only on tinned fish.

Payment of stamp duties in Somaliland was governed by the India Stamp Act (1899) as applied with certain modifications laid down by the Secretary of State in 1900. Duties payable for the registration of documents were governed by the Registration of Documents Ordinance of 1912.

INCOME TAX

There was no income tax.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

The official currency of Somaliland in 1958–59 was the British East African shilling; previous to 1st November, 1951, both the Indian rupee and the East African shilling were legal tender. Indian currency was, however, withdrawn from circulation and repatriated to India.

The exchange rate is: Shs. 20 = £1 Sterling.

The amount of East African currency in circulation during 1958–59 was:

Notes	£724,464.11.00	
Coins	£125,177.19.00	
		£849,642.10.00

BANKING

Branches of the National and Grindlays Bank Limited, operated at Hargeisa and Berbera, and there was a Government Savings Bank. The latter allowed interest of 2½ per cent. on deposits. The number of depositors and the amounts deposited in and withdrawn from, the Government Savings Bank were as follows:

Year	*Number of Depositors*	*Amount Deposited*	*Withdrawals during the year*	*Total Balances due to Depositors as at 31/3/59*
		£	£	£
1958–59 . .	596	15,432	16,525	26,250

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The control of foreign exchange was exercised by the Aden Exchange Controller, to whom all applications for foreign currency from individuals residing within Somaliland were referred. The Chief Secretary to the Government was empowered to grant applications in respect of imports from "Scheduled Territories".

Chapter 5: Commerce

TRADE was almost entirely confined to exporting a few primary products and to importing nearly all the country's requirements of food (except meat), consumer goods and materials for construction work.

IMPORTS

Imports during 1958 and 1959 were valued at £4,017,261 and £4,428,762 respectively. These came under the following main headings:

	1958	1959
	£	£
Food	1,433,757	1,837,831
Beverages and Tobacco	156,632	173,873
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	70,863	31,541
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	220,494	218,443
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	6,659	10,559
Chemicals	167,163	105,572
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	1,054,996	779,665
Machinery and transport equipment	480,154	771,196
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	381,059	460,308
Miscellaneous transactions and commodities, not elsewhere specified	45,484	39,774
TOTAL	£4,017,261	£4,428,762

The principal items were:

Commodities	*Unit*	1958		1959	
		Quantity	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
			£		£
Rice	cwt.	119,441	296,018	254,965	602,585
Millet (Jowari)	cwt.	60,006	85,802	394	744
Flour	cwt.	28,253	50,480	33,166	52,934
Dates (wet)	cwt.	117,791	125,545	275,744	293,839
Kat	lb.	1,009,616	252,403	961,058	222,054
Vegetables preserved	lb.	145,148	10,863	187,049	12,261
Sugar	cwt.	144,543	383,367	178,937	386,858
Sugar confectionery	lb.	173,539	10,076	211,371	12,198
Tea	lb.	723,498	125,174	877,359	146,661
Beer	gal.	33,134	16,228	38,449	20,168
Cigarettes	thous.	83,260	118,781	86,701	136,572
Lumber	cu. ft.	90,053	67,261	38,151	26,371
Motor spirit	gal.	1,127,424	116,982	1,762,259	136,226
Kerosene oil	gal.	202,903	25,880	212,260	21,290
Gas oil	gal.	412,742	38,155	548,631	38,231
Lubricating oil	gal.	35,973	11,994	60,408	18,409
Paint	lb.	91,558	15,576	44,655	6,740
Soap, common	cwt.	5,181	22,355	5,515	20,255
Explosives	cwt.	4,273	38,937	508	6,173
Insecticides, etc.	—	—	41,732	—	16,310
Leather, tanned	lb.	269,934	36,132	141,155	21,648
Tyres (motor)	No.	2,961	47,989	1,947	33,579
Grey sheeting	sq. yd.	1,265,474	71,629	847,145	39,386
White long cloth	sq. yd.	4,016,344	324,285	3,166,870	205,141
Rayon	sq. yd.	1,145,457	58,459	658,725	33,414
Clothing	—	—	208,912	—	172,313

Origin of Imports

	1958	1959
Commonwealth Countries	%	%
Aden	.67	0.41
Australia	1.40	1.29
Canada	—	.03
Ceylon	.50	2.01
Cyprus	.03	.02
East Africa	.31	.73
Hong Kong	.49	.38
India	22.95	10.81
Malaya (Singapore)	1.08	.30
Pakistan	.38	.04
South Africa	.21	.19
United Kingdom	36.65	28.89
TOTAL FROM COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	64.67	45.10
Foreign Countries		
Belgium	.12	.19
Burma	.98	7.80
Czechoslavakia	.31	.21
Egypt	.71	.38
Ethiopia	10.73	5.55
France	.29	.34
Formosa	.66	.07
Germany	.66	.36
Holland	.54	.75
Iran	2.04	1.33
Iraq	2.91	3.08
Italy	.58	.83
Japan	6.22	5.03
Persian Gulf	3.13	6.69
Spain	.26	.01
Sweden	.14	.02
United States of America	3.22	15.29
Other foreign countries	.69	6.08
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	34.19	54.01
Post Office	1.06	0.80
Special transactions	.08	0.09
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

EXPORTS

Domestic exports during 1958 and 1959 were valued at £1,729,821 and £2,004,541 respectively. The following table shows the main exports during these years:

Commodity	*Unit*	1958		1959	
		Quantity	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
			£		£
Camels	no.	2,145	27,866	3,613	56,522
Cattle	no.	8,011	87,886	5,629	67,812
Goats	no.	130,421	310,287	98,094	225,426
Sheep	no.	257,999	837,177	341,960	1,068,816
Hides	cwt.	3	13	63	143
Goat skins	cwt.	6,388	180,837	9,141	257,396
Sheep skins	cwt.	11,425	223,793	14,143	270,647
Gums and resins	cwt.	12,024	31,537	11,349	29,967

Destination of Exports

Countries of Destination	1958	1959
Commonwealth Countries	%	%
Aden	56.56	45.07
United Kingdom	4.93	3.65
TOTAL OF COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	61.49	48.72
Foreign Countries		
Jeddeh (Arabia)	23.70	32.59
Jibuti	3.69	2.74
Persian Gulf	3.50	6.22
United States of America	2.92	1.60
Italy	2.45	4.47
France	1.12	3.48
Egypt	1.08	0.11
Germany	.02	.05
Lebanon	.02	—
Ethiopia	.01	.02
TOTAL TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES	38.51	51.28
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

RE-EXPORTS

The value of re-exports for the years 1958 and 1958 was £104,966 and £102,857 respectively.

TRANSIT TRADE

The value of goods passing through Somaliland in transit during the years 1958 and 1959 was £126,629 and £88,702 respectively. These figures are not included in the figures for imports and exports.

	1958	1959
	£	£
From Ethiopia to foreign countries . .	25,727	15,266
From foreign countries to Ethiopia .	65,868	50,995
From Somalia to foreign countries . .	2,914	8,545
From foreign countries to Somalia . .	32,120	13,896

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

AN approximate classification of land types and use is as follows:

	Square miles
Land under arable agriculture, or suitable and available for dryland farming	300
True forest land	515
Open woodland, grazing and browse	31,000
Rough and open grazing	33,185
Tug (wadi) beds and built-up land	3,000
TOTAL LAND AREA . .	68,000

About a further 22,000 square miles is available for grazing under the 1954 Treaty with Ethiopia.

Traditionally all land is available for grazing and browse to all Somalis. Individual or group rights to work and harvest the *Conocarpus* fringing forest and the frankincense areas are registered under the Gum and Damas (Registration) Ordinance. In the comparatively small area under arable farming a system of private ownership of farmland is developing though it has not received statutory recognition. A Lands Office was established in 1955 to deal with landownership in the towns, and was subsequently brought within the Ministry of Local Government. In the townships, which of course form only a very small part of the total area of the country, individuals may lease land for building and other purposes.

AGRICULTURE

Most of the agricultural area lies in the western part of Somaliland between Hargeisa and Borama. The main crop is sorghum, but a considerable quantity of maize is also grown.

The nomadic way of life has meant that cultivation has only been of secondary importance. The standard of farming is low, the bar-point plough being the universal tool. Little attention is paid to manuring, weeding and other desirable practices. This is only to be expected in an area where crops are dependant on an unreliable rainfall and are subject to the ravages of locusts.

The growing interest in arable agriculture has been given great stimulus by the introduction of a system of earth banks developed by the Agricultural Division. In this system rainfall and run-off water from surrounding land are collected and retained on the fields. This water, which may reach a depth of 12 inches, soaks into the ground and enables the crop to continue growth for some time even if further rainfall is delayed. This results in increased yields and also greatly increases the chance of harvesting a crop even in years of poor rainfall. The locust, of course, remains a menace but in 1959 the efforts of the air and ground units of the East African High Commission Desert Locust Survey succeeded in keeping Somaliland virtually free from damage.

The main effort of the Agricultural Division remained concentrated on the construction of earth banks. The banks are normally erected by farmers using bullocks and a scraper board but the soil is loosened by tractor ploughing to facilitate this work. At the end of 1957 it was estimated that about 50 miles of banks had been constructed. During 1958 and 1959 a further 100 miles were made. The resultant total of 150 miles probably represents a total of about 1,500 acres fully protected from losses of soil and water.

1958 was not a good year for crops; the early rains were satisfactory but in most areas they were of short duration and many crops failed to reach maturity (fields with earth banks were notable exceptions). The ensuing winter dry season of 1958–59 was exceptionally severe and the onset of the 1959 rains was late. This lateness combined with the weakness of bullocks after the drought reduced the acreage cultivated. When the rains did start they were most satisfactory in the agricultural areas. In the absence of locusts the reduced acreage produced good yields.

Apart from its main productive effort on soil and water conservation the Agricultural Division carried out simple research into means of increasing the agricultural potential of the country. Investigations into date cultivation continued and a number of suitable varieties for increase were selected. The pilot flash flood irrigation scheme at Ber was operated in 1959, and the experiment appeared to

indicate that this method of irrigation might eventually be useful if sufficient development capital were available. At the Government experimental farm, trials of various husbandry practices were continued and observation plots of various crops and varieties were grown.

The staff of the Agricultural Division consisted of four graduate agriculturists, one engineer, five other senior staff and 29 agricultural instructors and equivalent grades. A considerable number of Somalis were undergoing agricultural training abroad with a view to filling senior posts in the Division.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Nearly all the domestic animals, which are estimated to number about 10 million sheep and goats, 3 million camels, and 250,000 cattle, are owned by nomads, many of whom, with their livestock, spend several months outside Somaliland's boundaries.

The sheep and goat population is widely spread. Camels are mainly confined to the eastern and south-eastern areas. Cattle are mainly found in the western districts, and within reach of wells along the main watershed range, and on the flood plains of the south-east.

The camel is both a beast of burden and a producer of milk which forms a main part of the diet of the nomad. Sheep and goats and a few camels supply local meat demands. The consumption of beef is negligible. During the past two years over 800,000 sheep and goats have been exported on the hoof to Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf ports and Aden. Recently there appears to have been an increase in the sale of cattle to these countries.

The skins industry was also an important source of revenue. Approximately 50 per cent. of the sheep and goat skins exported were sent to the United States; the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and India took the remainder.

During the past two years the country was relatively free from disease epidemics. Occasional small outbreaks of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia occurred and these were dealt with by enforced quarantining of infected and in-contact animals. There was one small rinderpest outbreak in the western districts, and a large anthrax outbreak in the east. Over 100,000 animals were vaccinated against this disease. The incidence of trypanosomiasis in camels has fallen. The occurrence of helminthiasis in stock was much in evidence, but this was probably due to improved diagnostic measures. Portable sheep dips have done much to reduce the incidence of ectoparasitic disease in sheep and goats.

Breeding and milk yield experiments were started at a small veterinary station near Hargeisa. Here also the testing of new drugs for efficacy was carried out.

The Veterinary Division consisted of three veterinary officers, a skins improvement officer, a livestock officer and 30 Somali stock inspectors and skins graders.

FISHERIES

Fishing is mainly coastal with perhaps a little deep-sea fishing in some areas and is carried on by migrant fishermen in dhows, many of whom never enter Somaliland ports. Their catches, which are made both by net and line, are dried and salted and taken to Aden for disposal. There is little local consumption of fish.

FORESTRY

The introduction of range management and the protection of important catchment areas remained the first objects of the work of the Forestry Division. There were no large seasonal grazing closures during 1958 and 1959, but over 800 square miles of permanently controlled grazing reserves were established. One thousand square miles of forest reserves were constituted, and at the end of the period a further 600 square miles were under examination with a view to constitution.

The forests, which comprise a high proportion of range or pasture land, are made up of the following vegetation types:

	Square miles
Conocarpus lancifolius (damas) fringing forest	50
Mangrove forest	15
Boswellia (frankincense) forest	120
Acacia bussei Harms. (galol) open woodland	19,500
Acacia etbaica Schweinf. (sugsug) transition open woodland	8,000
Buxus, Cadia, Euphorbia forest land	3,500
Juniperus procera Hochst. (dayib) (East African pencil cedar) forest	450
TOTAL AREA OF FOREST	31,635

The area of exploitable forest, for timber and round wood, is probably not much more than 2,000 square miles. Most of the remaining area is exploited for browse and grazing, fuel and domestic materials.

The forests do not yield high quality timber. Their main value is in supplying grazing for livestock, and conservation of soil and water. Frankincense (*Boswellia carteri* Birdw. and *B. frereaha* Birdw.) and myrrh (*Commiphora molmol* Engl.) are interesting exports. The

trade in these products is of some importance on the Makhir coast. Poles of *Conocarpus* Engl. and *Buxus hildebrantii* Baill. are exported to Aden. Charcoal and lime production does much damage to grazing areas and a continuous campaign is carried on to ensure that only dead wood is used for this purpose.

In Ga'an Libah Forest Reserve and at Bokh, 45 miles of earth banks were built for soil and water conservation. This reserve is being developed as an experimental and demonstration area for mountain catchment control.

An important new activity was the introduction of a form of community development for the protection and improvement of grazing land in the Borama district. The "District Team" approach in this work was important.

At the end of 1959 there were at Berbera 60 acres of *Conocarpus lancifolius* plantation, established under extremely arid conditions with brackish water. The five acres of *Hyphaene thebaica* (dom palm) were being extended at the end of the period.

Preparations were complete for setting up a sawmill to exploit *Juniperus procera* (dayib, pencil cedar) in the Erigavo district, and 800 tons of logs were ready.

The staff of the Forestry Division consisted of four graduate officers, three foresters, 20 executive staff, and 180 forest guards and labourers.

MINING

During 1958 a further 9.4 tons of tin-ore was exported before the company concerned ceased operations. There was no other mining activity. The Geological Survey Department continued with geological mapping and the examination of mineral occurrences among which may be listed beryl, columbite, copper, emery, iron-ore, molybdenite and kyanite. Few of these offered any promise of economic development at present prices. The large high grade gypsum anhydrite deposit at Suria Malableh, some nine miles from the port of Berbera, was proved by drilling and detailed sampling. The working of the deposit depends on a large overseas demand for the mineral.

Prospecting for petroleum was active. The Amerada Petroleum Corporation abandoned their search late in 1958 after drilling five test wells, but the Standard-Vaccum Oil Company and the B.P. Exploration Company continued surface prospecting and drilling. A number of scattered showings of oil and gas were encountered in wells near Dagah Shabel, and some gas was encountered in a test at Berbera.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

THE Education Department consisted of the Director, two assistant directors (one supernumerary), 31 education officers and assistant education officers, with a staff of 209 Government teachers. All educational institutions, apart from Koranic schools and some elementary boys schools run by Local Government Councils, were conducted by the Government with the aim of providing as comprehensive a system of education as possible within the finance available and the speed at which teachers could be trained. Facilities were offered for continuous education up to G.C.E. standard. There were a Teacher Training Centre and a Clerical Training Centre, the latter run in conjunction with a small Trades School, and housing a Rural Science Training Centre.

Girls' secular education started only in 1953 and at the end of 1959 the first girls were completing their last year of the intermediate course.

Many of the teachers had no more than an intermediate school education background but steps were taken to remedy this by emergency courses and by an increase in the intake of intermediate school-leavers to the Teacher Training Centre for a two-year course. At the end of 1959, 40 students were attending the Teacher Training Centre. In addition five teachers were sent in each of the last two years for a two-year teacher-training course in the United Kingdom.

There has been a great expansion of educational services during the last five years; enrolment in all Government and Local Authority educational institutions rose from 1,686 in 1955 to 3,906 in 1959.

As part of the expansion plan adult evening classes were held in all centres where there was an elementary school. In addition a residential course for 30 students at a higher level was held in 1958 and again in 1959.

Statistics

Average ages of entry and leaving schools were:

Type of school	*Average age on entry*	*Average age on leaving*
Elementary . .	8 years	11 years
Intermediate . .	12 „	16 „
Secondary . .	17 „	20 „

Expenditure on Education in 1959

	£
By Government	243,123
By Local Authorities	15,618

Number of Schools, Pupils and Teachers in 1959:

	Schools	*Pupils*	*Teachers*
Primary (Government)	40	2,333	116
Primary (Aided Koranic Schools)	140	3,500	150
Primary (Local Authority)	15	1,380	39
Post Primary } (Government)	4 streams	193	15
Secondary }			

Number of Students following Higher Courses Abroad in 1959:

	In U.K.	*In Aden*	*In Uganda*	*In Beirut*	*In Sudan*	*In Kenya*
Public Administration	27	1	—	—	—	—
Accountancy	6	—	—	—	—	—
Audit	1	—	—	—	—	—
Education	22	—	—	3	6	—
Medical	17	2	—	—	—	—
Natural resources (Agriculture, etc.)	12	—	—	—	—	—
Posts and tele-communications	1	—	—	—	—	2
Public works	11	3	6	—	—	9
Judicial and legal	4	—	—	—	—	—
	101	6	6	3	6	11

PUBLIC HEALTH

During the period under review the general health of the population was, on the whole, good. There were no famines and food supplies were adequate.

There was a period of fairly severe drought in the south from November, 1958, to April, 1959, and harsh conditions were experienced. Quite a large number of stock were lost, but water was transported to the afflicted areas by Government and private enterprise and this prevented any human deaths.

The influenza epidemic of 1957 continued into the early part of 1958 but then died out. There was a recrudescence in 1959 and 2,227 cases of influenza were reported.

The scheme for control of tuberculosis financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was put into operation in 1958 and was gradually expanded. As a result of the expansion of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, an in-

creasing number of people came forward for examination and treatment. The figures of patients treated do not indicate a sharp rise in incidence but illustrate how many more Somalis were using the available facilities.

By the end of 1959 the scheme was operating at nearly full strength. The number of cases diagnosed and in most cases put on treatment in 1959 was 3,451. Persons Tuberculin Tested were 14,350 and the majority of negative reactors were vaccinated with B.C.G.

The steady increase in the dysenteric diseases from 1957 to 1959 was almost certainly the result of the great increase in the rate of drift to the towns of people from the interior, whose methods of sanitation and hygiene are still those of nomads and therefore quite unsuited for urban conditions. Every effort was being made by education, propaganda and the installation of sanitary appliances to combat this but it will be some time before this policy makes an impression. Several public latrines were erected in most of the towns.

There was an outbreak of smallpox in Ethiopia in August, 1959, and this spread to Djibouti in September, 1959, and in November, 1959, it invaded Somaliland. Ninety cases were diagnosed in Borama/Zeilah District and four in Hargeisa District. Special teams were mobilised and an intensive vaccination campaign put into operation. By December 157,000 persons had been vaccinated, and the epidemic had largely abated.

There was a marked rise in the number of patients attending for treatment. This has been in part due to the increased facilities, in part to the rise in confidence and desire for western medicine and also in part to a few minor epidemics of measles, mumps and other simple ailments.

A malaria survey by the World Health Organisation begun in April, 1958, was continued throughout the period. Much valuable data has been collected and the entomological survey was being continued at the end of 1959. It is hoped researches may be complete by the end of 1960 and a decision as to control or eradication measures will then be taken. Temporary measures to keep seasonal epidemics in check were continued in the affected areas.

Maternity and infant mortality statistics are not available as there are no accurate population statistics and the majority of births occur in the interior and are not reported.

The most prevalent diseases and the number of patients diagnosed were as follows:

Out-patients	1958	1959
Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	25,731	33,048
Tuberculosis	2,234	4,104
Lacerations, open wounds, etc.	13,494	13,535
Diarrhoeas, dysentries, etc.	4,394	6,574
Ulcers (all forms)	6,631	6,048
Cellulitis, boils, etc.	5,106	5,740
Conjunctivitis	3,977	5,185
Venereal diseases.	4,303	4,429
Diseases of the ear	3,348	4,104
Diseases of teeth and gums	3,917	3,979
Arthritis and rheumatisms	3,472	3,766
Others, not specified	41,604	50,949
	118,211	141,461

In-patients	1958	1959
Respiratory infections (excluding tuberculosis)	1,954	2,781
Tuberculosis (all forms)	808	1,364
Diarrhoeas, dysentries, etc.	453	865
Malaria	412	721
Lacerations, wounds, etc.	685	660
Deliveries	294	401
Cellulitis, boils, etc.	469	348
Ulcers (all forms)	311	329
Fractures and dislocations	336	313
Eye diseases	271	302
Others, not specified	3,350	3,931
TOTAL PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	9,343	12,015

Principal causes of deaths in hospitals	1958	1959
Respiratory tuberculosis	17	39
Broncho-pneumonia	22	27
Gastro-enteritis	17	21
Burns	7	13
Malignant tumours	13	10
Cirrhosis of the liver	12	9
Fractures of skull, spine and trunk	6	9
Lobar pneumonia	7	9
Others, not specified	111	130
TOTAL DEATHS IN HOSPITALS	212	267

The following accommodation was available for medical treatment in the last three years:

	1957	1958	1959
Surgical and medical beds	548	527	516
Maternity beds	10	10	14
Mental beds	65	65	65
Tuberculosis beds	157	338	388
TOTAL HOSPITAL BEDS	780	940	983

	1957	1958	1959
Tuberculosis out-patient clinics	1	2	6
Tuberculosis beds at dispensaries	—	20	25
Rural dispensaries for out-patient treatment	13	13	16
Urban dispensaries for out-patient treatment	1	1	1

The health services were administered by a Director of Medical Services who was responsible for the direction of Government health policy which was "to promote health and general well-being of the community within the financial limits of the Protectorate".

The Senior Medical Officer (Health), who was also the Director's Deputy, was responsible for the implementation of preventive measures. There was also a Senior Medical Officer (clinical) who was medical consultant and officer in charge of the Hargeisa Group Hospital, and a Senior Medical Officer (surgical). The Senior Medical Officer (clinical) was in clinical charge of the Tuberculosis Control Scheme.

Training of auxiliary staff continued to be given high priority.

There were no professionally qualified personnel outside Government service except one doctor with an oil company and one army Medical Officer.

The Health Department establishment was as follows:

	1958	1959
Doctors	14	14
Dentists	1	1
State Registered Nurses	7	7
Laboratory Technicians	1	1
Medical Storekeepers	1	1
Medical Assistants	11	12
Health Superintendents	1	1
Executive Staff	533	542

Four hospitals were staffed with fully qualified doctors and two were under the charge of medical assistants. There is a tuberculosis hospital in Hargeisa and special tuberculosis wings at all five other hospitals. The only mental hospital is in Berbera.

An out-patient dispensary in Hargeisa was financed by the Town Council but staffed from the Health Department. There were three dispensaries and two travelling dressers in the Haud, all administered and supplied by the Health Department.

Expenditure by the Health Department was as follows:

	1958	1959
	£	£
Recurrent	153,538	161,339
C.D. & W. funds for tuberculosis .	88,712	43,292

Local government expenditure was:

	1958	1959
	£	£
By Hargeisa Town Council . . .	489	516
By Gabileh and Tugwajaleh Local Government Council . . .	634	620

HOUSING

The stone-built house, which few Somalis can afford to build, is found usually only in the main towns. Most of the people live in either the *aqal* or the *arish*. The *aqal* is a beehive-shaped hut of mats or skins laid over a framework of semi-circular struts. Used by nomads it is clean and healthy, but when permanently sited near towns it becomes insanitary in the extreme. The *arish* is a more permanent, wattle-and-daub structure with a flat roof supported by beams. The mud walls and brushwood roof invariably harbour ticks, bugs and mosquitoes, and the lighting and ventilation are usually bad. It is estimated that out of a population of, perhaps, 35,000 in Hargeisa, at least 27,000 must live in *aqals* and a further one or two thousand in *arishes*.

The Town Planning Board, with the assistance of local town planning authorities, was charged with the preparation of town plans for the main townships. Good planning has been difficult in the past owing to the lack of adequate maps, but recently Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. were commissioned to photograph and map the three main townships. When these accurate surveys are produced, the work of the town planning authorities should be much easier.

Chapter 8: Legislation

THE Attorney General was responsible for the drafting of legislation. He was also responsible for the publication of the official Gazette and for registration of trade marks, patents and companies.

Fifteen Ordinances were enacted in 1958 and 12 in 1959. They are set out in Appendix IV (*a*) and (*b*), pages 66 to 67. A summary

of the more important ones is given below:

No. 2 of 1958—Police Ordinance—repeals the old Police Ordinance (Cap. 48) which was considered to be out of date and replaces it with a more comprehensive and up-to-date one.

Nos. 7 and 8 of 1958—Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Somaliland Fund) (Amendment) Ordinance and Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance—make provision, *inter alia*, for pensions to adopted children, revive a widow's pension which has lapsed on a re-marriage, and introduce new pension tables.

No. 9 of 1958—Legislative Council (Elections) Ordinance—makes provision for the election of elected members of the Legislative Council consequent on constitutional changes.

No. 10 of 1958—Water Supply Ordinance—provides for the management and control of the supply of water under any water supply scheme and for the grant of powers which will enable such a scheme to be successfully operated and maintained.

No. 13 of 1958—Control of Supplies (Amendment) Ordinance—purports to make permanent the principal Ordinance (No. 17 of 1950), which provides useful powers for controlling prices in case of need.

No. 1 of 1959—Unlawful Association (Amendment) Ordinance—makes provision for the seizure and disposal of insignia, banners, arms, books, papers, documents and other property belonging to an unlawful association.

No. 2 of 1959—Public Order (Amendment) Ordinance—purports to give effective power to control meetings, assemblies and processions; provides for the control over the use of public address systems and prevents political parties from organising, training or equipping members for the apparent purpose of usurping the functions of police, illaloes and armed forces of the Crown or for the apparent purpose of threatening force in the prosecution of political objects.

No. 3 of 1959—Customs (Amendment) Ordinance—enables the Comptroller of Customs to compound customs offences with the agreement of the accused persons, subject to necessary safeguards.

No. 8 of 1959—Legislative Council (Elections) (Amendment) Ordinance—amends the principal Ordinance (No. 9 of 1958) in order to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission on Representational Reform as accepted or varied by the Legislative Council.

No. 10 of 1959—Local Government Councils (Amendment) Ordinance—makes provision for the performance of the statutory functions of Local Government Councils by a person or body appointed by the Governor in the event of the Council not performing them as required by law and for collecting the cost of any such works from the Council.

No. 11 of 1959—Legislative Council (Powers and Privileges) Ordinance—purports to declare and define certain powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislative Council and of the members of such Council, to secure freedom of speech in the Legislative Council, to give protection to the persons employed in the publishing of the reports and other papers of the Legislative Council and for purposes incidental to or connected with the matters aforesaid.

Subsidiary legislation consisted of 85 Government Notices in 1958 and 63 in 1959.

In addition, 96 General Notices were published in the Gazette in 1958 and 126 in 1959, and a separate Legislative Council Supplement containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Legislative Council was started in 1959.

In 1958, 31 trade marks and two patents were registered and 37 trade marks renewed. In 1959, 31 trade marks and three patents were registered and 23 trade marks renewed. One company incorporated outside the Protectorate was registered in 1959.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Judicial Department had an establishment of a Chief Justice, one Senior Magistrate, one Resident Magistrate and one Magistrate (non-professional). The last-named was a Somali appointed on 1st October, 1959.

With the re-organisation of the Government into ministries, all Subordinate Court Judges and Kadis were taken into the judicial establishment on 15th October, 1959: they numbered one Chief Kadi, 12 Kadis and 17 Subordinate Court Judges.

The system of law which was administered was:

English common and statute law and locally enacted ordinances;

The Indian Penal Code (the procedure for civil matters was governed by the Indian Code of Civil Procedure and for criminal matters by the Somaliland Criminal Procedure Ordinance which was mainly based on the Indian Criminal Procedure Code);

Mohammedan Law for matters of family concern;

Somali Custom.

The courts in which the law was enforced during the period under review were the High Court (the Supreme Court of the Protectorate), the district courts, and the subordinate and Kadis' courts.

The tables showing the number and classes of cases dealt with by the various courts are misleading when the total amount of crime in Somaliland is considered. Tribal elders (Sultans, Gerads, Ughases and Akils) dealt with a large number of cases without reference to the courts, and customary law was used to settle many matters which would in more highly developed countries come before the courts.

High Court

The jurisdiction of this Court was criminal and civil in an original, appellate and revisionary capacity.

In its original criminal jurisdiction the Court dealt with the more serious cases committed for trial by the district courts. Its appellate jurisdiction in both criminal and civil matters extended to all cases in which an appeal lies from the district courts. It exercised its revisionary jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases at its own discretion, but with effect from 1st September, 1952, had no jurisdiction in civil matters heard in subordinate courts established under the Subordinate Courts Ordinance.

An appeal against the decision of the High Court in its civil and criminal jurisdiction lay to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. A convicted person could appeal as of right on a matter of law whether the jurisdiction of the High Court was original or appellate. An appeal against sentence only lay with leave of the Court of Appeal, and on grounds of fact or mixed law and fact with the leave of the Court of Appeal or on a certificate by the Judge trying the case that it was a fit case for appeal.

In civil cases an appeal lay to the Court of Appeal (*a*) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court where the appeal involved, directly or indirectly, some claim or question respecting property or some civil right, of the value of Shs. 5,000 or upwards; (*b*) with the leave of the High Court, from any other judgment of the High Court, whether final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the

importance of the question involved, the appeal ought to have been granted; (*c*) with the leave of the Court of Appeal where the High Court refused to give leave to appeal under paragraph (*b*) and the Court of Appeal considered that leave to appeal ought to have been granted: provided that no appeal would lie from a decree passed by the High Court with the consent of parties.

Appeals to the Privy Council from decisions of the Court of Appeal were governed by the Eastern African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1951.

All criminal trials before the High Court were conducted with assessors.

The following table shows the number and classes of cases dealt with by the High Court during 1958 and 1959:

	1958	1959
Criminal		
Sessions Cases	27	31
Appeals from District Courts	122	201
Revisions	40	44
Confirmations	34	35
Application for leave to appeal out of time	5	6
Criminal Applications	4	2
Bail Applications	1	12
Civil		
Appeals	6	2
Revisions	—	1
Miscellaneous Applications	3	2
Business Profits Tax Appeals	3	—
House Tax Appeals	—	—

District Courts

District Courts of the first class had original civil jurisdiction to an unlimited amount and appellate and revisionary jurisdiction over the Subordinate Courts. Their criminal jurisdiction extended to a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding four years, a fine not exceeding Shs. 4,500 and whipping of male persons under 16 years.

A Magistrate of the first class might be specially empowered by the Governor to impose in criminal cases any punishment authorised by law.

District Courts of the second class had original civil jurisdiction where the subject matter did not exceed Shs. 1,500 in value. Their

criminal jurisdiction extended to a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months, a fine not exceeding Shs. 1,125 and whipping of male persons under 16 years.

The District Commissioner in charge of a district was *ex officio* the Judge of the District Court of the first class and each Assistant District Commissioner posted to a district held a District Court of the second class. Any suitable person could be appointed by the Governor as a Joint Judge of the District Court.

The following table gives the numbers of cases dealt with in the District Courts during 1958 and 1959:

	Criminal		*Civil*	
District	1958	1959	1958	1959
Berbera	186	247	54	11
Burao	256	261	22	8
Borama	196	198	2	—
Erigavo	106	148	9	2
Hargeisa	558	912	48	92
Las Anod	85	97	—	—
Zeilah	7	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,394	1,863	135	113

Somali Courts

Kadis' Courts. These courts administered the Sheriat Law and had jurisdiction only in matters affecting the family life of the Somali such as marriage, divorce, guardianship, succession and maintenance. They had no criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lay to the Court of the Chief Kadi. This Court also had in relation to Kadis' Courts, the powers of revision conferred upon a Magistrate by the Subordinate Courts Ordinance. There was at least one Kadi's Court in each district.

Subordinate Courts. This class of courts was introduced in 1945. They had jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters as laid down in the warrants establishing the courts. This jurisdiction normally did not exceed Shs. 5,000 in civil matters. The courts usually had power to try minor criminal offences with power to impose a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months or fine not exceeding Shs. 750.

Appeals lay from the decision of these courts to a first class Magistrate and thence in civil matters to the Subordinate Court of Civil Appeal and in criminal matters to the High Court.

At the end of 1959 there were 13 Subordinate Courts in the Protectorate, each court consisting of a Judge only.

The following table illustrates the extent to which Subordinate Courts were used:

Subordinate Courts	*Criminal*		*Civil*	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
Adadleh	13	29	16	21
Ainabo	39	51	60	96
Berbera	268	408	220	171
Burao	272	480	171	261
Borama	158	208	215	93
Buran/Elayu	5	9	31	57
El-Afwein	—	2	71	17
Erigavo	103	155	119	126
Gabileh	9	24	99	54
Hargeisa	785	1,026	291	661
Las Anod	51	55	61	116
Odweina	20	20	36	11
Abdulkader	—	2	—	1
TOTAL	1,723	2,469	1,390	1,685

A summary of the criminal cases dealt with by the High Court, District Courts and Subordinate Courts in 1958 and 1959 will be found at Appendices V (*a*) and (*b*) and VI (*a*) and (*b*), pages 69–75.

POLICE

During the period under review the Somaliland Police were organised as an armed constabulary with headquarters at Hargeisa. The six police district commands, corresponding to the six administrative districts of Somaliland, were grouped into two regions, east and west, each supervised by a senior superintendent. Five of the six police districts were commanded by Somali officers. The Police Field Force, consisting of two troops of 45 men each, was based on Burao, also under command of a Somali officer. The establishment of the Force at the end of 1959 was 973, comprising 24 gazetted officers (of whom 10 were Somalis), 28 Somali inspectors and sub-inspectors, and 921 rank and file.

The Police Training School was at Mandera, 72 miles from Hargeisa, where entirely new buildings were recently constructed at a cost of over £20,000, by prison labour under P.W.D. supervision. In addition to training recruits, the School conducted courses in basic and advanced police work, n.c.o. promotion courses and preparational study for the Protectorate law examination. In the period under review, nine Somali officers took police training courses in the United Kingdom and Kenya.

One hundred and twenty-four recruits were put under training during 1958, and 159 recruits and two cadet sub-inspectors in 1959. There were 61 recruits under training at the end of 1959.

Under the direction of the Education Department courses in basic and advanced English were completed in 1958 and again in 1959. Two police n.c.o.s were sent in 1958 to the Education Department to train for two years as teachers for the Police Training School.

Marked progress was made in the standard of police work; despite a considerable increase in the numbers of crimes reported, the percentage of successful investigations increased. The value of the Police Field Force in deterring tribal disorders was further demonstrated. The Criminal Investigation Department, set up in 1957, proved invaluable in dealing with complicated investigations, and in the period under review they were directly responsible for the investigation of 67 major offences.

The general standard of literacy in the Force has improved over the past four years. This is shown by the following table:

Grade	1956	1957	1958	1959
Grade IV (Protectorate School Standard IX) . . .	1	7	18	32
Grade III (Protectorate School Standard VII) . . .	8	30	47	62
Grade II (Protectorate School Standard V) . . .	52	33	64	99
Grade I (Protectorate School Standard III) . . .	113	133	137	154
TOTAL . .	174	203	266	347

The revised salaries and conditions of service introduced during the period under review did much to raise the morale of the rank and file. Good progress was made with the building programme, although at the end of 1959 there still remained a deficiency of 168 married quarters.

The Commissioner of Police was also responsible for immigration and traffic and firearms licensing.

The following table classifies the crimes reported to the Police in 1958 and 1959:

Penal Code	1958	1959
Offences against lawful authority . .	215	337
Offences against public morality . .	21	47
Offences against the person . . .	513	729
Offences against property . . .	1,146	1,388
Other offences against the Penal Code .	80	94
TOTAL . .	1,975	2,595

ILLALOES

The title of the Illalo Force is adopted from the Somali word meaning "protection". The Illaloes, numbering some 900 men, were a uniformed and armed rural constabulary whose duties were to patrol the countryside and render assistance to the local authorities by enforcing their orders. They were recruited from the tribes of the districts in which they served and had an intimate knowledge of the country and the people.

PRISONS

The central prison is at Mandera, 72 miles from Hargeisa and 45 miles from Berbera. The prison at Berbera was during the period under review under the control of the officer in charge of the central prison who visited it once a week. In addition to its own intake, Berbera received prisoners from the central prison who were in need of medical treatment which could not be given at Mandera. There are district prisons at Hargeisa, Burao, Erigavo and Las Anod, and a remand prison at Borama.

A young prisoners' wing was established at Mandera during 1959 for the segregation of prisoners between 16 and 21 years of age.

All prisoners could be visited on admission and thereafter, subject to good behaviour, at intervals of three months; but because of the distances involved, requests for visits were few. In certain cases, where long-term prisoners were concerned, the expenses of these visits were met from public funds. Prisoners could write and receive letters, but as there is no written Somali language this privilege was not always used. Warder-clerks were available to write letters on behalf of the prisoners.

The visits of Kadis and prison visitors were encouraged to care for the spiritual welfare and well-being of the prisoners.

Prison industries included gardening and a poultry farm at Mandera. There, the citrus garden produced its first crop in 1959. At the prison tailoring shop at Mandera 18,000 garments valued at £6,666 were produced for Government departments during 1959. At other prisons the main industries were mat-making (from local hig-sisal), canework and weaving.

The prison population during 1958 and 1959 was as follows:

Prison	*Daily average population*		*Number in custody as at 31st December, 1959*
	1958	1959	
Central	386.49	350.52	391
Hargeisa	77.00	135.80	196
Berbera	37.85	55.49	101
Burao	41.09	45.54	60
Erigavo	16.05	22.25	40
Las Anod	13.93	15.21	13
Borama	7.25	11.46	17
TOTAL	579.66	636.27	818

Proportion of Convicted to Unconvicted Persons Detained

Prison	*Convicted*		*Unconvicted*	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
Central	386.49	350.52	—	—
Hargeisa	65.70	105.57	11.30	30.23
Berbera	29.86	41.62	7.99	13.87
Burao	23.03	33.26	18.06	12.28
Erigavo	7.90	12.14	8.15	10.11
Las Anod	6.68	6.95	7.25	8.26
Borama	4.26	6.63	2.99	4.83
TOTAL	523.92	556.69	55.74	79.58

Sex and Age Groups

Age group	*Males*		*Females*		*Total*	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Under 14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 years and under 16	10	4	—	—	10	4
16 years and under 21	507	645	4	29	511	674
21 years and under 25	306	739	12	12	318	751
25 years and under 50	660	761	21	53	681	814
Over 50 years	56	49	1	4	57	53
TOTAL	1,539	2,198	38	98	1,577	2,296



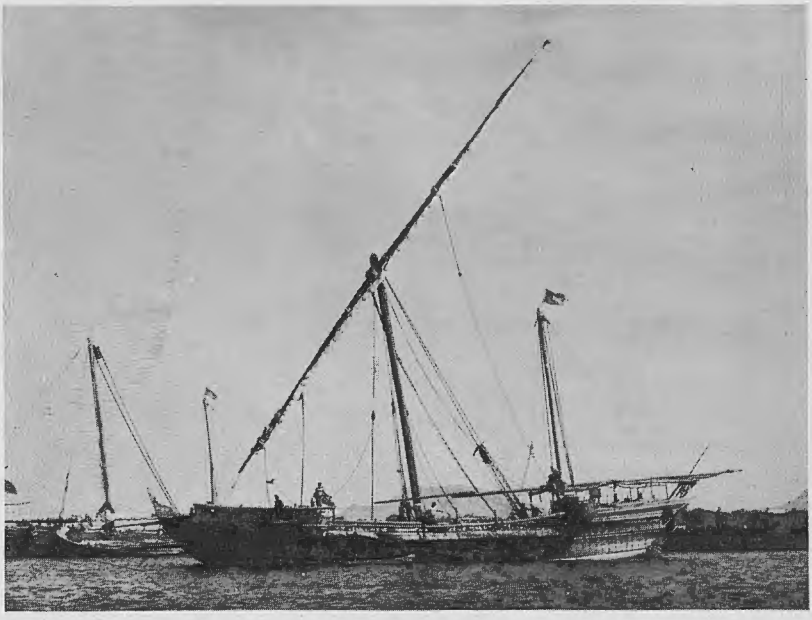
Unveiling the tablet containing the names of members of the Commonwealth Forces who died in Somaliland during the second World War; November, 1958



Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, inspecting a guard of honour of the Somaliland Scouts during his visit to Somaliland in February, 1959



The new jetty at Berbera; the development of Berbera harbour has been made possible by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds



Dhows in Berbera harbour



The Somaliland stand at the Fifth Somalia Trade Fair, Mogadishu, September, 1959



Hargeisa Airport



Accepting nominations of candidates for the elections to the Legislative Council



Community development; soil conservation work being carried out by voluntary labour in the west of Somaliland

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES

ALL electricity supplies were publicly owned. Generators were of various types, but all were diesel driven. The main installations are in Hargeisa, Berbera and Burao, with smaller installations at Mandera, Dayaha, Loyada and Hargeisa Airport.

The charge per unit was 45 cents (5.4 pence) with a minimum charge of Shs. 7.50 per month, or alternatively a fixed charge of Shs. 75 for up to 250 units per month and at 45 cents per unit thereafter.

Most of the consumption was for domestic purposes, but a certain amount of power—particularly at Hargeisa and Burao—was absorbed by light mechanical equipment, woodworking machines, electric pumps and hospital equipment such as X-ray machines. The majority of these were Government-owned or in some cases military.

Details of each supply source and proposed improvements both to the generation and distribution systems are given in Appendix VII, page 76.

WATER SUPPLIES

The main piped water supplies were at Hargeisa, Berbera and Burao, and smaller systems were maintained at Sheikh, Mandera, Borama, Silil, Tug Wajaleh and Zeilah. In stations where no piped supply existed, supplies were organised either by collecting fresh water from some distance away in tankers, as at Erigavo, or by issues from a tank connected to an artificial catchment area, as at Las Anod.

Early in 1958, a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme was begun to improve water supplies in rural areas of the Protectorate. This was later extended to cover certain townships where existing supplies were becoming dangerously inadequate. One specialised unit concentrated on improvements to wells and *ballehs* in the east and the remainder of the water supplies staff concentrated on township improvements.

At Berbera a new 6-inch gravity main was laid to carry water seven miles from the natural springs at Dubar to Berbera town. Work is in progress on the reticulation within the township.

At Sheikh and Burao new boreholes were sunk and preparations were being made for distribution systems for these townships.

At Las Anod fresh water supplies were augmented by means of rainwater catchments, and at Erigavo by the construction of two large *ballehs*.

The reticulation at Borama was being replaced and at Mandera a successful borehole was put into use for the Prison and the Police Training School.

Special supplies were also produced for the new secondary school at Sheikh and the intermediate school at Gebileh.

In rural areas, four productive boreholes were drilled in the Guban (coastal plain) and one at Tug Wajaleh in the west. In the middle areas, an unsuccessful borehole was taken down to the limit of the drilling rigs—1,030 feet.

PUBLIC WORKS

The major items of public works, other than those mentioned above, was the construction of schools, particularly the large secondary boys school at Sheikh costing about £120,000, and hospitals—mainly under the Tuberculosis Scheme which provided special hospitals or hospital wards in five out-stations. Besides these, a considerable amount of extensions and other building work was undertaken, particularly for Colonial Development and Welfare schemes.

The new jetty for Berbera Port was also completed and put into operation.

Main Heads of Expenditure on Public Works

	Building Works only	*All Public Works*	
	1957	1958	1959
	£	£	£
C.D. and W. Schemes	168,800	510,954	198,877
Protectorate	110,100	118,681	57,494
Recurrent	23,000	128,789	87,534
Army Works	30,800	18,660	19,617
TOTAL	332,700	777,084	363,522

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

SEA communications were irregular. The Brocklebank Line provided a cargo-passenger service between the United Kingdom and Somaliland, calling at Berbera about once a month between October and April. Various coastal steamers and dhows plied between Aden and Berbera and, occasionally, other Somaliland ports.

RAIL AND ROAD

There were no railways, but there were approximately 1,098 miles of trunk and main roads and 1,527 miles of district roads. The majority of these roads were natural soil or murram surfaced, but in Hargeisa township there were about seven miles of bitumenised

roadway and another five miles between Hargeisa and its airport were similarly surfaced. A further mile of bitumenous road existed in Berbera.

Road maintenance funds were restricted and about £20 per mile was spent on main roads, which included the cost of realignments, culverting and general improvement as well as routine maintenance. In addition, an average of £2.6 per mile was spent on the maintenance of district roads.

Among the major roadworks undertaken during 1958 and 1959 was the realignment of the main road linking the Government Area with the native township at Hargeisa, which was found to be too narrow and to have too tortuous an alignment for present day requirements.

At Hargeisa Airport a tarmacadam apron was laid in front of the terminal building. Colas bitumen emulsion was used according to DSIR specification for medium-duty airfields. An area of approximately 6,100 sq. yd. was laid for a total cost of £2,135. A short approach road to the terminal building was also constructed.

Work was also started on the construction of an earth road along the Makhir Coast from Mait towards the Somalia border.

During both 1958 and 1959, there was an increase in the numbers of privately-owned vehicles registered. Registration figures were as follows:

	Light Vehicles including Land Rovers	*Heavy Vehicles*	*Total*
Vehicles registered before 1958 .	507	670	1,177
Vehicles registered during 1958 .	88	43	131
Vehicles registered during 1959 .	79	68	147
TOTAL REGISTERED AT 31/12/59 .	674	781	1,455

At the end of 1959 there were 254 Government-owned vehicles in service.

AIR SERVICES

There were no internal air services in Somaliland but aircraft of Aden Airways and East African Airways, subsidiaries of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, provided regular services between Hargeisa and Berbera and the rest of the world. Service particulars of Hargeisa and Berbera were as follows:

Hargeisa

Two gravel runways each 6,000 feet by 600 feet. Passenger terminal where light refreshments were obtainable. Scheduled international services numbered 16 per week, unscheduled 10 per week.

The average number of aircraft in and out each month was 92 (including military, private and chartered aircraft).

Berbera

Two sand runways: 1—4,500 feet by 300 feet and 1—4,200 feet by 100 feet. No facilities available, except Customs on request. There were four international services per week.

There were also landing grounds, suitable for light aircraft only at various places including Burao, Erigavo, Borama and Las Anod.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Nine posts and telegraphs offices operated in Somaliland. A regular daily mail service was maintained between Berbera and Hargeisa, and at least twice weekly between all other offices. Air mails for all parts of the world were carried by Aden Airways. External surface mails were despatched by sea via Berbera and Aden.

Increasing use was made of the private P.O. Box delivery system in the two main townships and the total number of boxes in use at the end of 1959 was 200.

Postal money orders were exchanged direct between Somaliland and Aden, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, the United Kingdom and Pakistan; money orders for other countries operating remittance services were passed through one of these administrations. Similarly telegraph money order services operated between Somaliland and Aden, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, India and the United Kingdom. British postal orders were sold and cashed by all post offices.

Telegraphic communication between post offices was maintained by means of an internal wireless system, and external telegraphic communications were provided by a wireless link between Hargeisa, Berbera and Messrs. Cable and Wireless Limited, Aden. The volume of traffic carried by all circuits increased during the period under review.

The telephone service continued to expand. There was a 300-line, three-position, central battery, multiple switch board in operation at Hargeisa; Berbera had a 200-line manual switchboard; and Burao had a 30-line manual switchboard. The total number of telephones in use at the end of 1959, both official and public, was 415.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

Two national newspapers, *Al Liwa* (the Flag) and *The Horn of Africa*, were established during 1958, and apart from the Govern-

ment newspaper, *The Somaliland News* (formerly *War Somali Sidihi*), these were the only newspapers published in Somaliland during the period under review. All three papers were weeklies, *Al Liwa* and *The Horn of Africa* being published in Arabic only, and *The Somaliland News* in English and Arabic.

BROADCASTING

Radio Somali, the Government broadcasting station, was the only one operating in Somaliland. During the two years under review, it broadcast for four hours daily, three hours in Somali and one hour in English, from 4.30 to 8.30 p.m. (1330 to 1730 G.M.T.). Two transmitters of five and one kilowatts were in use on frequencies of 4797 k/cs (63 metres) and 9667 k/cs (31 metres). The Somali programmes consisted of world and local news, plays, discussions, Somali music and folklore. There is no written Somali language and no Somali records were produced commercially; the programmes consisted, therefore, almost entirely of original material. Relays from the B.B.C. were used both for the Somali and the English programmes. At present the B.B.C. broadcasts in Somali for half an hour each day.

The permanent broadcasting staff consisted of a programme assistant, a senior broadcaster and five studio staff, working under the supervision of the Information Officer and Assistant Information Officer. Technical services were provided by the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

To encourage people in the interior, few of whom can afford to purchase their own wireless sets, to listen to the radio, some 300 sets, mainly of the "saucepan" type, have been distributed throughout the country by the Information Office. These sets were fitted into wooden travelling boxes and issued to village headmen, tribal authorities, illaloes and other officials travelling in the interior, and to schools. In the larger centres, more powerful receivers have been supplied to community centres. The listening habit seemed to be well established and more people were buying their own sets.

There was no wireless licensing and an accurate assessment of the numbers of privately-owned sets is thus not possible. It is estimated, however, that by the end of 1959 there were between 3,000 and 4,000 sets in use.

FILMS

There was one commercial cinema in Hargeisa, showing 35 mm. films in Arabic, English and Hindi.

A 16 mm. mobile cinema mounted in a landrover was operated by the Information Office, giving cinema shows in towns and villages in the interior. Increasing use was made of local films produced by

the Information Office, both for entertainment and instruction. These films, about four of which have been produced each year, were simply and cheaply made, in colour with magnetic-striped sound commentaries in Somali.

A second landrover mobile cinema was recently brought into use by the British Council in Hargeisa.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The Information Office was run by two senior officers and a permanent staff of 18. In addition to the services referred to above, the Information Office dealt with Government publicity overseas by means of telegrams, press handouts and a photographic print service. United Kingdom information material and magazines supplied by the Central Office of Information were distributed to schools, community centres and other similar institutions.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

REGULAR military forces existed in Somaliland since 1912 and the Somaliland Scouts, which were formed on 1st May, 1942, and assumed this title on 1st July, 1943, were the direct successors to the Somaliland Camel Corps.

During the period under review the Regiment consisted of Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company, four Rifle Companies and a Regimental Depot. Within Headquarters Company were found the specialists including signallers, drivers and men of the 3-inch Mortar Platoon. In addition there was a workshop for the repair of vehicles and a small works-services detachment for the supervision of building and the maintenance of existing buildings. British officers and n.c.o.s were posted on secondment. Six Somalis were at the end of 1959 undergoing officer training in the United Kingdom. All were at or had been at the Royal Military Academy, and would attend other courses for newly commissioned officers before joining the Regiment.

Soldiers were recruited from all the tribes within the country and care has been taken that tribal representation is numerically fair. The custom has been for recruiting to take place once a year, after which the recruits spent six months training at the Regimental Depot. Then, after a ceremonial Passing-out Parade, they joined their companies.

Chapter 14: Archaeology

SOMALILAND has been fortunate in having a number of residents who have been interested in archaeology. Their work and the collections which they have sent to African and European museums

show that man has roamed the territory for thousands of years. Remains have been found dating, it is thought, from the early part of the Gamblian pluvial period. A description of the Stone Age culture is given below by kind permission of Dr. Desmond Clark, Curator of the Livingstone Museum in Northern Rhodesia, who carried out research work in Somaliland during the second World War.

"The earliest culture, the Acheulo-Levalloisian, is contemporary with the first part of the last pluvial, or at the earliest with the last half of the Post Kamasian interpluvial. This culture is succeeded by Levalloisian industries which develop into the Somaliland Stillbay at the end of the Gamblian pluvial. The Somaliland Stillbay is succeeded by the Somaliland Magosian during the arid phase marking the end of Quarternary times and during the first post-pluvial wet phase. To the second post-pluvial wet phase and the present phase belong the local derivation of these cultures—the Somaliland Wilton in the north of the Somali plateau and the Doian in the centre and south".

As far as is known no specimens of the Neolithic period have been recorded.

CAVE PAINTINGS

An interesting series of cave paintings was discovered in the Gaan Libah area by Major P. E. Glover in 1945. Tracings of the paintings were made and submitted to Mr. Miles Burkitt, and the discovery was the subject of a paper ("Prehistoric Investigations in British Somaliland", by Miles Burkitt and P. E. Glover) published in the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* for 1946. The paintings were of a somewhat conventionalised type and represented for the most part wild animals, including the giraffe which is now not found in Somaliland. Crude human forms also occurred. A colour series could be made out, the oldest paintings being black followed by red, white paintings being the most recent in the series. Microliths of flint and quartz were found near the caves, which it is suggested might be attributed to a Magosian industry of the Mesolithic period. As no systematic excavation has been carried out the paintings cannot be dated nor can any definite cultural affinity be affirmed.

RUINED TOWNS

In "The Ruined Towns of Somaliland" (*Antiquity*, September 1937) A. T. Curle described a series of 18 ruined towns, the majority of which are found in the west of the Protectorate. All except those at Zeilah and Saada Din are inland.

Dr. A. G. Mathew, the distinguished archaeologist, visited a number of these towns in 1951 and made a short report on his findings, some excerpts from which are published below by his kind permission:

"The scattered ruins of the site at Amud cover an area of approximately 1½ miles in circumference. They would seem to belong to two different periods, Amud I and Amud II. It now seems possible to reconstruct much of the history of Amud II.

"The site was deserted by the middle of the 19th century when Sir Richard Burton, passing from Zeila to Harar, heard of it as a ruined city. But it seems clear that it was still inhabited at least as late as the 18th century, for the fragments of Chinese porcelain found there include a broken plate with violet-toned sunflowers, which is almost certainly of the period of the Emperor Kiang Hsi (1622–1723) or of his successor, and broken bowls of the blue and white willow pattern commonly exported from 18th century China. There was also a considerable quantity of the currency beads used along the African coast and in the interior, some of which I am inclined to believe to be of European manufacture and not earlier than the beginning of the 19th century.

"Amud II was therefore a trading settlement. It lay between Aw Barreh and Abassa on the road from Harer to Zeila which was also the caravan route between the cities of the Upper Niger and the Gulf of Tajura. This was obviously a slave route and around the edge of the town there are remains of a number of large pens built roughly from stones placed loosely one upon the other without mortar; it seems probable that these were slave pens.

"Yet it is clear that Amud II was only a settlement in one part of an already ruined city (Amud I). It is at least not impossible that Amud I was pre-Islamic, an Axumite town like that of Celloe in Eritrea which dated between the second and seventh centuries".

GRAVES

Large numbers of graves formed of rocks piled in conical mounds often to a height of 10 feet or more, are a common feature of the landscape, especially in the eastern part of the Protectorate. These graves are almost certainly pagan in origin and are recognised by the Somali as having been erected before the Somali race as at present constituted was domiciled in the country. They are popularly attributed to the Galla who are believed to have occupied the country before the Somali. A few of these graves have been excavated and their contents described by Curle.

Somaliland provides a fruitful field for archaeological research from the earliest palaeolithic cultures to mediaeval cities.

PART III

Chapter I: Geography and Climate

POSITION

On the African shore of the Gulf of Aden, between French Somaliland at the southern end of the Red Sea, and Somalia on the Indian Ocean, Somaliland lies between 42° 35′ and 49° East longitude and 8° and 11° 27′ North latitude. Part of the horn of Africa, which is almost exclusively inhabited by Somali tribes, the country extends about 400 miles along the Gulf of Aden, and inland 80 to 200 miles to the boundary of Ethiopian Somaliland. It has an area of 68,000 square miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Briefly, Somaliland may be divided into three parts:

(i) *The Coastal Lowlands* (including some outlying hills up to 5,000 feet), narrowing from 60 miles in the west to 15 in the east, and rising from the sea to the foot of the main scarp at about 3,000 feet.

(ii) *The Main Watershed Range* with an abrupt north-facing scarp towards the lowlands. This watershed is a spur from the Harar Plateau, 7,900 to 4,000 feet high, but breached by the 3,000 foot Wireg Pass in the east. There are rougher passes near the western frontier and between Berbera and Hargeisa, and roads have been engineered through Sheikh to Burao, and from Mait to Erigavo. This range, broken by the Karin Bosaso Pass, continues east-north-east through Somalia to die out in Cape Gardafui at the tip of the horn.

(iii) *The Plateau* south of the watershed, dipping gently south and south-east from 4,000 to 2,500 feet, cut by three drainage channels, the Daror and Nogal discharging spatewater into the Indian Ocean, and the Bokh southward into the Mudug area.

The lowlands consist mostly of stony, sandy, barren soil or dunes with hills of limestone and sandstone, low flat-topped lava plateaus, and some areas of granitic basement or salty gypsum. In the short north-flowing river beds there are comparatively plenty of water wells in the sand, and some short reaches of permanently flowing water, and there is a line of hot springs at the top of the coastal plain.

The main watershed range is a faulted scarp of granitic and metamorphic basement below, and cavernous massive limestone cliffs above, separated by a ledge and softer sandstones, which narrows from west to east as to the sandstone lenses out. The individual limestone cliffs are above 200 feet vertical, overlain by softer limestones which from rounded hills down to southern dip-slope. Wells, springs, and short lengths of flowing water, are well distributed in these mountains on the north side, and where not overgrazed the soil is good.

Southwards the Plateau is mostly waterless, sandy in the west and centre and gypseous with a few hills in the east. A line of wells marks the westward trace of the gypsum through El Der, Burao and Odweina to Hargeisa, and in the gypseous areas there is plenty of water, valuable for stock but unpalatable to man. South again is the Haud waterless plain with reddish sandy clay soil and good stock grazing, but only seasonal rain pools, or water transported from the wells, 80 miles from the central Haud. The natural grazing-control caused by seasonal drying up of the pools results in the Haud being the best stock grazing in the country, and if permanent water supplies are developed, unless they are very well distributed, they will have to be controlled to prevent over grazing.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

Climatically the year is divided into summer and winter.

(i) The summer, from April to September, starts with the main rains from April to June with some highland rains in July and August. After a calm in April the south-west Monsoon blows till early September reaching a crescendo in June.

(ii) The dry winter from October to March after the September calm is the period of north-east Monsoon with minor rains in October and early November, some rain in December in the north-east mountains, and in February to March in the western highlands. Rainfall is sporadic in distribution and variable from year to year, but on average 20 inches or more falls above 6,000 feet altitude, 15 above 5,000, 6 to 10 above 3,000, 3 to 6 above 2,000, and 0 to 3 inches below 2,000 feet. A maximum up to 50 inches in the highlands and up to 20 inches in the lowlands occur locally in some years. Relative humidity is low, generally between 40 per cent. and 70 per cent. and shade temperatures range from 60° to 115° F. on the coast with a diurnal range of 10° to 15°, and in the hills from 32° to 100° F. with a 20° to 25° diurnal range.

The vegetation generally follows the same contoured pattern as the rainfall, complicated by saline and gypseous soils along the coast and in the east and south-east. Above 5,000 feet are relict forests of Juniper, Box, *Euphorbia* and *Acacia etbaica*, the last named dominant from 5,000 to 4,000 feet. On the plateau from 4,000 to 3,000 feet are open savannahs of *Acacia* (*bussei*, *spirocarpa*, *mellifera*, *arabica*, etc.), *Commiphora* species, shrubs and grasses (*Chrysopogon*, *Sporobolus*, *Andropogon*, etc.). In the gypeous plateau are tracts of salt grazing (*Suaedia*, *Limonium*, *Statice*), studded with clumps of *Cabada* and *Zygophyllum*. In the lowlands is a flora similar to that in the plateau but impoverished with more bare soil, no shrubby acacias, the ubiquitous *Acacia spirocarpa*, herbs such as *Indigofera* replacing most of the grass, and below 1,000 feet *Balanites orbicularis*, coarse grasses in the river beds, and a few palms (*Dom*, *Hyphaene*, *Phoenix*). Along the coast are bushes of *Suaedia* and in a few places mangroves. Gums grow in the eastern hills especially on dolomitic cliffs facing north, and *Conocarpus* in the eastern lowlands.

Most of Somaliland is grazing country for the estimated 3,000,000 camels, 10,000,000 sheep and goats and some cattle, horses and donkeys. About 5 per cent. of the country is cultivated where rainfall suffices in the highlands, or in inland deltas irrigated by seasonal spates. There is some forest conservation, mostly of Juniper, and some planting of *Conocarpus lancifolius*.

There are valuable fisheries along the coast, an abundance of game birds, birds of prey, three known herds of wild ass, and eleven species of antelope from the Kudus and Oryx to the Dikdik, and including the rare Beira and Clarke's gazelle. Lion, cheetah, lynx, hyaena and jackal are common carnivora. Malarial mosquitoes are endemic in some localities, locusts are a pest in some years, and termites are important soil-makers except in gypseous areas.

Many areas are overgrazed owing to maldistribution of stock or clearing and abandoning of arable land. The stock however is barely sufficient to maintain the increasing population.

Chapter 2: History

THE history of the Somaliland Protectorate dates from the conclusion of various treaties (1884–86) between the British Government and the tribes on the Somali coast. A Protectorate was proclaimed in 1887.

It is generally considered that the ancestors of the Somali peoples who at present inhabit the country migrated from Southern Arabia in the 13th or 14th century, mixing with, and slowly displacing, the Galla peoples who then inhabited the area.

The incense-bearing areas of Somaliland probably formed part of the land of Punt to which reference is made in ancient Egyptian writings. It is now thought that Punt was the generic name for these areas and the country around Dhofar in the Hadramaut.

An Arab Sultanate was established in Zeilah (still known as Audel) by emigrants from the Yemen in the 7th century A.D. and by the 13th century it had become the powerful "Empire of Audel". Its capital was moved to Harar in the 16th century, but it was weakened by the constant incursions of Galla invaders and disintegrated. Zeilah became a dependency of the Yemen and the "Empire" eventually broke up into a number of small emirates and sultanates under Somali chiefs.

Somaliland was not generally adopted as the name of the country until the early years of the 19th century when its connection with the British was developing. The first British treaty with a Somali tribe was signed in 1827 after a British ship had been attacked off Berbera, its cargo plundered and a number of its crew murdered. In 1840 various further treaties were concluded with the Sultan of Tajura and the Governor of Zeilah, with the object of affording unrestricted harbouring facilities for ships of the East India Company.

In 1875 the Khedive of Egypt claimed jurisdiction over the entire Somali coast as far as Cape Guardafui in the east. Egyptian forces and officials occupied the ports of Tajura, Zeilah, Bulhar and Berbera and the hinterland town of Harar. But in 1885 during the Mahdi revolt in the Sudan, Egyptian garrisons were withdrawn. The British occupied Zeilah, Berbera, and Bulhar and sent officials from Aden to administer these ports.

By 1887 a series of treaties guaranteeing British protection had been concluded with various Somali tribes, and in the following year the limits of the British and French spheres of influence were defined by agreements with Italy in 1894 and Ethiopia in 1897.

The Protectorate was at first administered by the Resident in Aden as a dependency of the Government of India, but in 1898 it was transferred to Foreign Office control. The Colonial Office assumed control in 1905.

For 20 years, from 1901 to 1921, the peace of the Protectorate was disrupted by the activities of Mohammed Bin Abdulla Hassan, a fanatical Somali mullah who preached "Holy War" against the British. He raised large forces of ruthless dervishes and handled

and administered them with great skill. They operated from various bases in the eastern and south-eastern areas of the Protectorate (where they were in the main recruited) and from Somali areas under Italian and Ethiopian control. They plundered mercilessly Somali tribes who remained loyal to the British.

Several military expeditions were undertaken against these forces but British successes in local engagements did not destroy them. In 1910 the British Government decided because of transport and communication difficulties, that control could no longer be maintained over the interior. British forces and administrators were withdrawn to Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeilah after having supplied friendly tribes with arms and ammunition with which they were expected to defend themselves against the dervish raids.

Chaos ensued as soon as the British withdrew. Old tribal feuds were reopened among the friendly tribes themselves. Raiding, looting and murder took place on such a scale that during the three years of coastal concentration from 1910 to 1913 it is estimated that one-third of the male population was done to death. Trade with the coastal towns was disrupted and Ethiopian exporters turned to the newly opened Franco-Ethiopian railway. This permanently weakened the position of Berbera and Zeilah as the traditional outlets for the products of the rich Ethiopian hinterland. In the grazing areas seasonal migrations of people and stock were disorganised, and over-grazing led to soil erosion on a large scale from which some areas have never fully recovered.

In 1913, a Camel Constabulary of 150 men with a British Commander (Mr. Richard Corfield) was formed to protect caravan routes into Berbera and to attempt to restore order among the friendly tribes. This force was not intended to engage the dervishes or to infringe the principle of coastal concentration; but on the 9th August, 1913, the constabulary encountered a raiding party of some 2,000 dervishes near Dul Madoba in the Ain Valley south-east of Burao. The Commander and half his force were killed but took heavy toll of the dervishes who withdrew after several hours of furious fighting.

This engagement was followed by greatly increased dervish activity and early in 1914 a night raid was made on Berbera by a contingent of horsemen. These events led to the abandonment of the policy of coast concentration; a military headquarters was re-established in Burao later that year and a military unit, the Somaliland Camel Corps, replaced the Camel Constabulary.

Dervish raids continued and desultory fighting took place from 1914–1920. During this time Mohamed Bin Abdulla Hassan built a formidable stone fort at Talleh, in the south-eastern corner of the Protectorate, which became his headquarters. He also established subsidiary forts at other places in the eastern areas, notably at Medishe (a fertile valley with permanent running water north-east of Erigavo), where he established gardens which are tilled to this day. He was at Medishe when in 1920 a combined attack by air and land forces was launched against him. He fled south to Taleh, and when Taleh was bombed shortly afterwards he abandoned the fort and fled into territory administered by Ethiopia, where he died of influenza in February, 1921. The fort at Taleh was blown up by military engineers but the extent of its ruins is a testimony to the genius of its builders; it was declared a national monument in 1947 (a photograph of the fort appeared in the Protectorate Annual Report for 1949).

During the ensuing 19 years the Protectorate remained relatively calm. Population and stock increased substantially and trade improved. But on the 4th August, 1940, the country was invaded by powerful Italian forces based on Ethiopia. Joint defence with the forces of French Somaliland had been envisaged but the collapse of France in June, 1940, led to the establishment of a strictly neutral "Vichy" regime in Djibouti. The meagre British forces withdrew before the Italians, after halting them during the heroic stand at Tug Argan, a pass on the main road from Hargeisa to Berbera, where an officer of the Camel Corps earned a V.C. and where a stone monument to their valour was unveiled in 1950. All troops and members of the civil administration were withdrawn to Aden from Berbera by 18th August, 1940, and shortly afterwards the Italian flag was hoisted over Government House, which had been reduced to ruins by the shells of a cruiser of His Majesty's Royal Australian Navy, *H.M.S. Hobart.*

On 16th March, 1941, British Forces, including an expedition from Aden which seized Berbera, returned to the country, defeated the Italians and set up military administration. During the military administration appreciable efforts were made to expand public services notably in the field of health and education, with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare grants and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer. In November, 1948, the Colonial Office resumed responsibility for the Administration.

An Anglo-Ethiopian agreement signed in November, 1954, re-affirmed Ethiopian sovereignty over the Haud and Reserved areas, grazing areas used by the Somalis, to the south of the Protectorate.

These areas had been administered by a British military administration since 1941. The Agreement recognised the right of the Protectorate tribes to cross the border between the Protectorate and Ethiopia to graze their stock, and it provided for a staff of British Liaison Officers to look after the interests of these migratory peoples in Ethiopia.

Chapter 3: Administration

AT the end of 1959 the supreme executive and legislative power of Somaliland was vested in the Governor, who was assisted by an Executive Council composed of three *ex officio* members and two official members, and by a Legislative Council consisting of three *ex officio* members, 12 official members and 14 elected unofficial members. Under the constitution enacted early in 1960, elected members became the majority both in the Executive and Legislative Councils. In preparation for this change, a form of Ministerial Government was introduced in October, 1959, whereby the various departments of the Government were grouped under the following seven ministries:

Ministry of Defence and External Affairs
Ministry of Legal Affairs
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Local Government
Ministry of Social Services
Ministry of Communications and Works
Ministry of Natural Resources

The last four ministries became the responsibility of elected Ministers, who also became members of the Executive Council.

The Protectorate was divided into six districts, each under the charge of a district commissioner. The link between the people and the district commissioner was the "local authority". In Somaliland this title had a particular meaning, referring to an official appointed under the Local Authorities Ordinance of 1950, to exercise administration among a certain tribe or section of a tribe.

Development of Local Government Councils kept pace with constitutional advance and in the two years under review four new Councils were established, bringing the total to seven. All of them except one had elected majorities and one Council had an elected chairman. Whilst the Hargeisa Council's jurisdiction was confined to the town, the others also covered the rural areas.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

THE Weights and Measures Ordinance was enacted in 1950. The Ordinance, which is based on the British system, made the standardisation of weights and measures obligatory throughout the Protectorate.

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APPENDIX I

Extract from Policy Statement

(Issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 9th February, 1959, at Hargeisa)

"Last November the Governor announced certain constitutional advances and after the forthcoming elections the Protectorate will have for the first time, a Legislative Council which includes elected members and some of those elected members will be making themselves familiar with the work of some departments of government.

"When he made his statement, the Governor made it clear that further constitutional progress was being planned. In considering this matter, Her Majesty's Government have thought it right to pay special regard to the fact that the neighbouring territory of Somalia is due to become independent, when the trusteeship agreement between the United Nations and the Italian Government comes to an end in December, 1960. In these special circumstances Her Majesty's Government think that there is justification for proceeding with constitutional development in the Protectorate at a faster pace than they believe to be suitable or advantageous in more normal circumstances elsewhere. I can now say that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that by the end of 1960 there shall be an elected unofficial majority in the Legislative Council, together with the ministerial system under which a number of unofficial members of the Legislative Council will become members of the Executive Council with executive responsibilities in Government.

"These changes will raise important issues which will need to be considered. The Governor intends shortly to appoint a Commission to make recommendations to him on the number of representative members in the next Legislative Council, the method of their selection, constituencies and similar matters. This commission will also be asked to consider the place of the traditional tribal authorities in relation to the Legislative and Executive Organs of Government and how these authorities may best be associated with the future working of the constitution.

"The changes foreshadowed for 1960 will also involve a reorganisation of the Government machine and some adjustment of the present budgetary arrangements. The Governor proposes to set

in train the necessary examination of these problems at once so that in due time recommendations can be made to me about any changes which should be made in the present arrangements.

"By the end of 1960 there will thus be an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council, and Somalis with executive responsibility in the Government. Thereafter, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to arrange such further constitutional steps as may be necessary to lead to early self-government.

"Her Majesty's Government is aware of the desire expressed by many Somalis of the Protectorate, that there should be a closer association between this territory and Somalia. If, therefore, when Somalia has become independent, the Legislative Council of the Protectorate formally resolves that negotiations with the Government of Somalia be instituted to determine the terms and conditions on which a closer association of the two territories might be achieved, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would be ready to transmit this resolution to the Government of Somalia and enquire whether that Government would be willing to enter into negotiation. If so, Her Majesty's Government would arrange for negotiations of a suitable nature to take place.

"Whatever the eventual destiny of the Protectorate, Her Majesty's Government will continue to take an interest in the welfare of its inhabitants, and will, in the light of the circumstances prevailing from time to time, be prepared to give sympathetic consideration to the continuation of financial assistance within the limits of the amount of aid at present being provided to the Protectorate."

APPENDIX II

Members of the Legislative Council on 31st December, 1959

		Normal Incumbent
	President	
E.	The Governor (Sir Douglas B. Hall, K.C.M.G.	
	Ex officio Members	
E.	The Chief Secretary (Mr. P. Carrel, O.B.E.)	
E.	The Attorney General (Mr. P. O'Donoghue)	Mr. F. D. Robertshaw, Q.C.
E.	The Financial Secretary (Mr. G. C. Lawrence, O.B.E.)	
	Official Members	
E.	Dr. W. T. Thom, O.B.E.	
E.	Mr. A. L. Scawin	
E.	Mr. N. C. Gillies	Mr. E. P. Wilders, O.B.E.
E.	Mr. J. J. Lawrie	
	Mr. J. W. Pallister	
	Mr. R. F. A. Shegog	
	Mr. P. B. Sweeney	
	Mr. J. F. Bartle	Mr. R. J. Wallace
	Mr. C. J. Q. Cooper	
	Mr. E. M. W. Wood	
	Mr. R. Rickarby	
	Mr. D. C. Todd	Mr. C. Griffith
	Mr. P. H. C. Badham and Mr. K. D. Lloyd, M.B.E. also sat as official members at some meetings.	
	Elected Members	
	Member for Las Anod West (Mr. Abdullah Haji Farah)	

Member for Burao East
(Mr. Ahmed Haji Abdullahi)
Member for Erigavo West
(Mr. M. J. Mariano, M.B.E.)
Member for Borama
(Mr. Abdullahi Ali)
Member for Burao Township
(Mr. Ali Egeh Jama)
Member for Berbera
(Mr. Haibeh Elmi Awad)
Member for Hargeisa East
(Haji Ahmed Sheikh Mohamed)
Member for Las Anod East
(Haji Elmi Samater)
Member for Burao West
(Haji Farah Abdi, B.E.M.)
Member for Erigavo East
(Haji Omer Hori)
Member for Hargeisa Township
(Mr. Rashid Sultan Abdullahi)
Member for Hargeisa West
(Mr. Mohamed Hussein Booh)
Member for Abdulkadir and Zeilah
(Haji Musa Ahmed Shirwa)

Nominated Member
Mr. Hersi Madadal

Note.—Members marked 'E' were also members of the Executive Council.

APPENDIX III (*a*)

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st March, 1958

LIABILITIES	£ s. cts.	£ s. cts.
DEPOSITS:		
Special Funds	296,111 8 44	
Other Administrations	521 8 82	
Companies and Institutions	2,547 13 57	
Her Majesty's Government	6,552 18 95	
Departmental	26,848 11 84	
Personal	1,162 5 50	
		333,744 7 12
DRAFTS:		
Treasury Drafts Outstanding		27,947 11 07
RESERVE FUND:		
Balance in the Fund		120,781 14 55
GENERAL REVENUE BALANCE:		
Surplus at 31st March, 1957	74,281 3 99	
Add (1) Surplus for period 1st April, 1957 to 31st March, 1958, as under:		
Revenue £2,272,757 00 62		
Expenditure £2,176,777 10 40		
£95,979 10 22		
(2) Amount received from Reserve £77,184 1 89	173,163 12 11	
	247,444 16 10	
Less Amount transferred to Reserve	197,965 16 44	
		49,478 19 66
		£531,952 12 40

ASSETS	£ s. cts.	£ s. cts.
CASH:		
In Hand	133,417 4 43	
Joint Consolidated Fund	81,000 00 00	
		214,417 4 43
ADVANCES		
Other Administrations	18,646 7 22	
Companies and Institutions	4,355 10 29	
Her Majesty's Government	7,608 17 12	
Departmental	35,761 9 39	
Personal	46,176 4 82	
		112,548 8 84
REMITTANCES:		
Cash and Cheques in transit		2,848 18 75
INVESTMENTS:		
Special Funds		201,863 5 79
IMPRESTS:		
British Liaison Officer, Jigjiga		274 14 59
		£531,952 12 40

APPENDIX III (*b*)

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st March, 1959

LIABILITIES	£ s. cts.	£ s. cts.
DEPOSITS:		
Special Funds		329,794 17 58
Other Administrations	1,832 19 78	
Her Majesty's Government	158,255 17 34	
Companies and Institutions	2,464 17 27	
Personal	131 19 22	
Departmental	101,091 15 94	
		263,777 9 55
DRAFTS.		
Treasury Drafts outstanding		42,809 4 15
RESERVE FUND:		
Balance in the Fund		190,180 5 31
WORKING BALANCE ACCOUNT:		
Working Balance		63,242 13 03
GENERAL REVENUE BALANCE:		
Surplus at 31st March, 1958	49,478 19 66	
Add Surplus for period 1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1959, as under:		
Revenue £2,488,847 3 52		
Expenditure £2,390,756 12 79		
	98,090 10 73	
	147,569 10 39	
Less Amount transferred to Reserve	132,641 3 79	
		14,928 6 60
		£904,732 16 22

ASSETS	£ s. cts.	£ s. cts.
CASH:		
In Hand	269,163 10 27	
Working Balance	63,242 13 03	
Joint Consolidated Fund	226,000 0 00	
		558,406 3 30
ADVANCES:		
Other Administrations	4,274 18 75	
Other Funds	2,625 00 00	
Her Majesty's Government	2,939 15 65	
Companies and Institutions	3,266 17 33	
Departmental	8,791 11 06	
Personal	48,103 12 08	
		70,001 14 87
REMITTANCES:		
Cash and Cheques in transit		7,049 4 23
INVESTMENTS:		
Special Funds		268,479 19 58
IMPRESTS:		795 14 24
		£904,732 16 22

APPENDIX IV (*a*)

Ordinances, 1958

No.	*Title or Subject*	*Date*
1.	The Government Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958	14 / 2 / 58
2.	The Police Ordinance, 1958	20 / 2 / 58
3.	The Cigarettes (Official Stamp on Containers) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958	11 / 3 / 58
4.	The Official Oaths (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958	27 / 5 / 58
5.	The Medical Practitioners and Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958	1 / 7 / 58
6.	The Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958	1 / 7 / 58
7.	The Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Somaliland Fund) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958	4 / 8 / 58
8.	The Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958	4 / 8 / 58
9.	The Legislative Council (Elections) Ordinance, 1958	17 / 12/ 58
10.	The Water Supply Ordinance, 1958	17 / 12 / 58
11.	The Illalo (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958	17 / 12 / 58
12.	The Appropriation (Unaided Services, 1959/60) Ordinance, 1958	17 / 12 / 58
13.	The Control of Supplies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958	19 / 12 / 58
14.	The Control of Prices and Charges (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958	19 / 12 / 58
15.	The Police and Illalo Gratuities (Validation of Payment) Ordinance, 1958	19 / 12 / 58

APPENDIX IV (*b*)

Ordinances, 1959

No.	*Title or Subject*	*Date*
1.	The Unlawful Associations (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959	5 / 3 / 59
2.	The Public Order (Amrndment) Ordinance, 1959	5 / 3 / 59
3.	The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959	1 / 5 / 59
4.	The Supplementary Appropriation (Unaided Services, 1958/59) Ordinance, 1959	28 / 7 / 59
5.	The Prohibition of the Carriage of Grass by Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959	28 / 7 / 59
6.	The Appropriation (Aided Services, 1958/59) (Validation) Ordinance, 1959	23 / 10 / 59
7.	The Appropriation (Aided Services, 1959/60) Ordinance, 1959	23 / 10 / 59
8.	The Legislative Council (Elections) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959	20 / 11 / 59
9.	The Cigarettes (Official Stamp on Containers) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959	20 / 11 / 59
10.	The Local Government Councils (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959	20 / 11 / 59
11.	The Legislative Council (Powers and Privileges) Ordinance, 1959	28 / 11 / 59
12.	The Appropriation (Unaided Services, 1960/61) Ordinance, 1959	3 / 12 / 59

APPENDIX V (*a*)

Persons dealt with by the High Court and District Courts, 1958

Offences	*Total arrested or summoned to Court*†	*Acquitted*	*Case withdrawn by prosecution, or compounded or accused discharged*	*Awaiting trial at 31st December, 1958*	*Convicted*												*Imprisonment and Fine*‡	*Imprisonment in default of payment of fine*		
					Total	*Death*	*Imprisonment*			*Whipping*	*Fine*			*Otherwise dealt with*						
							M	*F*	*J*	*J*	*M*	*F*	*J*	*M*	*F*	*J*		*M*	*F*	*J*
Against Lawful Authority																				
Public Order	244	37	14	17	176	—	143	—	—	—	28	—	—	2	4	—	1	11	—	—
Perjury	15	3	8	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Escape, Rescue and Resisting Arrest	44	5	6	2	31	—	28	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	172	33	8	14	117	—	38	—	—	3	69	4	1	1	—	1	—	19	—	—
Against Public Morality																				
Rape and Indecent Assault	12	3	2	1	6	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Unnatural Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against the Person																				
Murder	17	2	7	—	8	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	19	6	2	3	8	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Attempted Murder	3	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide and Abetment of	5	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hurt and Grievous Hurt	128	15	42	2	69	—	47	1	2	—	18	—	—	1	—	2	2	6	—	—
Assault	59	15	5	4	35	—	14	—	—	1	13	7	—	—	—	—	*1	4	—	—
Other	77	36	15	1	25	—	19	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—				
Against Property																				
Theft and other Stealing	322	54	35	4	229	—	169	—	7	22	6	—	1	13	1	12	§2	5	—	1
Robbery	35	3	11	3	18	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Extortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, House, Store, Shop and Office Breaking	58	15	7	—	36	—	32	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—

Against Property (cont.)																				
False Pretences, Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating and Fraud.	70	12	15	2	41	—	30	—	1	—	12	—	—	2	—	1	5	5	—	—
Receiving Stolen Property	45	11	12	1	21	—	14	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Arson	3	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Praedial Larceny (¶)	7	2	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	38	1	8	—	29	—	22	—	1	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	‖ 3	2	—	—
Against Penal Code																				
Forgery	13	5	1	—	7	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Coinage and Government Stamps	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	10	3	1	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Local Laws																				
Alcoholic Liquors Ordinance	8	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Arms and Ammunition Ordinance	64	5	4	1	54	—	38	1	—	1	11	2	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—
Cigarettes (Official Stamp on Containers) Ordinance	25	1	—	—	24	—	6	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Customs Ordinance	171	16	1	—	154	—	1	—	—	1	132	19	1	—	—	—	—	58	6	—
Townships Ordinance and Rules	224	28	10	—	186	—	33	3	1	16	94	19	11	2	1	6	—	11	—	—
Traffic Ordinance	220	29	10	5	176	—	4	—	—	1	161	—	2	6	—	2	—	9	—	—
Cultivation and Use of Land Ordinance	18	2	—	—	16	—	12	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Traders' Licensing Ordinance	52	6	—	2	44	—	3	—	—	—	39	—	1	—	—	1	—	8	—	—
Other	158	17	27	—	114	—	12	1	1	5	79	—	—	14	—	2	—	45	—	—
TOTAL	2,339	368	255	67	1,649	2	713	7	17	55	706	54	19	50	7	35	16	199	7	1

Notes: *M* = Male, *F* = Female, *J* = Juvenile. Persons under the age of 18 years are classified as juveniles, except for whipping where the age is under 16 years and males only are concerned.

¶ Figures in this column may not reflect the correct position as it is possible that some stock thefts are included under the heading of "Theft and other stealing".

† Includes persons awaiting trial at 31st December, 1957.

‡ This column shows the number of persons recorded twice in the preceding columns because they received two punishments; most of them were imprisond *and* fined, but * was fined and otherwise dealt with; (§) includes one imprisoned and whipped; and ‖ includes two whipped and fined.

APPENDIX V (*b*)

Persons dealt with by the High Court and District Courts, 1959

Offences	*Total arrested or summoned to Court†*	*Acquitted*	*Case withdrawn by prosecution, or compounded or accused discharged*	*Awaiting trial at 31st December, 1959*	*Convicted*												*Imprisonment and Fine‡*		*Imprisonment in default of payment of fine*		
					Total	*Death*	*Imprisonment*			*Whipping*	*Fine*			*Otherwise dealt with*							
							M	*F*	*J*	*J*	*M*	*F*	*J*	*M*	*F*	*J*			*M*	*F*	*J*
Against Lawful Authority																					
Public Order	260	5	23	—	232	—	156	—	—	*	51	—	—	25	—	—	—		—	—	—
Perjury	5	—	1	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Escape, Rescue and Resisting Arrest	48	8	3	—	37	—	30	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—		1	—	—
Other	151	22	4	4	121	—	48	6	—	8	42	5	—	13	—	—	1		9	—	—
Against Public Morality																					
Rape and Indecent Assault	15	3	3	2	7	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Unnatural Offences	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Against the Person																					
Murder	21	5	9	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Manslaughter	19	5	2	1	11	—	6	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—		1	—	—
Attempted Murder	6	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Suicide and Abetment of	3	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Hurt and Grievous Hurt	157	22	32	6	97	—	65	2	—	6	15	3	—	1	—	—	—		—	—	—
Assault	74	9	10	—	55	—	31	7	—	—	13	3	—	2	2	2	—		3	—	—
Other	22	2	3	—	17	—	7	1	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—		2	—	—
Against Property														2	—	—	—		—	—	—
Theft and other Stealing	491	40	81	10	360	—	258	2	12	49	2	1	1	20	2	15	*2		—	—	—
Robbery	30	8	9	1	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Extortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Burglary, House, Store, Shop and Office Breaking	65	4	25	3	33	—	21	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		—	—	—

Against Property (cont.)																				
False Pretences, Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating and Fraud.	99	14	16	3	66	—	57	1	—	1	5	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
Receiving Stolen Property	39	2	13	3	21	—	15	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arson	7	2	2	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Praedial Larceny (¶)	25	2	2	—	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	88	14	4	1	69	—	43	5	1	6	7	6	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—
Against Penal Code																				
Forgery	9	2	—	—	7	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
Coinage and Government Stamps	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Local Laws																				
Alcoholic Liquors Ordinance	9	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arms and Ammunition Ordinance	61	4	6	—	51	—	36	2	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cigarettes (Official Stamp on Containers) Ordinance	24	7	—	—	17	—	6	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Cultivation and Use of Land Ordinance	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Customs Ordinance	190	36	3	18	133	—	29	—	—	2	83	12	3	4	—	—	—	44	4	1
Gambling, Sec. 55(9) Township Rules (‖)	18	—	—	—	18	—	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Townships Ordinance and Rules	296	19	19	1	257	—	52	4	2	17	133	31	9	4	6	3	4	28	6	2
Traders' Licensing Ordinance	49	2	2	—	45	—	7	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—
Traffic Ordinance	352	29	12	2	309	—	20	—	—	4	275	1	3	6	—	1	1	23	—	—
Sedition Ordinance	16	2	1	—	13	—	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	386	33	23	16	314	—	105	13	—	8	163	11	—	14	7	—	7	57	2	—
TOTAL	3,042	307	311	77	2,347	4	1,065	45	24	114	885	73	16	102	17	24	22	198	12	3

Notes: *M*= Male, *F*= Female, *J*= Juvenile. Persons under the age of 18 years are classified as juveniles, except for whipping where the age is under 16 years and males only are concerned.

¶ Figures in this column may not reflect the correct position as it is possible that some stock thefts are included under the heading of "Theft and other Stealing".

‖ As gambling is an offence against the Township Rules, it is quite likely that some of these offences are included under the general heading "Townships Ordinance and Rules".

† Includes persons awaiting trial at 31st December, 1958.

‡ This column shows the number of persons recorded twice in the preceding columns because they received two punishments; most of them were imprisoned *and* fined, but * includes two whipped and otherwise dealt with.

APPENDIX VI (*a*)

Persons dealt with by the Subordinate Courts, 1958

Offences	*Total arrested or summoned to Court*†	*Acquitted*	*Case withdrawn by prosecution, or compounded or accused discharged*	*Awaiting trial at 31st December, 1958*	*Convicted*														*Imprisonment and Fine*‡	*Imprisonment in default of payment of fine*		
					Total	*Death*	*Imprisonment*			*Whipping*	*Fine*			*Otherwise dealt with*								
							M	*F*	*J*	*J*	*M*	*F*	*J*	*M*	*F*	*J*						
Against Lawful Authority																						
Public Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape, Rescue and Resisting Arrest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	369	31	—	—	338	—	54	—	—	17	200	56	6	—	—	5	—	28	—	—		
Against Public Morality																						
Rape and Indecent Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against the Person																						
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide and Abetment of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hurt and Grievous Hurt	167	15	63	—	89	—	28	1	—	4	44	11	—	—	—	1	—	11	1	—		
Assault	92	15	31	—	46	—	12	—	—	—	31	3	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—		
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Property																						
Theft and other Stealing	148	30	5	—	113	—	95	—	—	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, House, Store, Shop and Office Breaking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Against Property (cont.)																				
False Pretences, Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating and Fraud.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving Stolen Property	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Praedial Larceny (¶)	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	23	—	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Against Penal Code																				
Forgery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coinage and Government Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Local Laws																				
Alcoholic Liquors Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arms and Ammunition Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cigarettes (Official Stamp on Containers) Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cultivation and Use of Land Ordinance	16	7	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Customs Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambling, Sec. 55(9) Township Rules (‖)	30	6	—	—	24	—	7	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Townships Ordinance and Rules	973	56	8	—	909	—	71	—	—	13	714	96	10	1	2	2	—	97	8	—
Traders' Licensing Ordinance	104	13	1	—	90	—	—	—	—	1	88	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Traffic Ordinance	324	22	2	—	300	—	5	—	—	1	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Other	342	25	4	—	313	—	3	—	—	8	248	54	—	—	—	—	—	29	3	—
TOTAL	2,593	223	115	—	2,255	—	277	1	—	57	1,669	224	16	2	2	8	1	199	12	—

Notes: M= Male, F= Female, J= Juvenile. Persons under the age of 18 years are classified as juveniles, except for whipping where the age is under 16 years and males only are concerned.

¶ Figures in this column may not reflect the correct position as it is possible that some stock thefts are included under the heading of "Theft and other Stealing".

‖ As gambling is an offence against the Township Rules, it is quite likely that some of these offences are included under the heading "Townships Ordinance and Rules".

† Includes persons awaiting trial at 31st December, 1957.

‡ This column shows the number of persons recorded twice in the preceding columns because they received two punishments.

APPENDIX VI (*b*)

Persons dealt with by the Subordinate Courts, 1959

Offences	*Total arrested or summoned to Court*†	*Acquitted*	*Case withdrawn by prosecution, or compounded or accused discharged*	*Awaiting trial at 31st December, 1958*	*Convicted*												*Imprisonment and Fine*	*Imprisonment in default of payment of fine*		
					Total	*Death*	*Imprisonment*			*Whipping*	*Fine*			*Otherwise dealt with*						
							M	*F*	*J*	*J*	*M*	*F*	*J*	*M*	*F*	*J*		*M*	*F*	*J*
Against Lawful Authority																				
Public Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape, Rescue and Resisting Arrest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	674	20	8	—	646	—	97	6	—	15	421	89	1	4	4	9	—	77	6	—
Against Public Morality																				
Rape and Indecent Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against the Person																				
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide and Abetment of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hurt and Grievous Hurt	229	20	109	—	100	—	18	3	—	2	61	15	—	1	—	—	—	20	2	—
Assault	73	5	35	—	33	—	5	—	—	—	22	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Property																				
Theft and other Stealing	206	31	12	—	163	—	116	1	2	29	3	1	—	1	—	10	—	1	1	—
Robbery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, House, Store, Shop and Office Breaking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Against Property (cont.)																				
False Pretences, Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating and Fraud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving Stolen Property	8	1	1	—	6	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Praedial Larceny (¶)	34	7	1	—	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	28	7	3	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Against Penal Code																				
Forgery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coinage and Government Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Local Laws																				
Alcoholic Liquors Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arms and Ammunition Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cigarettes (Official Stamp on Containers) Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cultivation and Use of Land Ordinance	18	6	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Customs Ordinance	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambling, Sec. 55(9) Township Rules (‖)	31	—	—	—	31	—	19	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Townships Ordinance and Rules	1,419	118	13	—	1,288	—	197	4	1	11	904	132	5	18	6	10	—	202	19	—
Traders' Licensing Ordinance	283	9	4	—	270	—	3	—	—	—	264	2	1	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
Traffic Ordinance	371	12	1	—	358	—	8	—	—	1	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Other	510	48	15	—	447	—	34	—	—	4	338	58	—	6	2	5	—	63	1	—
TOTAL	3,886	284	202	2	3,398	—	527	15	3	62	2,404	304	7	30	12	34	—	422	29	—

Notes: *M*= Male, *F*= Female, *J*= Juvenile. Persons under the age of 18 years are classified as juveniles, except for whipping where the age is under 16 years and males only are concerned.

¶ Figures in this column may not reflect the correct position as it is possible that some stock thefts are included under the heading of "Theft and other Stealing".

‖ As gambling is an offence against the Township Rules, it is quite likely that some of these offences are included under the general heading "Townships Ordinance and Rules".

† Includes persons awaiting trial at 31st December, 1958.

APPENDIX VII

Power Supplies

Station	*No. of engines*	*Installed capacity*	*Standby*	*Peak load*	*No. of Paying consumers*	*Power Station improvements planned*	*Distribution improvements and extensions planned*	*Remarks*
Hargeisa .	6	2,000 kVA	Yes	500 kVA	1,200	Additional cooling capacity	New HT spur to Hargeisa South	Recently completed extensions should see an increase in both consumers and peak load
Berbera .	6	450 kVA	Yes	200 kVA	500	Completely new 800 kVA Station	Reinforcing of HT system	Consumers amounting to 250 kVA awaiting connection
Burao .	4	125 kVA	Yes	70 kVA	120	2 additional sets to replace obsolete plant	Increasing transformer sizes	Station is in process of rehabilitation and a supply to the native town recently completed
Mandera .	4	60 kW	Yes	15 kW	Nil	Nil	Supply to new Police Training School	Existing supply is for the Central Prison and is dusk to dawn only—100 volts D.C.
Dayaha .	2	50 kVA	Yes	15 kVA	Nil	Nil	Nil	School supply only
Sheikh .	2	62 kVA	Yes	25 kVA (estimated)	Nil	Nil	Nil	School supply only: still to be commissioned
Loyada .	1	3.5 kVA	No	3.0 kVA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Customs Post Supply only
Hargeisa Airport .	2	18.5 kVA	No	15.0 kVA	Nil	New Station with Standby capacity planned	Nil	Airport supply: single phase only

Notes: 1. Unless otherwise stated supply is 400/230 volts, 3-phase, 50 cycles.
2. Position is as at 1st February, 1960.
3. Capacity is based on continuous rating, unit power factor, sea level and 60° F.
4. Government consumers are excluded.

APPENDIX VIII

Customs Tariff

IMPORTS

Specific Duties	*Ordinary Rate* Shs.	Cts.	*Preferential Rate* Shs.	Cts.
Rice, per 168 lb.	4	12	3	75
Flour, per 150 lb.	13	50	8	00
Currants, dried, per cwt.	1	50	1	00
Dates, wet in basket, per lb.	0	05	0	05
Salt in bulk, per cwt.	3	00	2	50
Sugar, per 28 lb.	7	00	5	50
Tea, per lb.	0	75	0	45
Fermented alcoholic liquors (exceeding 3% proof spirit), per Imp. gal.	4	00	2	50
Beverages, cordials and syrups (not exceeding 3% proof spirit), per Imp. gal.	3	50	2	00
Distilled alcoholic liquors, per proof gal.	90	00	83	00
Denatured spirits (not potable), per Imp. gal.	2	00	1	50
Tobacco and Manufactures thereof:				
Consigned from a place within the British Empire				
(i) Grown within the British Empire:				
(a) Cigarettes and Biris, per lb.	15	00		
(b) Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos, per lb.	25	00		
(c) Tobacco manufactured, per lb.	12	50		
(ii) Grown within the British Empire, blended with tobacco grown elsewhere:				
(a) Cigarettes and Biris, per lb.	18	75		
(b) Cigars, cheroots & cigarillos, per lb.	31	25		
(c) Tobacco manufactured, per lb.	15	65		
(iii) Grown elsewhere than within the British Empire:				
(a) Cigarettes and Biris, per lb.	22	50		
(b) Cigars, cheroots & cigarillos, per lb.	37	50		
(c) Tobacco manufactured, per lb.	18	75		
Manufactured in or consigned from a place elsewhere than within the British Empire:				
(a) Cigarettes and Biris, per lb.	37	50		
(b) Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos, per lb.	62	50		
(c) Tobacco manufactured	31	25		
Unmanufactured tobacco:				
(a) Consigned from a place within the British Empire, per lb.	2	50		
(b) Consigned from a place elsewhere than within the British Empire, per lb.	4	06		

	Ordinary Rate Shs. Cts.	*Preferential Rate* Shs. Cts.
Lime, per cwt.	00 40	00 30
Motor Spirit, per Imp. gal.	00 50	00 40
Oil Mineral:		
Diesel and Gas Oil, per Imp. gal.	00 40	00 35
Kerosene, per Imp. gal.	00 30	00 25
Playing cards, per pack	00 75	00 50
Films, cinematograph per 500 linear feet	6 00	4 00
Matches, per gross of boxes	4 50	3 75

Ad Valorem Duties:	*General Rate* %	*Preferential Rate* %
Tinned or canned foods and vegetables, certain types of machinery and manufactures of metal	20	10
Wines	50	30
Silk piece goods	33⅓	25
Motor vehicles	20	15
Toilet preparations and perfumery	50	40
Naphthaline	20	Free
Free of Duty:		
Certain items such as fresh fish, fresh provisions, fresh vegetables, machinery, refrigerators, cement and certain medicines are admitted free of duty.		
All other items	25	15

EXPORTS

Specific Duties:	*General Rate* Shs. Cts.	*Preferential Rate* Shs. Cts.
Animals:		
Camels	each	15 00
Cattle	each	7 50
Sheep and goats	each	4 00
Hides	per 28 lb.	1 50
Skins	per score	7 50
Ad Valorem Duties:		
All other goods		10%
Goods-in-transit:		
Imports and exports passing through the Protectorate for outside destinations (cigarettes and hides and skins are not accorded transit facilities)		1½%

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