

QARANIMADA IYO DAWLADNIMADA JAMHUURIYADA SOOMAALILAND

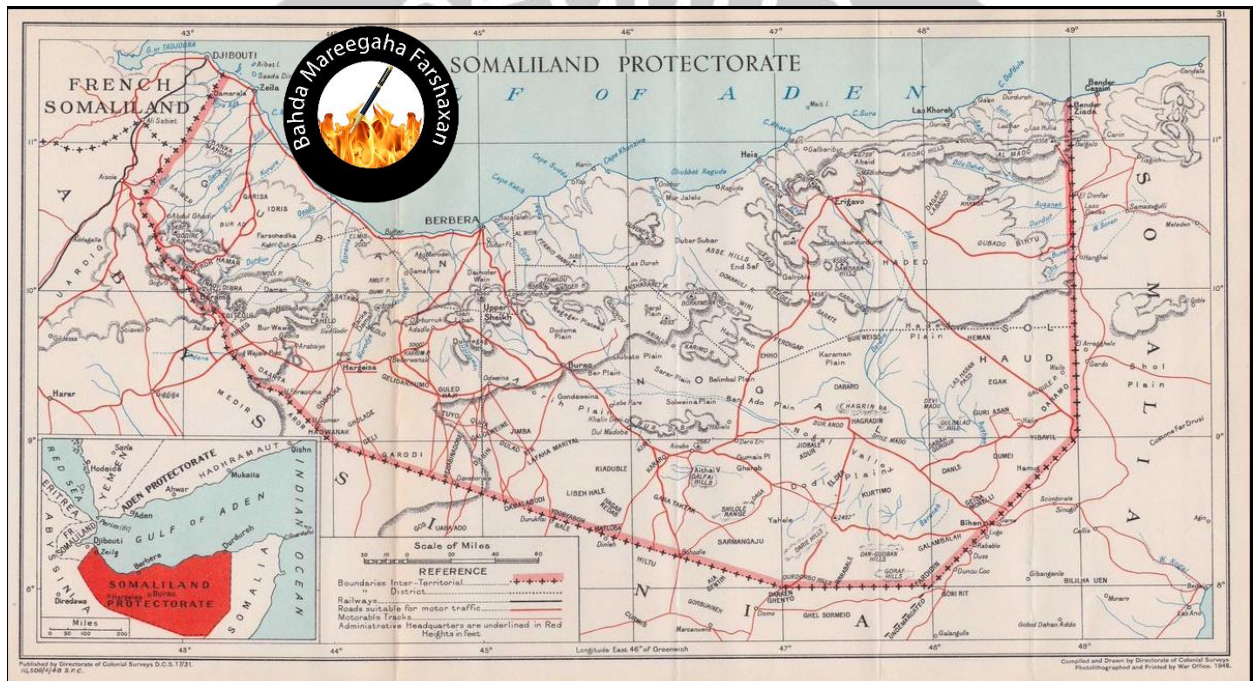
(Taariikh Kooban)

Bahda Mareegta Farshaxan

Bahda Farshaxan ee Golaha cilmi-baadhista

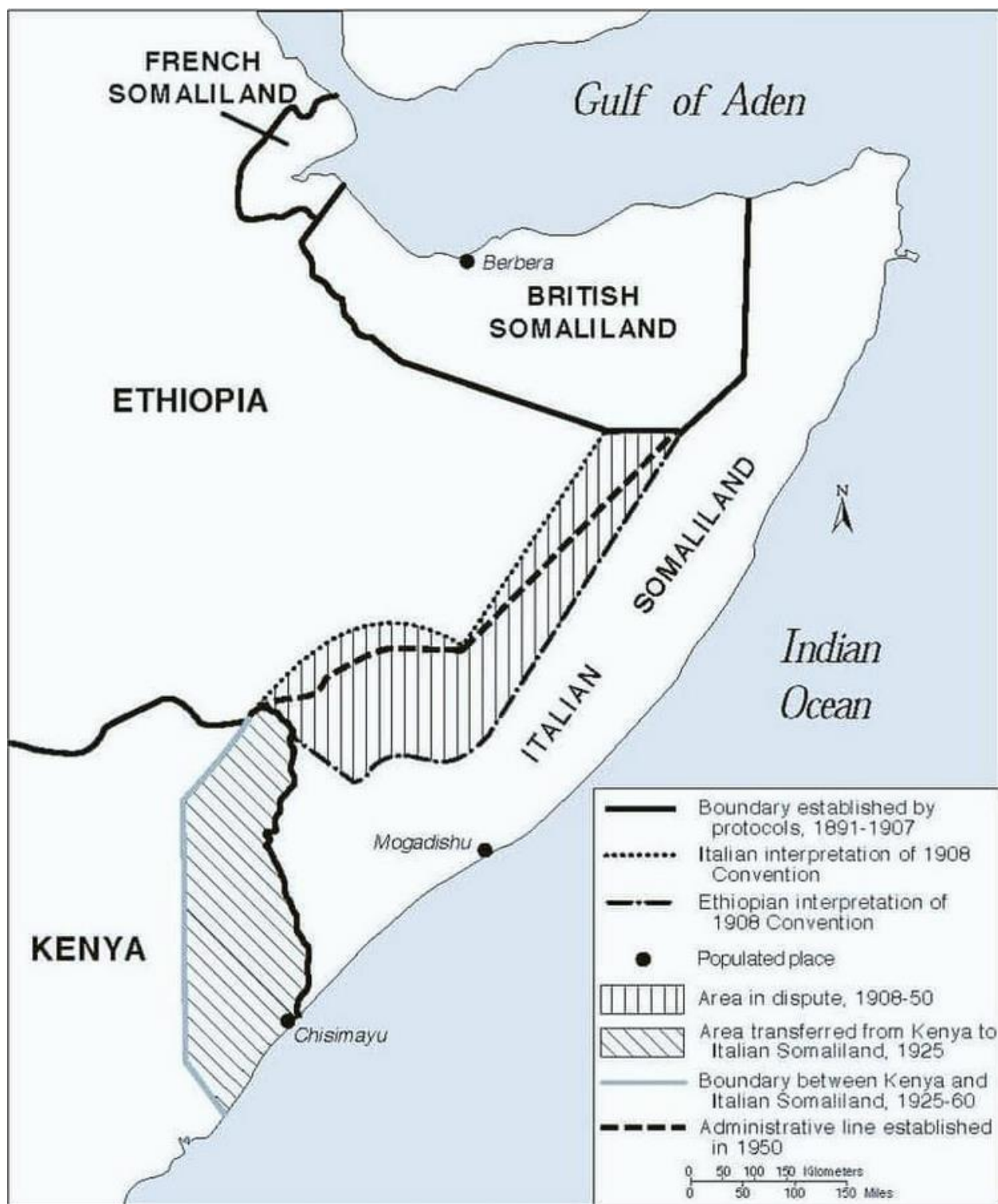
Fu'aad Sh. Abuubaker

Oktoober, 2023



Hiil iyo hoo mid baa la yeeshaa
Hubsiiimo hal baa la siistaa
Huf iyo beentii baa la hoos dhabay
Habaar iyo ducaba laysla helyoo
Ma hadhin hadal lays yidhaahdaa
Abwaan Cali Sugule (Dun Carbeed)

Ma jirtey dad Soomaaliyeed oo dal wadaag ahaa oo loo qaybiyey shan qaybood? Shan Soomaaliyeed oo wax ka dhexeeyeen marna ma soo mareen dunida aynu ku nool nahay? Xuduudaha ma waxaa jira qaar aanu gumeysigii reer galbeed samayn? Maxaa keenaya in xuduudaha qaarna muran laga keeno, qaarna sidii loo jeexay loogu dhaqmo, loona maamuusso?



Waydiimahaas kor ku xusan ayaa keeni kara wareer iyo muran marka aan si maangal ah looga warcelin, ama ay warcelinta toolmoonii ku dhacdo dhago meel u dabran. Qoraalkan kooban waxaynu u hawlgali doonaa. Illaahay ogolaanshihii in aynu warcelin sugan oo kooban u gudbino dhagaha laabta u daloola ee ay hageysay aqoon la'aanta ka haysay sooyaalka dalka Soomaaliland ama xog aan habooneyn laga siiyey sooyaalka dadka iyo dalka Soomaaliland. Sidoo kale ayeynu

ladh ahaan ugu dhex daraynaa muuqaalo badan, sida loo yidhi: “Sawirkaa u dhigma kun kalmadood-A picture is worth a thousand words-”

Dalalka qaarada Afrika iyo in badan oo ku yaala qaarada Aasiya ayaa maanta ay kala sooceen, kalana badbaadiyeen xuduudihii ay dalalka reer Galbeedku u sameeyeen. Arintaasi waa arinta salka u ah muran kasta oo ku aadan baaxada uu dal leeyahay ama degaankaa dadka degan inta ay ogolaansho la’aan socdaali karaan, degina karaan. Muranka sidaasi waxaa inta badan hagaya aqoon la’aan ku aadan sooyaalka dalalka xuduudahooda muranka la galinayo ama xanjo meel ugu dhagan xubnaha doodaa la shir imanaya oo ay hageyso dan gaar ahaaneed.

Muranka ku salayasan aqoon li’ida waa la daaweyn karaa, lagana gudbi karaa marka la isla wadaago aqoonta sooyaalka, hase yeeshee muranka ay danta gaar ahaaneed hageyso ayaa keena inuu muddo sii jiito, inta badana waxaa soo afjara marka danta gaar ee muranka curisay ay noqoto rajo beel ama gabaabsi ku yimaado. Sida ku dhacdey dad badan oo ka biyo diidanaa jiritaanka Soomaaliland, ayna makey xanjadii u soo go’day dib ugu soo laabteen xaqiiqada sooyaalku gudbinayo. Waase uu sii jiidama murankaasi inta danta gaar ahaaneed ay culeys iyo rajo leedahay.

Si kastaba ha noqotee qoraalkan kooban oo aqoon korodhsi ahaan loo soo bandhigayo waxaa laga filayaa inuu in badan wax ka taro muranka jiidamaya, si fuduna u soo afjaro muranka aqoon li’du hageyso. Ujeedada qoraalku waa inuu soo bandhigo qaranimada iyo dawladnimada dalka Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland. Aduunka lagu nool yahay maanta waxaa lagu kala socdaa, laguna kala nabad galay, layslana wada ogol yahay in xuduudahaa sidooda loo ilaaliyo dhamaantood.

➤ SUGITAANKA JIRITAANKA DADKA SOOMAALILAND

Dadka Soomaalida ee kala degan shanta dal sooyaalku marna muu sugin inay wax wada lahaayeen, sidoo kalena uu degaan ka wada dhexeeyey, iskaba dhaaf maamul ay iskugu yimaadaane. Tusaale ahaan intii ka horeysay 1884kii wuxuu dalka Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland ay ka mid ahaa degaanadii Muslinka ahaa ee hoos imanayey boqortooyadii Cusmaaniyiinta (Othoman Empire), waxaanay si toos ah u hoos tageysay maamulkii boqortooyada ee xaruntiisa aheyd Masar dhinacan Afrika, halka ay Soomaaliya hoos tageysay maamulkii saldanadii Sinsibaar (the sultan of Zanzibar) oo ay maamulkiisa hoos iman jireen degaanka Somalia, kana carbuunay Talyaaniga. Markii Talyaanigu isku habsadey degaan uu dhulka dhigo ayuu ku fidiyey maamulkiisa dhulkii Majeerteeniya. Taariikhda waxay sugaysa ainuu Talyaanigu dhulkaa markuu gacanta ku wada dhigay ayuu wareegto (decree N.161 of April 5, 1909) uu soo saarey ku

bixiyey magaca Soomaaliya (Somalia).Sidaa ayuu dalka Soomaaliya ku noqdey dal gumeysi ahaan ugu hoos nool gumeysigii Talyaaniga.

Waxaa xusid mudan in dadka reer Soomaaliland ay heshiis ganacsi la lahaayeen dawlada Ingiriiska ka hor intaaney iman kala qoqobkii qaarada Afrika ee gu'gii 1884kii.Heshiiskaasi ganacsi oo ku yimid markii gu'gii 1823kii ayey dawlada ingiriisku soo dirtay nin u ahaa sahamiye ah oo la odhan jiray W.F.Owen. Ninkaasi W.F.Owen wuxuu ummaddii reer Soomaaliland iskugu sheegay inuu yahay ganacsade si uu wax badan uga ogaado ganacsiyada laga hawl geli karo ee ka jira degaanka magaalooyinka ku teedsan xeebaha Somaliland.Waxaanu W.F.Owen socdaalkiisa ku gaalaa bixiyey magaalooyinka Berbera,Saylac,Bulaxaar,Xiis,Maydh iyo Laasqoray.Heshiiskaasi ganacsi wuxuu is barey reer Soomaaliland iyo dawladii Ingiriiska. Xidhiidhkaa ganacsi ayaana suurto geliyey in aan lagu soo degdegin, ama loola iman hab gumeysi ama duulimaad ee lagu soo dhex galo ummadda reer Soomaaliland hab heshiiseed oo ku aadanaa beelihii degnanaa dhulka Soomaaliland, siiba kuwa xeebaha degan oo ka wakil noqdey inta kale ee aan xeebaha deganeyn.Sidoo kale ayey Soomaaliland xidhiidh ganacsi la lahaayeen dawladii Giriiga, Turkiga,iwm.

Sidoo kale ayaa dadka taariikhda dadka Soomaaliyeed kala degan dalalka Dawlada Federaalka ee Soomaaliya iyo Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland aanumarna jirin magac ay wadaageen, lagu tilmaansado. Dhinaca Dawlada Federaalka waxaa la sugay inay ku caano maashey magacda kala ah Somalia Italiana ama Somalia, halka ay reer Soomaaliland ku caano maaleen magacda British Somaliland Protecotrte ama Republic of Somaliland. (*Somali:The untold History - 1941 -1969- Mohamed Trunji*)

1884kii markii gumeystihii reer Yurub dan dhexdooda aheyd ay u kala baqooleen degaanada ku yaala Afrika , ugumay iman qaarada Afrika dad Soomaaliyeed oo dawlad wadaag ama dal wadaag ah oo u baahan in la kala qayb qaybiyo, waxayse u yimaadeen dad la odhan karo Af(luqad) isku dhaw oo Soomaali ah ayaa kulminayey sida ka jirtey degaanadii ku hadlayey afafka Carabiga, Hawsaha, Iboga, sawaahiliga, iwm.Taasi waxay muujineysaa in gumeystuhu dad Soomaaliyeed ugu kala yimid degaano kala duwan, si kala duwana uu xidhiidh maxmiyadeed, ama gumeysi ula yeeshay.Mana jirto meel uu gumeystuhu iskugu yimid oo kaga wada hadleen siday ay u kala qaybsanayaan dad Soomaaliyeed oo isku talo iyo xeer ah. Gumeyste kastaaa halkuu ka soo galay iyo degaankii uu danta ka lahaa ayuu u baqoolay, waana sida ka dhacdey degaanada Carabta ee qaarada Aasiya ama degaanada kale ee Qaarada Afrika oo dad af wadaag ah keentay inay kala noqdaan dalal kala madax banaan.

Dalka Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland ayaa ka mid noqday dalalkii dhibtu ka soo gaadhey dhul balaadhsigii reer Yurub ee gu’gii 1884kii. Dadkii waayeelka ahaa ee ku noolaa dalka iminka ah Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland may dhigan qoorta ee intay karti iyo aqoon lahaayeen waxay iskugu geeyeen inaanu noqon dhul gumeysi siduu doono ugu gaalaabixiyo.

Sidaa darteed ayey waayeelkaasi aqooni meel ay dhigtayba ka go’nayd in xeer iyo maamuus lagu soo geli karo dalkooga. Heshiisyada waxaa la galayey dawladii Ingiriis reerha ama beelaha degaan ahaan ku teedsan xeebaha Soomaaliland, waana tmid ka mid ah sababaha keenay in beelaha qaarkood ee degan dalka Soomaaliland ayna Ingiriis ula gelin heshiis, ee laga wakiil noqdey. Waxaanay waayeelkaasi gabood u raadiyeen dalkooga iyo dadkooga si looga nabad galo duulaanka reer Yurub. Waana sababta keentay inaanay marna Soomaaliland noqon dal la gumeysto ee ay noqotay maxmiyad (protectorate).

Heshiisyadaasi ay wada galeen waayeelkii reer Soomaaliland iyo dawladii Ingiriis waxay soo dhameystirmeen gu’gii 1887kii, waxaaney badaleen heshiisyadii gnacsi ee lala lahaa dawlada Ingiriiska. Sidaa darteed ayuu wadanka Soomaaliland ku noqdey dal ay heshiis ahaan ku soo degtay dawladii Ingiriis, kuna caano maaley magaca British Somaliland Protectorate. Waxaa sidaa heshiiska ku dhisan ku soo caano maaley dhawr dal oo ay ka mid tahay dalka Qadar oo ahaan jirtey Maxmiyad Ingiriis, sida Soomaaliland oo kalena ay Qadar ka qaatey dalka Ingiriiska gobanimadeedii bishii September 3dii, ee gu’gii 1971kii. Inkastoo ay Qadar iyo Soomaaliland ku kala duwan yihiin in damaca Ingiriis ee Qadar ku soo beegmay xilli uu u arkayey inay ka mid tahay degaanka Baxreyn, hase yeeshee uu Ingiriis uu arkayey Soomaaliland dal iyo degaan iskii u madax banaan, una wada degan hab-reereed¹.

Kol haddii ay sugnaatey in Soomaaliland aheyd in waa in loo hawlgalaa sugida iyo jeexdinta soohdimahooda, si aan muran iyo gef ugu iman dal ahaan iyo degaan ahaanba.

¹ Qoraalka ayaa si gaar ah ugu caqli celinaya waaal degan dalka Qatar, si guudna ummada ku wareertay ama ka moogan qaranimada iyo dalnimada Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland



➤ SUGITAANKA SOOHDIMAHA

DALKA JAMHUURIYADA SOOMAALILAND

*Ingiriis xadkuu dhigay hadaad dhiriq saluugeyso
Miyaan loo dhameyn qaybinitiyo kala dhunkaalkiisa
Dhanbaceena maqan yaa Jiggiga dhixir Amxaar geeyey
EN EF DHII Sawaaxili maxay ugu dhufaanaatey
Muxuu Ciise dhool ula hadhsadey dhool Danaakiliya
Saddexdaniba waa dhiig hiddo iyo dhalasho Soomaale
Mid waliba dhilawyahanimuu baadhi dhaafsadayee
Muxuu soo dhaqaaq iyo midnimo uga dhabeyn waayey
Hadeyse Soomaali tahay dhiribka yaa u taagey
Iyadoon dhadhamo sugin yaa xoriyad dhiibey
Miyeynaan dharaartii Afraad Xamar u dheemaalin
Balse labaa dhaxalka uga siman aabihii dhalayee*

Wuxuu dalka Soomaaliland ku dhacey goob ay xuduud wadaag noqdeen saddexda dal ee Soomaaliya, Itoobiya, iyo Jabuuti. Kol haddii uu soo gabagabboobay heshiiskii bulshada reer Soomaaliland iyo dawladii Ingiriis, waa in loo hawlgalaa sugida soohdimaha uu dalkaasi iskii u leeyahay.

❖ **Soohdinta Soomaaliland iyo Soomaaliya:**

Si loo sugo soohdimaha dalka Soomaaliland ayaa bishii May ee gu’gii 1894kii la sargooyey oo la dhameystiray calaamadinta soohdinta u dhaxeysa dalka Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland iyo Soomaaliya. Waxaana kala saxeexday heshiska labadii daladood ee Ingiriiska oo heshiis ahaan kula joogay dadka Soomaaliland iyo dawladii Talyaaniga oo gumeysi ahaan u haysatey dalka Soomaalilya. Heshiiskaaana waxaa lagu suntay magaca Anglo-Italian Boundary Treaty.

❖ **Soohdinta Soomaaliland iyo Itoobiya:**

Bishii April 28dii ee gu’gii 1897kii ayaa Boqorkii dalka Itoobiya ee Menelik Labaad and Sir J. Rennell Rod oo ka wakiil ahaa dawladii Ingiriis dhamesytireen heshiiskii uu ka mid ahaa qodobka labaad oo sugayey jeexdinta soohdinta u dhaxeysa Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland iyo Dalka Itoobiya. Heshiiskaasi wuxuu bilaabmay bishii Maarso 20dii ee isla gu’gaa ,waxaana loo yaqaan Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty. Jeexida xuduudda ilaa maanta lagu dhaqmo ee uu dhaxeysa Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland iyo Dalka Federaalka ee Itoobiya waxaa la bilaabey 1932kii, waxaana la dhameystirey gu’gii 1936kii.

❖ **Soohdinta Soomaaliland iyo Jibuuti:**

Bishii Febraayo ee gu’gii 1888kii ayaa sidoo kale la sugay oo la dhameystiray qaabeynta iyo sugida soohdinta u dhaxeysa Dalka Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland iyo Dalka Jabuuti, waxaana heshiiskaa loogu magacdaray Anglo-French Boundary Treaty. Jeexdinta rasmiga aheyd ee u dhaxeysa Dalka Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland iyo Jabuutina waxaa si rasmi ah loo jeexay gu’gii 1936kii.

Halkaa waxaa ka soo baxey xuduuddaha sugan ee dalka Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland maanta ku naaloonayo, ee aduunka iyo Afrikaba aqoonsan tahay. Wax muran ah oo arintaa ka jiraana ma jiro. Sidoo kale ayaa shirkii Ururka Midawga Afrika ee dhacey gu’gii 1964kii, kana dhacay

magaalada Qaahira si aan muran ku jirin qalinka loogu duugay in la ilaaliyo xuduudihii qaarada Afrika ee ka unkamay kala qoqobkii afrika.

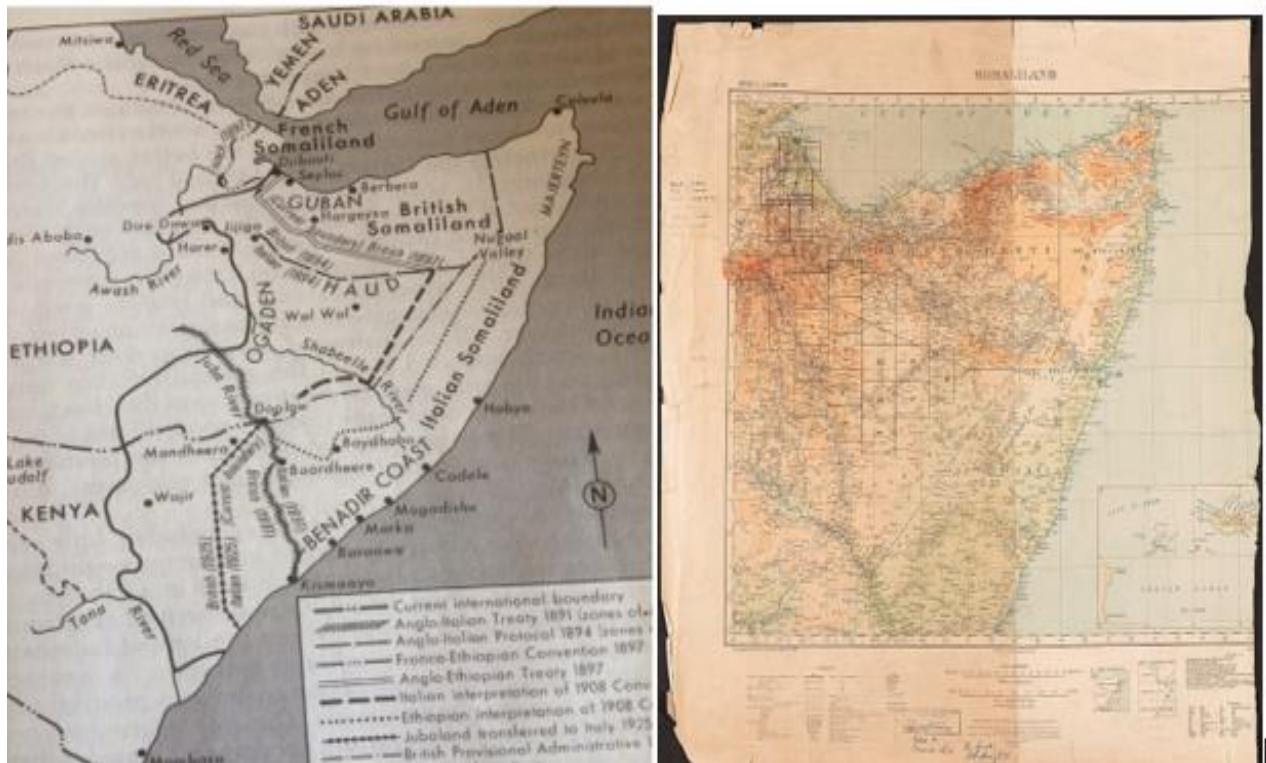
Dal kasta oo ku yaala qaarada Afrika iyo Eeshiya waxaa xuduudaha ay ku hanoqaadeen, ilaa maantana ay ku dhaqmaan qaabeeyey oo sargooyey reer Yurub. Xuduudahaasi waa kuwa suurtagaliyey in dalalka aduunku ay nabad ku wada noolaadaan, si fududna la iskaga wada gudbi karo, iyadoo la tixgelinayo xuduudda dal kastaa leeyahay. Qofka xuduud ka mid ah xuduuddahaa diidani wuxuu ka dhigan yahay qof ay ka maqan tahay aqoonta qaab dhismeedka dalalka aduunku.



Markii ay sugnaandeen dhamaan xuduuddaha dalka Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland ayaa loo hawlgalay jeexdintii oo muddo kooban ku wada dhamaatey. Waxaana halkaa ka soo baxey muuqaalka sugan ee dalka Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland.

Muranka xudduudeed ee ka taagan ilaa xilligan aynu ku jirno ee u dhexeeya dalka Itoobiya iyo dalka Soomaaliya (Italian Somalia) waxaa xudun u ah in ishii Juun ee gu'gii 1897kii laysku dayey in la calaamidiyo ayaa laysku mari waayey markii boqorkii Menelik uu sheegtay in xuduudooda ay noqonayso agagaarka Baydhabo ee gobolka Bay iyo magaalada Balcad oo u jirta ilaa 36km dhiinaca woqooyi-bari ee Muqdisho. Mar kale oo ku beegan bishii May 16kii, gu'gii 1908kii ayey labada kooxood isku dayeen ee Talyaaniga iyo Itoobiya ku kala kaceen markii midna ka kori waayey isla khilaafkii keenay kala kicii 1897kii, haddii uu dhici lahaa heshiikaasi waxaa loo aqoonsan lahaa heshiiskii Menelik-Nerazzini (Menelik-Nerazzini Treaty). Heshiis la'aanta ka jirta xuduuda u dhaxeysa Soomaaliya iyo Itoobiya waa ta keentay muranka 1982kii ka dhacey magaalooyinka Galdugub, ilaa iminkana damacaasi kama hadhin dhinaca Itoobiya oo og inay

Soomaaliland la leedhaya xuduud caalmiye oo xeerarka aduunka raacsan, hase yeeshee aaney jirin xuduud caalmiye oo ay la leedahay dalka Soomaaliya.



Dalka Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland wuxuu ka mid noqdey 18 dal oo gobanimadooda qaatey gu'gaa 1960kii, waxaanu noqdey wadankii koowaad oo ay la wadaagtey kaalintaa wadanka Madagaskar oo ay labadoodua gbanimadooda heleen bishii Juun 26dii ee isla gu'gaa 1960kii. Halkaa waxaa la odhan karaa in ay Soomaaliland ugu da' weyn tahay dalalka geeska Afrika.

Sidaa darteed ayaa dastuurka Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland, qodobkiisa labaad ugu nuuxnuuxsadey weedhaha ah :

QODOBKA 2AAD

DALKA JAMHUURIYADDA SOMALILAND

1. Dalka Jamhuuriyadda Somaliland wuxuu fidsan yahay bed (Area) ahaan dalkii la odhan jirey Maxmiyadda Somaliland oo tilmaan ahaan ku yaalla dhigaha (Latitude) 8° ilaa $11^{\circ} 30'$ Waqooyiga Dhul-badhaha iyo loolka (Longitude) $42^{\circ} 45'$ ilaa 49° Bariga; waxaanay soohdimihiisu ka kooban yihiin berriga jasiiradaha, biyaha gobolled, dhulka iyo badaha hoostooda, hawada sare iyo xeebleyda (Continental shelf).
2. Jamhuuriyadda Somaliland waxay xad la wadaagtaa dhinaca Waqooyi Gacanka Cadmeed; dhinaca Bari Soomaaliya; dhinaca Koonfureed iyo dhinaca Galbeed Jamhuuriyadda Federaalka ah ee Itoobiya; dhinaca Waqooyi Galbeed Jamhuuriyadda

Jabuuti.

3. Dhulka Qaranku waa muqaddas; waana laguma xad gudbaan

➤ **DAWLAD U GAAR AH:**

Ka hor maalintii gobanimada ee ku aadaneyd bishii Juun 26dii ee gu’gii 1960kii, dadka iyo dalka Soomaaliland waxaa u suurtagashey inay dhistaan dawlad dhameystiran oo leh dhamaan agabkii dawladnimada looga baahnaa. Waxaa la doorashado cod qaadis ay bulashada reer Soomaaliland ku soo doorteen golihii dad ahaan iyo dawlad ahaan matalayey, waxaa sidoo kale la doortey golihii fulinta oo dawlada hagayey kana koobnaa dhamaan bulshada degta dalka Soomaaliland. Waxaa sidoo kae sugnaa oo jirey golihii garsoorka, ciidamadii qaranka ee difaaca dalka loogu talo galay, halka ay sidoo kale jireen ciidamadii ilaalinta nabadgelyada gudaha (Booliska, Danbi baadhist-CID-,iwm).

Dhisitaanka dhamaan qaybahaa kala duwani ee dawladeed kalana ah golihii fulinta, golihii garsoorka, iyo golihii xeer dajinta waxay sugayaan , kana marag kacayaaan inay dadka iyo dalka reer Soomaaliland lahaayeen dawlad dhisan oo agabkii dawladnimo dhamaan u meelmarsan tahay, ayna dhamaantood ahaayeen kuwo hawlahaaga fulinaya.

Xudunta Muranka:

Marka laga waramayo sooyaalka ummada reer Soomaaliland inta badan muran kama dhaco ama kama yimaado inay ahaayeen ummad iskeed u leh maamul ka duwan dhamaan Soomaalilada kale, sidoo kale ayaanu muranka intiisa badan ka dhicin inay dadka wada dega Soomaaliland ay wax wada lahaayeen, una wada hawlgaleen sida ku cad dawladnimadii uu horeysay ee ay dhisteen.

Haddaa waxaa iswaydiin leh xudunta muranku halkuu ka yimid? Ummada reer Soomaaliland oo hogaanka u aheyd qorshe ahaa in shanta Soomaaliyeed la iskugu hoos keeno maamul jira ayaan lala garan ama lala fahmin qorshahaa. Asalka qorshuhu wuxuu ka soo bilaambey aragti uu wasiirkii arimaha dibedda ee Ingiriisku ,Mr Ernest Bevin, ku soo bandhigay khudbad uu ka jeediyey baarlamaanka Ingiriiska. Waxaana hadaladii Mr. Ernest maalintaa ka mid ahaa” Waxaan keliya doonayaa in siiyo dadkan reer guuraaga ah fursad ay ku wada noolaadaan”.

Dhawaaqaasi waa ka keenay in ay koox ka mid ah reer Soomaaliland u tageen magaalada Muqdisho gu’gii 1948kii markii afartii dal ee ku uleystay dagaalkii aduunka ee labaad (the Four Powers) iskugu tageen si looga tashado aayaaha dalka Soomaaliya (Italian Somalia) sida laga yeelayo. Laba arimodoo ayaa ku jira halkaa :

- 1- Inuu jirey dal la yidhaa Soomaaliya oo ka madax banaanaa afarta kale ee Soomaalida.
- 2- In halkaa lagu qorsheynayey sidii aayihiisa looga talin lahaa, marna lama soo hadal qaadin aayaaha ummad kale oo wax la leh, degaan kale oo wax la wadaaga.

Reer Soomaaliland oo aad ugu hanweynaa in wax la wada yeesho ayaa dadaal ay iskood samaynayeen halkaa u tagey. Inkastoo koox ka mid ah reer Soomaaliland ay ka biyo diideen arintaa. Xaaji Cabdi waraabe oo ka mid ahaa kooxdii Muuqdisho tagtey xilligaa 1948kii ayaa sheegya inay ku qaybsameen arintaa. Has eyeeshee Ingiriis oo qorshe ka watey hawshan ayaa ergooyin arinta u hawlgala kana kala keenay NFD, Somaliland, iyo Itoobiya. Hase yeeshee Soomaaliya waxay ka raaceen sida ay u arkayeen inay iyaga u caano badiso oo Talyaanigii gumeysan jirey ayey goosha u fidiyeen.

Xaaji Cabdi Waraabe wuuu aad u garawsadey in ay kooxdii Soomaaliland kaga hadhey ee aan soo raacin ku saxsanaayeen inaanay dadkaaa isku dhaqan aheyn, waxna wadaagi karin. Si kastaba ha ahaatee dareenkaasi oo sii damaya, dadkii reer Soomaaliland ee dareenkaa qabeyna ay liqayaan ayaa ay dhacdey arintii Hawd iyo Reserve Area ee gu'gii 1954kii. Inastoo heshiika uu saxeexa ku dhacey bishii Febraayo, ee gu'gii 1955kii. Dhacdadi waxay marka boodhka ka tuntey in dareenkii midnimo shanta Soomaaliyeed inn la helo, ayna reer Soomaaliland hormood u ahaayeen. Si loo helo arinkaa ayaa reer Soomaaliland oo xornimadooda qaadanaya bisha Juun ee gu'ii 1960 ay keentay in Soomaaliya oo heshiikii qaramada midoobay kula galay Talyaaniga inay gacanta ku hayaan uu dhamaanyey bisha Diisameber ee isla gu'gaa 1960kii la soo hor mariyey lagana dhigay 1da bisha Juulaay ee isla gu'gaa 1960.





Figure 9: The Somaliland Protectorate Constitutional Conference, London, May 1960 in which it was decided that 26 June be the day of Independence, and so signed on 12 May 1960. Somaliland Delegation: Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal, Ahmed Haji Dualeh, Ali GaradJama& Haji Ibrahim Nur. From the Colonial Office: Ian Macleod, D. B. Hall, H. C. F. Wilks (Secretary)



British Somaliland Scouts



British Somaliland camel corps



Report of the Somaliland Protectorate Constitutional Conference

Held in London in May, 1960

Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Command of Her Majesty May 1960



Dad aan is aqoon, marna wax wada wadaagin inay sidaa degdega ah wax iskugu darsad u hub qaataan dhibtooda ayey leedahay, yeelatayna. Dadkii reer Soomaaliland dareenkooga ay ka qaateen wixii dhacey maalmihii dawladnimada Jamhuuriyada Soomaaliya la dhisayaye ayuu ka af celiyey abwaan Cabdilaahi Suldaan “Timacade”, waxaanu yidhi:

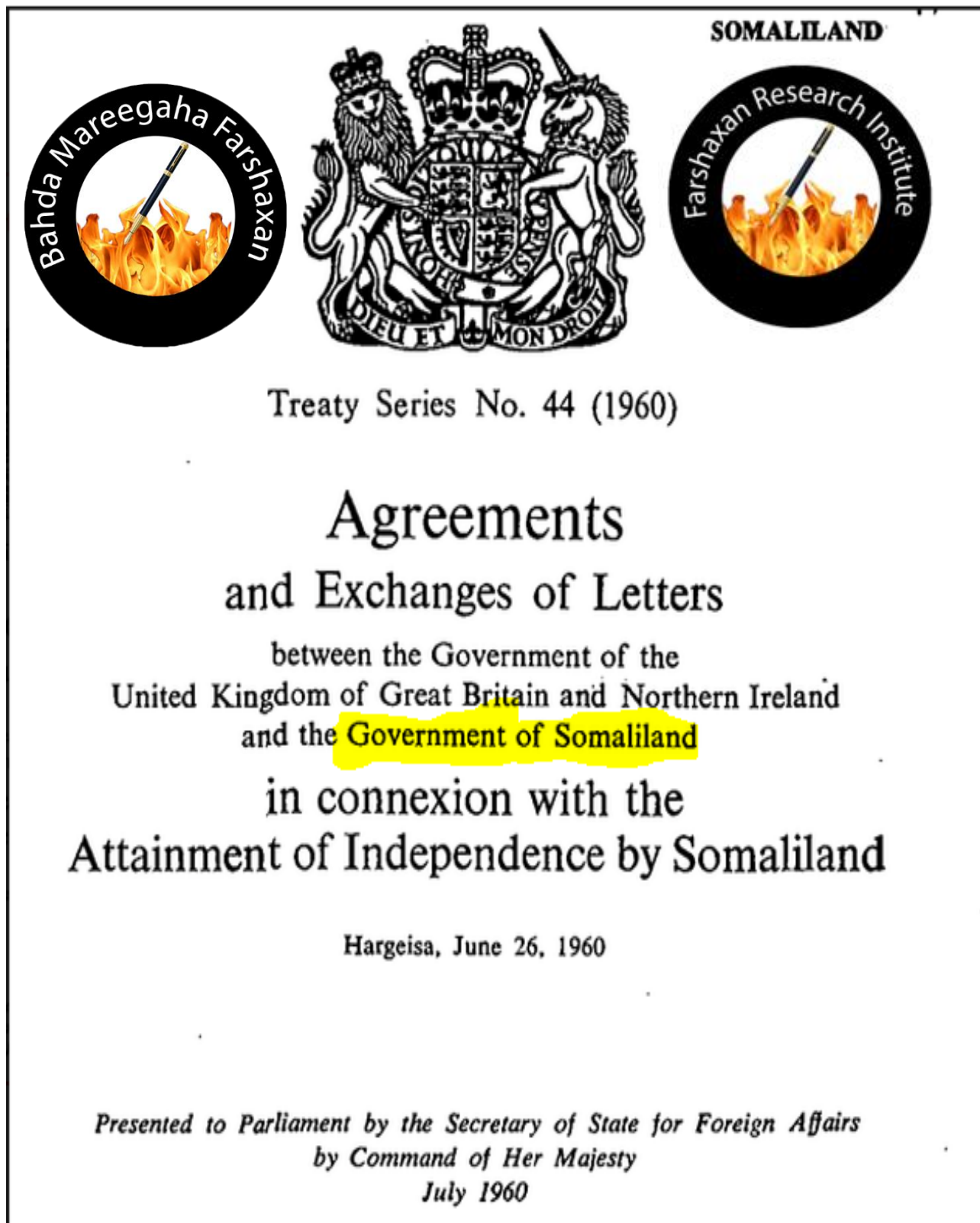
“Ayaantay Maandeeq dhashee, uunku filanaayey

Ubakii oon dhadhamin bay u rareen, meel abaar badane

In loo sahamiyo bay ahayd, aad wax loo dayee”

Markii ay Soomaaliland gobanimada qaadatey , waxaa bilaabmay in aduunku soo dhaweeyo dalkaa cusub, kuna hanbalyeeyo gobanimadaa ay qaateen. Waxaa tusaale ahaan ka mid ah dalalkii

guushaa reer Soomaaliland u timid ku hanbalyeeyey dalalka ay waraaqahoogu hoos ku xusan yihiin. Qoraalka oo kooban ayeynu intan tusaal ahaan u soo qaadanay.





The London Gazette

Published by Authority

Registered as a Newspaper

For Contents see last page

FRIDAY, 24th JUNE 1960

STATE INTELLIGENCE

BY THE QUEEN A PROCLAMATION

TERMINATING HER MAJESTY'S PROTECTION OVER THE SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.
ELIZABETH R.

Whereas the territories in Africa known as the Somaliland Protectorate are under Our protection;

And whereas by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means We have power and jurisdiction in the Somaliland Protectorate;

And whereas it is intended that the Somaliland Protectorate shall become an independent country on the twenty-sixth day of June 1960 (hereinafter referred to as "the appointed day");

Now, therefore, We do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, proclaim and declare that, as from the beginning of the appointed day, Our protection over the territories known as the Somaliland Protectorate shall cease, and all treaties and agreements in force immediately before the appointed day between Us or Our Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and any of the Tribes of the said territories, all Our obligations existing immediately before that day towards the said territories and all functions, powers, rights, authority or jurisdiction exercisable by Us immediately before that day in or in relation to the said territories by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance or otherwise, shall lapse.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this twenty-third day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

Lord Chamberlain's Office,
St. James's Palace, London S.W.1.
24th June 1960.

The QUEEN has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to Her Majesty's Household:

To be Treasurer of the Household:

Edward Birkbeck Wakefield, Esquire, C.I.E., M.P., in the room of the Right Honourable Peter Richard, Baron Newton, resigned.

To be Vice-Chamberlain of the Household:

Richard Charles Brooman-White, Esquire, M.P., in the room of Edward Birkbeck Wakefield, Esquire, C.I.E., M.P.

The appointments to date from the 21st June 1960.

HONOURS AND AWARDS

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

St. James's Palace, London S.W.1.
24th June 1960.

ERRATUM

London Gazette Supplement No. 42051 dated 11th June 1960 page 3982:

Before: Wing Commander William Henry COAST (49015), Royal Air Force, formerly on loan to the Government of Pakistan.

For: To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order
Read: To be an Ordinary Officer of the Military Division of the said Most Excellent Order

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

24th June 1960.

THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL ACT, 1883

Notice is hereby given that Her Majesty in Council was pleased, on the 23rd day of June 1960, to approve an Order in Council entitled "The Greenwich Hospital (Widows' Pensions and Dependents' Gratuities) Order, 1960."

Copies of the said Order, when published, may be purchased directly from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on the last page of this Gazette, or through any bookseller.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23rd day of June 1960.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council Whereas the Church Commissioners have duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a Scheme bearing date the 5th day of April 1960, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"We, the Church Commissioners, acting in pursuance of the Pastoral Reorganisation Measure, 1949, and the Union of Benefices Measure, 1923 to 1952, now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following Scheme which we have prepared with the consent of the Right Reverend Donald, Bishop of Bradford (in witness whereof he has signed this Scheme), for effecting the union of the benefice of

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR THE PRESS

JUNE 27, 1960

NO. 357

There follows the text of Secretary Herter's message to the Council of Ministers of Somaliland on the occasion of the independence of that nation on June 26, 1960:

"June 26, 1960

Their Excellencies,

Council of Ministers of Somaliland,

Hargeisa.

Your Excellencies:

I extend my best wishes and congratulations on the achievement of your independence. This is a noteworthy milestone in your history, and it is with pleasure that I send my warmest regards on this happy occasion.

/s/

Christian A. Herter
Secretary of State,
United States of America"



值此索馬里蘭宣布獨立的時候，我謹代表中華人民共和國政府和人民向索馬里蘭政府和人民致以誠摯的祝賀。祝索馬里蘭人民在維護民族獨立、堅持民族獨立發展道路的同時，爭取國家的繁榮，人民幸福。

中華人民共和國國務院總理 周恩來

1960年6月25日

外交部部長陳毅關於中華人民共和國政府 決定承認索馬里蘭給索馬里蘭總理 穆罕默德·哈吉·易卜拉欣· 埃加勒的電文

索馬里蘭 哈爾格薩

索馬里蘭總理穆罕默德·哈吉·易卜拉欣·埃加勒先生閣下：

欣聞索馬里蘭宣布獨立，我謹代表中華人民共和國政府向索馬里蘭政府致以誠摯的祝賀。我榮幸地通知閣下，中華人民共和國政府已經決定承認索馬里蘭。我希望，我國政府對貴國的承認將有助於中、索兩國友好關係的進一步發展。

中華人民共和國外交部長 陳 毅

1960年6月25日於北京

As Somaliland declares its independence, on behalf of the government and people of the People's Republic of China, I would like to extend my sincere congratulations to the government and people of Somaliland. I wish the people of Somaliland obtain new achievements in the struggle to safeguard national independence and adhere to the path of national independence and development. I wish your country prosperity and people happiness.

Zhou, Enlai

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China
June 25, 1960

Telegram
for Somaliland Prime Minister Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal
from Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chen, Yi
pertaining to the decision of
the government of the People's Republic of China
to recognize Somaliland

Hargeisa, Somaliland

Prime Minister of Somaliland

Your Excellency Mr. Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal,

I am delighted to hear that Somaliland has declared independence. On behalf of the government of the People's Republic of China, I would like to extend my sincere congratulations to the government of Somaliland. I am honored to inform Your Excellency that the government of the People's Republic of China has decided to recognize Somaliland. I hope that my government's recognition of your country will help further develop the friendly relationship between China and Somaliland.

Chen, Yi,

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China
June 25, 1960, in Beijing.

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Hargeisa, Somaliland

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Chen, Yi,

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China
June 25, 1960, in Beijing.



Laba dal oo aan aqoon badan isku laheyn, wax ay wadagaan hore uga dhaxeeyn, ku kala aragti duwan mideynta shanta Soomaaliyeed ayaa bishii Juulaay 1dii ee gu'gii 1960kii u hawlgaaley inay wax isku darsadaan. Dalal sidaa yeela ugumay horeyn oo waxaa sidan oo wax wada wadaaga

sidan oo akle la yimid dalalka kala ah: Masar iyo Suuriya, Sinigaal iyo Maali, Sinigaal iyo Gaambiya, iwm.

Hase yeeshee markii la is dhex galay maalmo ka dib, maaha bilo iyo gu'yaal ka dib ayaa waxaa soo baxey inaaney Soomaaliland iyo Soomaaliya wax wada lahaan kareyn. Inkastoo xeerak amidnimada iyo dastuurka lagu midoobay inuu dhacey iyo inana dhicin aad la iskugu hayo, xeerkaasina uu qabyo badan leeyahay.

Si kastaba ha noqotee waxay reer Soomaaliland u hawlgaleen inay la yimaadaan ku noqosho dalkoogii iyo dawladdoodii Soomaaliland. Waxaana bilaabmey dhaqdhaqaaqyo badan oo muujinaya in loo halwgalayo kala noqoshadaa. Sida ay yeeleen dalalka aynu kor ku soo xusnay oo kala sahay qaatey markey isbarteen, ogaadeena inaaney wax wada yeelan kareyn. Waxaa xilliyadaa dhacey dhacdooyinka muujinaya u hawlgalida di ula soo noqoshada Maandeeq sida:

- 1- Ka codeyntii Dastuurkii (Diidmadii Aftidii loo qaadey Dastuurka)
- 2- Dhacdadii Bakayle Qalad
- 3- Isku daygii awood ciidan ku soo celinta (Inqilaabkii aan dhameystirmin).
- 4- Iscasilaadii wasiiradii reer Soomaaliland
- 5- IWM.

“Midina waa dacwadayda	Maalintii dabku qiiqaye
Isticmaarkii isdiidnay	Nimankii danta sheegtayeen
Dariiqadooda ka leexane	Dacwadooda dhamaystaye
Dalka caawa aynu joogno	Dulligii isticmaarkiyo
Dahaadhkiiba ka siibaye	Kaana daaqad ka saaraye
Dibadaanu ahayne	Dawlad soo gashay ma ihine
Danteenaa laba diiday	Dabuub aanu maqlaynay
Dareen baan ka qabnaaye	Dugsigii baarlamaankiyo
Dakadii Xamarbaa leh	Berbera daadku ha qaado
Dooni yaanay ku weecanoo	Duqaydii baarlmaankaay
Labadaa kala daayoo	Yaan loo daymo la'aan”

Abwaan Cabdilaahi Suldaan “Timacade”

Abwaan Cali Sugule ayaa curiyey ruwaayadii “Kala Haab, Kala Haad” oo uu aad uga waramayo in lagu guuldareystay gobanimadii reer Soomaaliland ee loo boqno-gooyey shantii Soomaaliyeed. Buug laga qorey ayaa lagu xardhay weedhahan: “ Sida magacuba soo gudbinayo , waxa ay riwaayaddu tilmaameysaa Kala qalbi iyo kala bood, bulsho quluubteedii kala dhantaalatey oo kala bodsan.Cali Sugule oo taas ka sheekaynaya wuxuu yidhi “***Kala haab waa kala qalbi, kala haadna waa kala tag iyo kala yaac.Mar haddaan isku ujeeddo iyo isku qalbi la aheyn waa lagu kala hadaafayaa***”.

Dhacdooyin badan ay bulshada reer Soomaaliland ku sugen inay diyaar u yihiin kala haadka, sidoo kale ayaa abwaanaduna ayna qarin dareenkaa bulshada reer Soomaaliland ee ay ku xardheen maansooyin badan oo qoraalka oo kooban darii ayna halkan ku soow ada qaadn kareyn.

Waxaase xusid mudan in dawlada Jabuuti oo 1966kii la kala dooransiiyey inay xornimadooda qaataan iyo in kale (Xilligii Wiida iyo Nooda- Oui ou Non) ayuu Cali Sugule maqley in koox reer Jabuuti ahí qabaan dareen inay Jamhuuriyadii Soomaaliya ku biiraan , ka dina wuxuu u sheegay inay iyagiiba raadinayaan siday uga soo noqon lahaayeen ee aaney ku soo lu go’ in meesha, waxaanu yidhi:

Haddaanan hooyo wanaagsan

Oo walaaleysa u haynin

Maxaan “wii ou Noo’da” u wareysanayaa

Abwaan Axmed Ismaaciil “Qaasim” oo la hadlayey siyaasiyiintii reer Soomaaliland, una ahaa af hayeen dareenka bulshada reer Soomaalialand ayaa ku yidhi siyaasiyiintii reer Soomaaliland. Dadaalka dib u so guryo-celinta Maandeeq ayaa halgan dheer oo bliwadey horaantii bishi Juulaay ee gu’gii 1960kii marey inuu ku hawlgalo haba kala duwan.

Hase yeeshee dadaalka bilaabmey maalmihii ugu horeysay ee bishii Juulaay ee 1960kii ayaa ku soo dhamaadey gushii loo dabaaldegay bishii May 18, 1991. Dhamaan reeraha wada dega Soomaaliland ayaa iskugu yimid magaalada Burco,ka dib markey u soo dhamaadeen heshiisyo dhexdhexaadin aheyd oo reeraha dhex marey. Waxaa halkaa la isku raacey in Maandeeq oo gacanta lagu hayo aan dib loo celin, ee dib loo yagleelo qaranimadii iyo dawladii dadka iy dalka Soomaaliland.

Waxaa la gaadhey xilligii uu Abwaan Qaasim ka sii waramey (Illaahay godka ha u nuuree):

Mar uum buu daf soo odhan nabsigii diinku soo

Mar uumbay daruur caafimaad dooxa soo rogiye

Dadkii wada deganaa degaan go'an oo sidiisa u sargo'an ka hor 1884kii ayaa mar labaad suurto galiyey in ay Maandeeq caleemo saaraan. Dadkaasi waa kuwii suurto galiyey inay gaboood ka dhigtaan dawladii Ingiriiska markii ay heshiisyo la galeen in dalkooga Soomaaliland uu Ingiriis ku soo dego, iyagana gaboood uga noqdo duulaanka reer Yurub ee gumeysi doonka ah.

On 26 June 1960, the former British Somaliland protectorate obtained independence as the State of Somaliland. During its brief existence, the State of Somaliland received international recognition from 35 countries, that included China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Israel, Libya and the Soviet Union.

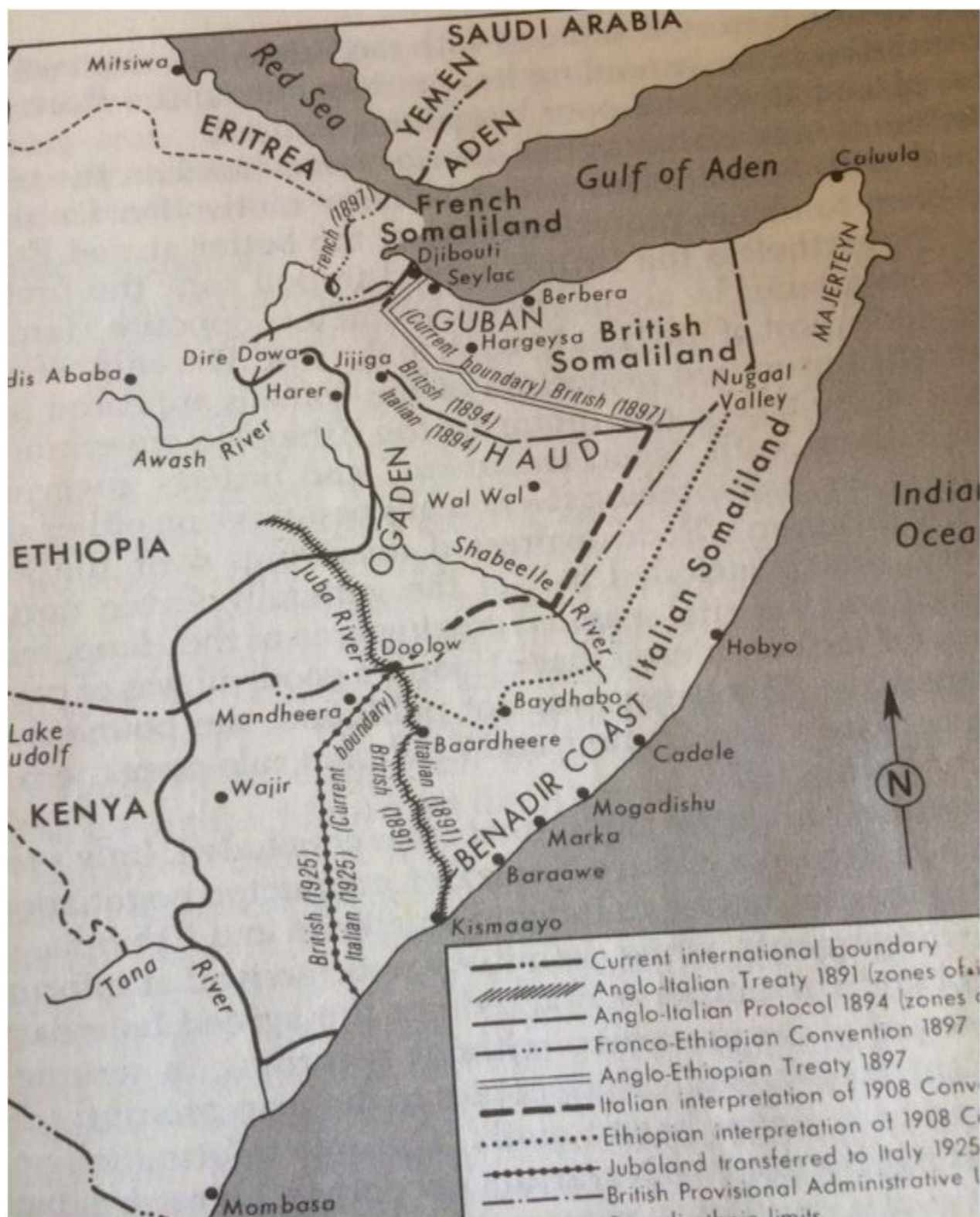
The United States Secretary of State Christian Herter sent a congratulatory message.

The United Kingdom signed several bilateral agreements with Somaliland in Hargeisa on June 26, 1960.

The Dates of Independence For East African Nations

Somaliland - June 26, 1960

Madagascar - June 26, 1960



Burco 5/5/1991

KU: GUDOOMIYE-ku xigeenka ururka MX S N M A'NA GUDOOMIYAHA
SHIRKA AAYA KA TALINTA WAQOOWI.

Shirka aayo ka talinta waqooyi oo ay isugu yimaadeen guurtida iyo suldaamada iyo odayaasha wax garadka ah ee beelaha waqooyi oo maanta lagu qabtay magaalada Burco waxa la isku raacay qodobadan hoos ku qoran:-

x

1. In waqooyi gaar isu taago oon la raacin Koonfur
2. In lagu dhaqmo shareecadda Islaamka
3. In la siiyo nabadgelyada Waqooyi
4. In si dhaqso ah loo dhiso dawlad Waqooyi
5. In golayaasha ururka iyo dawladda si cedaalad ah loogu qaybiyo beelaha Waqooyi
6. Arrinta nabadgelyada Sanaag la si gaar ah wax looga qabto oo gudi laa saaro.

MAGACYADA SAXEEXAY

1. Suldaan Maxamed Faarax G/W/Galbeed *[Signature]*
2. Shiikh Ibraahim Sh. Yuusuf Sh. Madar Gudoomiyaha Guurtida reer Shiikh-Isaxaaq *[Signature]*
3. Suldaan Cabdi Sh. Maxamed G/W/Galbeed *[Signature]*
4. Suldaan Yuusuf Suldaan Xirsi G/Togdheer *[Signature]*
5. Suldaan Saxardiid Suldaan Diiriye G/W/Galbeed *[Signature]*
6. Suldaan Imaaciil Muuse G/W/Galbeed *[Signature]*
7. Suldaan Raahiid Suldaan Cali G/Sanaag *[Signature]*
8. Suldaan Imaaciil Suldaan Maxamuud D/Laasqoray *[Signature]*
9. Axmed Shiikh Seelax D/Laasqoray *[Signature]*
10. Shiikh Dahir Xaaji Xasan G/Sool *[Signature]*
11. Axmed Xirsi Cawl G/Sool *[Signature]*
12. Suldaan Maxamed Jaamac G/Awdal *[Signature]*
13. Shiikh Muuse Jaamac G/Awdal *[Signature]*
14. Xasan Cumar Samatar D/Saylac *[Signature]*
15. Maxamed Warsame Shiil D/Saylac *[Signature]*
16. Garaad C/qani Garaad Jaamac G/Sool *[Signature]*
17. Suldaan Cali Muuse G/Togdheer *[Signature]*

Gumal iyo Gebanimo



Xoghayaaha Shirka
Aadan Axmed Diiriye

[Handwritten signature]







Figure 10: Announcement of Somali National Movement (SNM)



'Brothers Grand Conference'. Burao, Somaliland, 1991, (copyright Boobe Yusuf Duale).



Burao conference in 1991. Copy right Boobe Yusuf Duale



Borama conference in 1993 (Copyright Boobe Yusuf Duale)

AFRICAN UNION

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RESUME



AU Fact-Finding Mission to Somaliland (30 April to 4 May 2005)

I. Introduction

An AU Fact-Finding Mission visited and stayed in Somaliland from 30 April to 4 May 2005, to see the prevailing situation (political, socio-economic, security, humanitarian and other related issues) in the country and listen to the concerns of the leadership and people of Somaliland, and duly report back the findings of the Mission to the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, with recommendations for further action. The Deputy Chairperson of the Commission, H. E. Patrick Mazimhaka, led the Mission, accompanied by Dr A. M. Kambudzi, Analyst in the Peace and Security Department; Col. Jaotody Jean de Matha, Senior Military Expert, in the same Department; Mr Patrick Tigere, Head of the Humanitarian, Refugees and Displaced Persons Division in the Department of Political Affairs and Mr Dieudonne Kombo Yaya, Senior Political Officer, in the same Department.

Waxaan qoraalkan kooban oo faahfahintiisa laga heli karo labada goobood ee Qolalka Kaydka Mareegaha iyo Cilmi-Baadhista ee Farshaxan ku soo gunaanadayaa maanso dhawaan curis ah, lana jaanqaadeysa ujeedada qoraalkan kooban. Maansadaa waxaa curiyey Cawil Cali “Wadaamogooye”.

Allaa darajo bixiyoo, xornimaa gob deeqdee

Haddaan dalawadeydii, iyo deyr cadkeedii ,

darka ceelka soo tumay, Waadaantii u dawdabey,

hoobeeyna ugu darey, Jijiidhsi dununuca

hadda ay durduur tahay May-na aan dabaal degay

Cidna daano kamaan gelin deelqaafna kuma kicin ,

duulaana kuma ihi, ninkii aniga ii duda, ama docodocayn wada

Dhurkaa daali doonee, dan miyaan ka leeyahay

Tixraac:

1-<https://www.republicofsomaliland.com>

2-https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Somaliland_Declaration_of_Independence

3-Article: Trouble in the horn of Africa? The British Somali Case by Gordon Waterfield.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2607812>

4- Qolalka Kaydka Mareegaha iyo Cilmi-Baadhista ee Farshaxan

5-Buugga Samo-Talis -Taariikhdi X. Cabdikariim Xuseen (Xaaji Cabdi Waraabe).

Qalinkii Siciid Maxamuud Gaheyr.

6. Republic of Somaliland-Country Profile 2021

7. Somali: The untold History (1941-1969) -Mohamed Trunji)

Qalinkii iyo quraarkii:



Bahda Mareegta Farshaxan

Bahda Farshaxan ee Golaha cilmi-baadhista

Fu'aad Sh. Abuubaker

