

**DHACDOOUIN KU SAABSAN HALGANKII URURKII DHAQDHAQAAQA
WADANIGA SOOMAALIYEED (S.N.M.).**



Iyadoo ay haatan lagu jiro bishii lagu dhawaaqay ururkii dhaqdhaqaaqa wadaniga Soomaaliyeed ee S.N.M. ayaa Cabdiraxmaan Cawlo wuxuu ku eegayaa maqaaladan taariikhdiisii halganka iyo waliba dhacdooyinkiisii oo taariikh iyo tixraacba leh. Haddii aan in yar idiinka sheego Cabdiraxmaan Cawo Cabdiraxmaan Baqdaadi) wuxuu ka mid ahaa garabkii siyaasadda ee ururkii S.N.M. wuxuuna ahaa gudoomiyihii Xafiiska London ee sanadihii 1986kii ilaa 1989kii. Cabdiraxmaan Baqdaadi wuxuu had iyo jeer socdaalo ku tagi jiray fadhiisimadii ciidamada S.N.M isagoo kana qayb gali jiray shirarkii ururka ee ka dhacay dalka Ethiopia iyo dalka gudihiisaba, waxaanu hayaa xogo faro badan iyo dhacdooyin taariikhaysan.

Some Footnotes of the SNM struggle

Qodobka kamid ah tixraacii duruufihii halgankii SNM:

Qoraalkan waxa aynu ku eegi doonaa qaybo ka mid ah dhacdooyinkii dhibaataada iyo wanaagaba lahaa ee ku xersanaa halgankii Dhaqdhaqaaq wadaniga soomaaliyeed SNM. Halgankaasi wuxuu ahaa halgan ummadeed oo isugu dhafnaa sedex qaybood oo kala ahaa; Garab hubaysan, Garab dhaqaale iyo Garab siyaasadeed (diplomacy). Saldhigyada sedexdaa garab waxa ay ku kala yaleen shanta qaaradood ee dunida.

Marka laga hadlayo taariikh halgan ummadii leedahay waxa lagama marmaana in si miisaaman loo tibaaxo dhacdooyinkii iyo waayihii halgankaasi soo maray iyadoo fiiri gaara la siinaayo himilada ku waajahnayd horumarka iyo jaangooyada siyaasadeed mid dhaw iyo mid dheerba.

Garabka hubaysan ee dhaqdhaqaaqa wadaniga soomaaliyeed SNM waxa uu dhib culus kala kulmay sidii ay saldhigyo uga samaysan lahaayeen xuduuda dheer ee u dhaxaysa Ethiopia iyo Somalia, iyo sidii ay u sugi lahaayeen amaanka iyo nabadgalyada saldhigyadooda gudaha Ethiopia.

Taliskii Siyad Barre, isagoo adeegsanayaa qabyaalada iyo caadifad beelaysan waxa uu beerlaxawsi ku kasbaday qaybo ka mid ah beelaha somaliyeed ee dega bariga Ethiopia. Talskii Siyaad Barre si uu u wiiqo cududa Isaaq iyo dhismaha garabka hubaysan ee SNM waxa uu colaad ka dhex abuuray beelaha soomaaliyeed ee wada daga bariga Ethiopia. Waxa dagaaladaa abaabuli jiray suldaano, ugaasyo iyo cuqaal u dhashay deegaanada bariga Ethiopia oo Siyaad Barre dajijay magaalada Hargeisa iyo Arabsiyo.

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Waxa ka mid ahaa suldaanadaa:

Suldan/Ugas - Tribe

1. Adan Hadis M.Omar Ogaden – Malingur
2. Mohamed Abdi Bile Ogaden – reer Amedin
3. Mahad Muhumed Hirey Ogaden – reer Amedin
4. Mohamoud Haibe Husein Ogaden – reer Dalal
5. Mohamed Qani Ogaden – reer Abdille
6. Dulene Rafle Ogaden – Makahil
7. Husein Abdi Ogaden - Abraham
8. Ali Safi Ogaden – Abraham
9. Maqtal Dahir Ogaden – Harun
10. Bihi Fulay Ogaden – Wais Guled
11. Ahmed Ugas M.Ibrahim Guray Ogaden - Dalal Guled
12. Mohamed Abdulkadir Qasim Ogaden – reer Ali
- 13 Ahmed Ugas Mohamed Askar Ogaden – reer Harun
14. Abdi Budul Ogaden – reer Ugas Nur
15. Nimaan Sheikh Hassan Yabarah
16. Bade Abdi Abaskul.

Dagaalada sida gaarka ah loo abaabulay waxa ka mid ahaa:

1. 1979 – 1980 Abaskul against Ahmed Abdalla (Isaaq)
2. 1982 - 1983 Ogaden against Habaryoonis (Isaaq)
3. 1984 – 1985 Ogaden against Idagale (Isaaq)
4. 1986 Ogaden against Idagale (Isaaq)
5. 1986 Abaskul against Ahmed Abdalle (Isaaq)

Waxa jiray Jabhaddo hubaysnaa oo daacad u ahaa taliskii Siyaad Barre oo ka soo horjeeday taliskii Ethiopia. Jabhadahaasi marnaba raali kamay ahayn joogitaanka SNM ee bariga Ethiopia, isla markaana waxa ay u arkayeen cadaw. Jabhadahaasi waxa ay kala ahaayeen sidan:

- 1.The third brigade of Ahmed Ali Nur
- 2.The fourth brigade of Mohamed Ali
- 3.The Ali Liban brigade (Essa)
- 4.The Horyaal (Gadabuursi)
- 5.The Shua'a (Ogaden)
- 6.The A'musane (Ogaden)

Jabhadahaasi waxa ay ka hawlgali jireen xuduuda iyo gudaha bariga Ethiopia (Fiiq ilaa iyo muli). Jabhadahaas qaarkood waxa ay waxyeelo u geysan jireen dadweynaha deganaa jiidaha ay ka hawlgalaan.

1982 waxa dhaqdhaqaaq wadaniga soomaaliyeed SNM ku soo biiray The fourth brigade of Mohamed Ali (Afraad), waxa kale oo ay heshiis nabadgalyo la galeen The third brigade of Ahmed Ali Nur.

1982 – 1986 SNM ayadoo adkaynaysa nabadgalyada iyo badbaadada saldhigyadeeda ku yaalay bariga Ethiopia waxa ay gudaha Ethiopia ka fulisay 43 hawlgal, waxa kale oo ay ku guulaysatay in ay xoog ku banayso wadada dheer ee xuduuda la siman ee la yidhaa Qaaxo, taas oo ka soo bilaabanta Arabi ilaa Qararo oo dharekeedu dhanyahay 595km. 43 kaa

Hawlgal waxa SNM kaga shahiiday 133 mujaahid waxa ku dhawacmay 20I mujaahid. Cudurdaar: (si gaarah ayaan warbixintaa kor ku xusan oo faah faahsan u soo qori doonaa insh-Alla).

Dhacdooyinkii Sannadihii 1981-1984

6^{dii} April 1981 waxa magaalada London lagaga dhawaaqay ururkii Dhaqdhaqaaqa Wadaniga Soomaaliyeed [SNM] ee lagaga soo horjeedey dawladdii macangaga ahayd ee hororkii maxamed Siyaad Barre. Ururkaasi waxa uu ka koobnaa siyaasiyiin, saraakiil ciidan, dhalinyaro iyo qaybaha bulshada qaar ka mid ah.

Bishii Oktoober 1981 waxa xaruntii ururka dhaqdhaqaaqa wadaniga soomaaliyeed SNM loosoo wareejiyay lagana furay dalka Ethiopia taas oo ahayd meesha ugu dhaw dalka soomaaliya ee wax qabad laga fulin karo isla markaana ay ku sugnaayeen saraakiil iyo ciidan ka soo baxay gudaha dalka oo ka tirsanaa garabka hubaysan ee dhaqdhaqaaq wadiniga soomaaliyeed SNM.

Sannadkii 1981 waxa magaalada Hargeisa ka hanaqaaday Ururkii la magac baxay UFO oo ka koobnaa aqoonyahano [dhakhtar, macalimiin, iyo ganacsato] oo iskood isu xilqaamay si ay wax uga qabtaan dayaca baahsanaa ee ka muuqday adeegyadii bulshada oo xukuumaddii kali taliska ahayd ay ka gaabisay daryeelkooda. Waxa ka mid ahaa raggii arrinta bilaabey intaan ka xasuusan karo:

- 1-Dr. Aden Abokor
- 2-Dr. Osmaan Meygaag
- 3- Abdilahi Ali Adar (Colaad)
- 4- Yuusuf Gaydh
- 5-Eng. Maxamed Baaruud Cali
- 6- Dr. Maxamuud Sheikh Xasan Tani
- 7- Dr.Maxamed Xaji Maxamuud Cumar-Xaashi
- 8- Axmed Muxumed Madar
- 9- Axmed Maxamed Yuusuf-Jabane
- 10- Aden Warsame Siciid
- 11- Xuseen Mohamed (Berberaawi)
- 12- Baashi Cabdi Yuusuf
- 13- Mohamoud Abdi Jiciir
- 14- Ahmed Husein Caabi
- 15- Cali Cige Farah (Ali-biid)
- 16- Cumar Ciise Cawaale
- 17- Mohamed Abdi-Ayuub
- 18-Said Mohamed Ibrahim (Gadhle)
- 19-Dr. Mohamoud Ali Sulub
- 20-Mohamed Moalim Osman
- 21-Mohamed Digale Hirsi

Si loo hubiyo ujeedada ka dambaysa ururka dhainyarada UFO ayaa dabayaaqadii sannadkii 1981 waxa Muqudisho laga soo diray wafti ballaadhan oo ka kooban beelaha

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daga Somaliland (goboladii waqooyi) uu hoggaaminayo Ahmed Suleiman Abdalla (Dafle).

Ka dib markuu waftigaasi shirar la yeeshay hawlwadeenadii xukuumada u fadhiyay Hargeysa, waxa kale uu shir la yeeshay waayeelka iyo odayaasha magaalada, waxa intaa u sii dheerayd in uu shir gaar ah la yeeshay dhalinyaradii ururka UFO, kuwaas oo u soo bandhigay wax qabadkoodii ku aadanaa baahiyaha aasaasiga ah ee bulshada iyo habka ay ugu talo galeen in ay u fuliyaan, ayagoo isla markaana u iftiimiyay inay taageero uga baahanyihiin xukuumada.

Waftigaasi markuu Xamar ku noqday laguma qancin warbixintoodii, waxayse awoodii ciidanka sirdoonka NSS xukuumaddii Siyaad Bare isugu geysey, sidii ay xog dheeraad ah uga helilahayd xidhiidhka ka dhexeeya Ururkii UFO iyo Ururkii Dhadhaqaaqa Wadaniga Soomaaliyeed (SNM).

Bishii November ilaa December 1981 waxa jeelka loo taxaabay dhamaan xubnihii ururka UFO oo lagu eedeeyay:

1. Kacaan diidnimo
2. Kicinta dadweynaha si looga horkeeno xukuumada
3. Is abaabul iyo furasho urur xaan ah
4. Qoraalo lagaga soo horjeedo xukuumada.
5. Qabasho shirar lagu taageerayo SNM.

Iyo qaarkaloo badan

3rd january 1983 waxay SNM fulisey howlgelkii milateri oo Xabsiga Mandheera lagaga siiddaayaya maxaabiis ay ka mid ahaayeen odayaal wax ku ool ah oo u xidhnaa xukuumadii Siyaad Bare.

11th April 1983 waxay mujaahidiinta SNM xoog ku furteen Cabdillahi Askar Barkhadle oo ku xidhnaa xarunta qaybta 26 ee ciidankii faqashta. Cabdilaahi Askar iyo muj: Cabdisalaam Turki waxa ay magaalada Hargeysa u joogeen hawlfulin loogu talo galay in la fuliyo 12ka April oo ku beegnayd maalinta ay dabaal dagaan ciidamada faqashta, laakiin nasiibdaro 8dii bisha April goor habeen ah ayay Cabdillahi gacanta ku dhigeen ciidamada faqashtu, waxa loo qorsheeyay in maalinta bishu tahay 11ka la horkeeno dadweynaha Hargeysa isla markaana loo duuliyo xamar si loo horgeeyo saraakiisha iyo ciidamada iyo dadweynahaba maalintaa u dabaaldagaya 12ka April.

20th February 1982 xubnihii ururka UFO waxa loo diyaariyay in la horkeeno maxkamada Hargeysa, arrintaasi may suurogalin ka dib marakii ay ardaydii dugsiyadu ku gadoodeen maxkamadii. Halkaa waxa ka bilaabmay kacdoonkii u horeeye ee la magic baxay dhagaxtuurka ee ay hogaaminayeen ardayda iskuulada sare ee Hargeysa. Waa malin xasuus dheeraada, qiimayn iyo qadarin ku leh dadweynaha gaar ahaan ardayda. Waxa kacdoonkaa ku geeriyooday Barre Xaji Cilmi (arday) iyo Qawdhan Cabaas (macalin shaqo qaran).

1982 waxa xabsiga loo taxaabay Abdi Ismail Yonis iyo Suleman Nux Ali oo lagu eedeeyaya in ay xidhiidh la leeyihiin ururka SNM, waxa kale oo ayana jeelka loo taxaabay kadib markay Afweyne iska horyimaadeen todoba (7) xubnood oo ka tirsanaa maamulkiisa kuwaas oo ay kala ahaa:

Ismail Ali Abokor

Omar Arte Qalib

Mohamed Adan Sheikh

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Omar Haji Masale

Mohamed Yusuf Wayrax

Osman Mohamed jeelle

Warsame Ali Farah (ninkaasi oo ku geeriyooday jeelka ka dib markii loo diiday daawayn).

Kooxahaa kor ku xusan waxa dhamaantood loo aqoosatay (detainees as prisoners of conscience). Tixraac: 10 March 1987 warbixintii ay soo saareen ururada kala ah, Amnesty International, Human Rights in Africa, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights (The subcommittee on African affairs).

1982 Md. Axmed Maxamed Maxamuud (siilaanyo) waxa uu ka goostay xukuumadii Siyaad Bare waxaanu tagay magaalada London isla markaana waxa uu ku biiray xisbi la odhan jiray Somali first oo ka furnaa London iyo waqooyiga ameerika kaas oo ay hormood ka ahaayeen Maxamed Warsame, Cali Kimiko, Cabdirisaaq Xaji Xuseen. Cali Khalif Glaydh.iyo tiro kaloo badan.

Sida aynu wada xusuusanahay weriye Cabdillaahi Xaaji oo ka tirsanaa idaacadda BBC-da laanta afka Soomaliga ayaa wereysi ka qaaday, Md. Axmed ka dib markuu London tagay, su'aalihii la weydiiyeyna waxa ka mid ahayd:

"Md. Axmed labada urur ee mucaaridka ah SSDF iyo SNM keebaad isku wadaa in aad ku biirto? Jawaabtii Md. Axmed waxay ahayd: "Kuwaasi waa ururo qabiil, magacaygana qabiil lagu sunti maayo."

Dabayaaqadii sannadkii 1983kii ayuu Md Axmed-siilaanyo ku soo biiray halgankii dhaqdhaqaaqa wadaniga somaliyeed SNM ka dib markii cadaadis kaga yimid xagga beeshiisa, siyaasiyiin, saraakiil iyo dad farabadan oo ay aqoon isku lahaayeen oo markaa ka tirsanaa SNM.

Bishii November 1983 Shir aan caadi ahayn oo ay yeesheen golaha dhexe ee ururka SNM ayaa xilkii gudoomiyenimada ee ururka lagaga wareejiyay sh. Yusuf sh. Ali sh. Madar isla markaana loogu doortay guddoomiyaha SNM Kornayl Cabdilqaadir Koosaar Cabdi waxa isna gudoomiye ku xigeen loo doortay Kornayl Adan Sh.Mohaxamed Cabdi-casoowe (Adan-shine) ayadoo xoghayana loo doortay kornal Maxamed Kaahin Ahmed. Waqtigii ay talada ururka hayeen masuuliyiintaasi waxa ururka SNM usoo kordhay faa'iidooyin aad u badnaa oo ay ka mid ahaayeen; hub dalal debeda ihi ku caawiyeen, waxbarasho debeda ah oo loogu deeqay mujaahidiin, iyo dawlado dhawr ah oo ogolaaday in ay SNM xafiisyo ku yeelato dalalkooda.

Qaybtii 2-aad

30th march 1983 kow iyo labaatan (21) Oday oo isugu jiray suldaano, cuqaal iyo waxgarad oo ka soo jeeday beesha ISAAQ ayaa warbixin cabasho ah oo xambaarsan waxayaalihii ka taaganaa gobolada waqooyiga u diray Siyaad Barre.

Waxa ay ku tilmaameen warbixintaa halka ay ku dambayndoonto xaalada ka taagan gobolada waqooyi iyo aayo xumada ka soo socota midnimadii soomaaliyeed.

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Warbixintaasi waxa ay xambaarsanayd taaariikhdii iyo hagankii ay la soo galeen gumaysiga iyo sida ay ku timid midnimada ummada soomaaliyeed. Waxa ay Siyaad Barre ku booriyeen in dawladiisu joojiso cadaadiska, cabudhinta, xadhiga xad-dhaafka ah, burburinta dhaqaalaha iyo ganacsiga iyo dayactir la'aanta baahiyaha aasaasiga ah.

Waxa kale oo qoraalkooda ka mid ahaa in la cadeeyo halka ay ku dambeeyeen xoolihii ganacsatadu lahayd ee laga dhacay iyadoo loo maray hab xukuumadaysan oo ahaa in lala wareygay iyagoo dekada yaalah. Waxa xoolahaa Lagu qiimeeyay 300,000,000 /- sedex boqol oo milyan oo shilin oo waqtiaa ahaa. Waxa kale oo talabixintooda ka mida ahaa; A-in maxnimada (leadership) loo sinnaado

B- in cadaalada loo sinnooda

C- in maamulka loo sinnaado

D- kheyraadka loo sinnaado. Magacyadii

Madax dhaqmeedyadaa iyo duqaydaasi waxaa ka mid ahaa:

1. Suldan Abdillahi Suldan Abdirahman Suldan Diriye
2. Suldan Maxmed Suldan Abdiqaadir
3. Maxamuud Cilmi Cabdalle
4. Axmed Maxamuud Nuur
5. Cabdi Aw Ismaaciil
6. Maxamuud Shire Aadan
7. Cawil Jaamac Maxamuud
8. Sh. Khalif Sh. Xasn Gudaal
9. Sh. Axmed Sh. Nuux Fure
10. Axmed Haaji Cabdi Warsame
11. Faarax Caraale Guuleed
12. Kheekh Cabdi Oomaar (Aw geesh).
13. Xaji Axmed Ildab
14. Nuux Maxamuud Rooble
15. Yuusuf Khaliif Cige
16. X. Maxamed Askar Aaye
17. Aadan Maxamed Siraad
18. Maxamed Jaamac Belel
19. Yuusuf Cusmaan Xasan
20. Iiman Jaamac Cawad
21. Cismaan Aadan Xasan

Dhacdooyinkii 1984-1990:

Bishii March 1984 waxa xabsiga loo taxaabay sideed iyo toban arday (18) oo da'doodu ka hoosaysay 17 jir iyo macalin la odhanjiray Cali Xasan Adan (Ali-Banfas) iyo wiil dhalinyaro ah oo la odhan jiray Cabdi Dhamac Caabi.

29 September 1984 waxay maxkamaddii badbaadadu ku xukuntay dil toogasho ah qayb ka mid ah ardaydii iyo wiilkii dhalinyarada ahaa, kuwaas oo kala ahaa:

- 1- Cabdirisaq Ibrahim Koshin (alfo) (arday)

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- 2- Cabdiraxim Max'd Baaruud (Bidhiidh) (arday)
- 3- Max'd Bashe Aw Cali (arday)
- 4- Yusuf Max'd Ciise (arday)
- 5- Cabdi Ismacil Max'ud (arday)
- 6- Axmed Sheekh Ibraahim sheekh Cumar (arday)
- 7- Cabdi Dhamac caabi (wiil dhalinyaro ah).

Waxa laba iyo toban (12) arday oo kale lagu xukumeen xabsi daa'in iyo Cali Xasan Aadan (Cali Banfas) oo lagu xukumay Shan iyo toban 15 sanno oo xadhig ah. Tixraac: wargeyska la yidhaa African Analysis ee ka soo baxa UK cadadkeesii October 1984 ee cinwaankiisu ahaa Children to die for speaking out. Waxa qoraaladiisii ka mid ahaa: (Schoolchildren in Somalia face the death penalty after protesting about the detention of their teachers and fellow students in a purge of the country's intelligentsia by the government). Tiraac: Amnesty International Report 1986 (Somali): This report covers the period January to December 1985. (In September 1984 Hargeisa seven were sentenced to death and the others to prison terms of three years to life after a trial which Amnesty International believed, on the basis of limited information available to it, was not fair). Kooxdaa dilka lagu xukumay ee aan magacyadooda kor ku soo xusay waxa ururada xuquuqda adamuhu ugu yeedhi jireen loona yaqaanay Hargeisa seven.

24th November 1984 waxaa la afduubay diyaaraddii Somali airline ee Xamar- Hargeysa oo ay afduubkeeda ka danbeeyeen Alla ha u wada naxariistee

1. Baashe Diig,
2. Cawil Cadami iyo
3. Axmed Waraabe,

Kuwaasi oo ka gadooday xadhiga, dilka iyo xasuuqa lagula kacay ardaydaa yaryar. Hay'adaha xuquuqda aadamaha oo aad uga qayliyey dilka lagu xukumay ardaydaa yaryar, Dawladaha daneeya soomaaliya gaar ahaan Talyaaniga iyo afduubkii diyaaraddaa ayaa sobob u noqotay in uu Afweyne todobadii dilka ahaa lix ka mid ah oo arday ah, dilkii loogu badalo xabsi daa'in, laakiin wax dilkii lagu fuliyay Cabdi dhamac oo lagu toogtay jeelka mandheera.

5th June 1984 waxa koox hubaysan oo ka mid ah beelaha dega bariga Ethiopia ku dileen jidka u dhexeeya Awaare iyo Dhagax-buur:

Mohamed mooge liban (SNM member)

Ismail Guled (SNM c.c member)

Adan Ali Guled (SNM security officer)

Daud Ahmed Ali (SNM base commander)

Mohamed Qawdhan (SNM member)

Hassan Beyleh (SNM member)

Awil Adan (SNM member)

Fadumo Ahmed (Civilian)

Bishii August 1984 ayaa wax qabsoomay Shirweynihii afraad ee Ururka Dhaqdhaqaaqa Wadaniga Soomaaliyeed [SNM]. Waxa xilka gudoomiyenimada waqtigaa u sharaxnaa (AHN) Xasan Aadan Wadaaddiid, (AHN) Sh Yuusuf Sh.Cali Sh.Madar iyo Md. Axmed Maxamed Maxamuud (siilaanyo).

Iydaao la tixgalinayo duruufaha shirka ku xeersanaa iyo marxalado xasaasi ah oo ururku

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ku sugnaa waqtigaa ayaa lagu kalifay in ay ka tanaasulaan musharaxnimada gudoomiyaha ururka Xasan Adan iyo Sh.Yuusuf. Waxa musharaxnimadii kali kusoo hadhay Ahmed Siilaanyo, asagoo isla markaana loo dooratay gudoomiyaha SNM ee labada sanadood ee soo socota.

Gudoomiye siilaanyo isagoo ku guda jira magacaabistii golihii fulinta ee ururka ayaa 17kii Bishii Oktoobar 1984 wuxu dagaal culusi ku dhexmaray xoogagii SNM iyo ciidamadii dowladdii Siyaad Barre goobta la yidhaa Burco-duurey, ciidanka SNM ee dagaalka galay waxa uu ka koobnaa mujaahidiin tababarkoodii ku soo dhamystay xarunta tababarka ee Awaare, tababarayaashoodii iyo saraakiil halka ku sugnayd. Dagaalka waxaa ku shahiideen 26 mujaahid oo aad u qiimo badnaa, una badnaa tababarayaashii mujaahidiinta waxana ka mid ahaa: AHN Mohamed Hashi Diriye (lixle)Hawl fulinta wajibaadka mujaahidiintu waxay goorkasta ku xidhnayd maamulka sare ee ururka oo gacanta ku hayay saadka, daawada iyo amarka gaadiidka, taas oo markasta xayiraysay ama aad u yaraynaysay howlgalka garaba hubaysan ee ururka, sobobtoo ah maamulka sare oo ku sugnaa meel aad uga durugsan xarumaha iyo aagaga mujaahidiintu ka waajib qaataan.

6th November 1984 (11:00 habeenimo) waxa garabka hubaysan ee ururka oo aan saad, daawo iyo gaadiidtoona wadani dagaal ku qaaday ciidamadii faqashta (dagaalkii buuraha) oo ahaa galbeed, dhexda iyo Bari. Dagaalkaasi wuxuu ahaa muftaaxii lagu furay gudo galkii dalka, wuxuu naafeeyay oo aan dib uga soo kaban gaaskii labaad ee qaybta lix iyo labaatanaad (26). Waxaase nasiibdaro ahayd maamulkii sare iyo golihii fulinta marka laga reebo xoghayahii waaxad xoraynta oo aan marnaba ka ag dhawayn goobihii waajibkaa laga qaatay. Cudurdaar (dagaalkaas si gaar ah ayaan warkiisa usoo qoridoonaa insha-Alla)17th November 1984 waxa iyadoo aan xukun maxkamadeed lagu qaadin dil toogasho ah lagu fuliyay 37 qof oo shacab u badnaa oo laga soo ururiyay Hargaysa iyo agagaarkeeda, kuwaas oo ay weheliyeen xubno mujaahidiin ahaa oo laga qabtay magaalada Hargeysa gudaheega iyo meelo kale.19th November 1984 waxa dil toogasho ah lagu fuliyay 11 qof oo shacab ah oo ka mid ahaa dadweynihii degan magaalada Sheikh iyo agagaarkeeda ayagoo aan xukumin maxkamadeed lagu qaadin.20th December 1984 waxa maxkamada dagaalka ciidanka qaranka soomaaliyeed dil ku xukuntay 32 qof oo ka mid ahaa dadweynaha degan Burco iyo agagaarkeeda, waxa dilkaa lagu fuliyay 20 qof oo 32 kaa ka mid ah.

Tixraac: xukunka sumadiisu ahaa: (N.R. 192/84 RG. Ujeedo fulin xukun dil ah). Bishii February 1985 waxa qayb ka mid ah gudiga joogtata ah ee golaha dhexe ee ururku SNM ka codsadeen gudoomiyaha inuu badal ku sameeyo wakiilka xafiisga jigjiga oo xilkiisii ka soo bix waayay ayado ay waliba u dheerayd kalsooni la'aan ka imanaysay garabka hubaysan ee ururku. Laakiin gudoomiyuhu wuu ka diiday codsigaa. Arrintaasi waxay abuurtay kala shaki dhex mara maamulka sare iyo garabka hubaysan ee SNM.

Cudurdaar : (Waxan ka cudur daaranayaa in aan magacaabo wakiilkii jigjiga ee waqtigaas ALLAH ha u naxariistee)

Dabayaaqadii February 1985 waxa iskaashi dagaal wada qaaday labada jabhaddood ee SNM iyo SSDF, waxa garabka xoraynta ee SNM dagaal xoog leh ku qaaday goobo ay daganaayeen ciidamada faqashtu oo ay ka mid ahaayeen labi-sagaala, Saylac, Cadaroosh iyo Allay-baday, halka SSDF ka dagaal gashay Ballamballe.

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Tixraac wargeeska la yidhaa Panorama ee ka soo baxa Talyaaniga caddadkii 10 March 1985 kaas oo cinwaankiisu ahaa: Di disseno si muore ee u qornaa sedan: IL dissenso si e cosraccolto in due forze politiche: IL FDSS e il Movimento nazionale somalo (SNM), prima divisi poi unitisi in un'alleanza che sembra poter aspira-all'attuale regime. Bishii April 1985 wuxuu gudoomiyaha ururku amray in ururku siiyo lacag magdhow ah koox gaara oo gaadiid ay lahaayeen ku gubtay hawlgaladii iyo dagaaladii ay mujaahidiintu la gashay ciidankii faqashta. Xoghayihii dhaqaalaha ee ururka ayaa golihii fulinta soo hordhigay in aan koox gaar ahi xaq u lahayn magdhawgaas ee loo sinaado haddii magdhaw la bixinayo, waxa kale oo uu xoghayuhu iftiimiyay in aan ururku awood u lahayn magdhaw bixin waqtigan imika ah. Dhacdadaas iyo arrimo kale oo ku saabsanaa hab maamulka gudoomiyaha ee dhaqaalaha ururka ayaa horseeday inay isku dhacaan xoghayihii dhaqaalaha iyo gudoomiye siilaanyo, waxa ay arrintaasi sobobtay inuu xilkii iska casilo xoghayihii dhaqaalaha oo ahaa Maxmed Xaashi Cilmi. Isla bishii April 1985 arrimaha kor ku xusan awgood waxa xilkii hay'adaha madaxa banaan ee uruka iska casilay: Muj, Muse-Bidaar, oo ahaa madax Nabadgelyada iyo Wardoonka iyo ku xigeenkiisii oo ahaa Ismaaciil Maxamed Diiriye (Mawliid).waxa kale oo xilkii iska casilay Sh.Yuusuf Sh.Ali-guray oo ahaa lataliyaha xaga siyaasada ee godoomiyaha ururka Axmed-siilaanyo.

17-Septembar wuxuu dagaal xoogani ku dhex maray duleedka magaalada Hargaysa koox ka tirsan mujaahidiintii S.N.M iyo koox ciidamadii Siyaad Barre ee qaybta lix iyo labaatanaad ah, mujaahidiintaasi oo u socday hawl gal lagu doonayey in lagu khaarajiyo niman ka tirsanaa nabadsugiddii gobolka Hargaysa.

Mujaahidiintaasi waxay kala ahaayeen:

- 1- Xasan Cismaan Cumar.
- 2- Cabdi Cabdillaahi.
- 3- Cumar Daacad.
- 4- Max'd Xasan Baaruud (Jundi) oo isagu gudaha magaalada ku jiray laguna dilay.
- 5-Indho Leeb.
- 6- Cabdikariim sheekh Maxamed.

Bishii September 1985 waxa aad u yaraaday hawlgaladii garabka hubaysan ee ay ka qaadayeen aagaga ka durugsan fadhiisinada ciidamada faqashta, sobobtoo ahayd saad, daawo iyo gaadiid la'aan awgeed. Arrintaasi waxay bilawday khilaaf xoogleh oo dhexgalay garabka hubaysan iyo hogaankii sare ee ururka oo gacanta ku hayay maamulka Saadka, Daawada iyo Gaadiidka, waana sobobtii keentay inuu xilka iska casilo xoghayihii ciidamada xoraynta (AHN) Adan Sh.Maxamed (Adan-shhine).

Shinbiraha gabraartiyo haday, galao wax weydiiso.

Kolhaday galaydh soo kalahay, labta uga guuxdo.

Garab-raac cadhaysani hadduu, gooyo taladeeda.

Guulkeedu dheeraa sidii, geenyadadii Bixine. (Hadraawi)

Dhacdooyinkaasi iyo qaar kale oo badaniba waxay lahaayeen daal, daranyo, darxumo, diihaal, rafaad, murugo, tiiraanyo, tabasho, taws, ciil iyo dhibaato xoogleh, waxase lagaga soo gudbay saraakiishii waqtigaa hogaaminaysay waaxda hubaysan ee SNM oo waayo

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aragnimo iyo aqoon aad u saraysa u lahaa xeeladaha dagaalka iyo xal u helida mishkiladaha ku xeernaa. Taa waxa marag u ah maqaalkii Richard Greenfield ee December 1986 kusoo baxay wargeyska la odhan jiray (African events) ee cinwaankiisu ahaa (Ability and Determination of SNM).

Bishii November 1985 waxa magaalada jabuuti ka soo baxay soona gaadhay xaruntii dhexe ee SNM 14 gaadhi oo kuwa xamuulka ah oo ay wateen mulkiila- yaashii, kuwaaso naftooda iyo maalkoodaba usoo horay ka qaybgalka halganka.

Mudo yar dabadeed hogaankii sare ee SNM wuxuu amar ku siiyaya xogahayihii dhaalaha Siciid Maxamed Nuur in uu qiimeeyo hal gaadhi oo ku sugnaa saldhiga Baale-dhaye isla markaana lacagtiisa la siiyo mulkiilaha gaadhigaas. Dhacdadaasi waxay iska horkeentay mulkiilayaashii gaadiidka kale lahaa iyo saraakiishii sarsare ee saldhigyada ciidanka xoraynta laga bilaabo laanqayrta- doobiralay ilaa durya-dheer.

Qaybtii sedexaad

6th January 1986 waxa magaalada Jabuuti lagu aasaasay isla markaana shirkii ugu horeeyay ku yeeshay dalalka xubnaha ka ah urur goboleedka IGAD, kaas oo uu ka soo qaybgalay Siyaad Barre. Waxa uu Afweyne quudaraynaayay in la dhexdhexaadiyo Mingist Xayle Maryam si gaarana shir u wada yeeshaan, laakiin arrintaas inkastoo dadaalweyn loo galay hadana sidii uu Afweyne doonaayay umay dhicin.

Waxa labada qaybood ee Ethiopia iyo Somalia midiba geesteeda u wadatay ajande ku aadanaa heshiis dhixmara, kaas oo midba ka kale culays ku saaraayay inuu fuliyo ajandihiisa. (Somalia waxa ay heshiiskaa ku xidhay in SNM laga saaro dhamaanba dalka Ethiopia. Waxa Ethiopia-na shuruudeedu ahaayeen in Somalia ka tanaasusho sheegashada waxa ay ugu yeedhi jirtay Somali-galbeed).

Tixraac: wargeeska kasoo baxa cariga Holand ee la yidhaahdo Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant NRC cadadkeedii 17 february 1987 ee cinwaankiisu ahaa somalisch verzet brengt Barre slag toe (suddenly last year there was a talk of dawning love between Somalia and Ethiopia. Mengistu and Barre had a talk in the small state of Djibouti in January last year. Barre with the message that SNM HQ should disappear from Ethiopia. Mengistu wanted Somalia to abandon its claim over the Ogaden.

Markii Afweyne ku guuldaraystay wada hadaladii dhexmaray madaxii Itoobia isla markaana uu dareemay in Mengistu aad u feejiganyahay waxa uu bilaabay inuu shir isugu yeedho beesii uu ka soo jeeday ee Mareexaan si ay uga tashadaan khatarata ay leedahay cududa SNM ee xoogaysanaysaa. Shirkaas waxa lagu gudoonsaday in heshiis gaara oo xukunka lagula qaysado lala galo ururka dhaqdhaqaaqa wadaniga somaliyeed [SNM] gudo iyo debedaba, loona xilsaaro Maxmed maxamuud WArsame Jaango'an (gudaha dalka) iyo Maxmed Siciid Samatar gacaliye (debeda dalka).

3-March -1986 waxa SNM hawl gal ka fulisay gudha Hargeysa (gurigii state house-ka) oo markaa loo filayay in ay shirk u leeyihiin dhamaan saraakiishii hogaanka sare ee qaybta lix iyo labaatanaad 26. Lakiin Waxa weerarku dhacay iyadoo shirkii lagu kala dareeray, saraakiishiina goobtaa kasii maqnaayeen hal saacad (one hour after the meeting).

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Dagaalkaas oo aad u adkaa daraadii waxa mujaahidiintu ka badbaadiyeen kana fogeeyeen goobta dagaalku ka dhacay hawladeeno ajanabi ah oo ka tirsanaa xafiiska qaramada midoobay u qaabilsan qaxoontiga ee (UNHCR).

Hawlgalkaasi oo ay ka qayb qaateen mujaahidiinka kala ah:

- 1-Max'd Axmed Madar (Max'd Dhako).
- 2- Cumar Daacad.
- 3- Abiib Cali Riyaale.
- 4- Falastiini.
- 5-Cabdirisaaq Daahir Dhidar (Beelo Guba).
- 6- Indho Leeb.
- 7- Ibraahim Waali cas.

Waxay mar labaad ciidamadii faqashta iyo mujaahidiintaasi uu dagaal ku dhexmaray asallaha hoostiisa, waxaana mujaahidiintu khasaare dhimasho iyo dhaawacba leh u gaysteen ciidamadii faqashta halka iyana ay kaga geeryoodeen Alla ha u naxariistee Abiib Cali Rayaale iyo Cumar Axmed Jaamac (Cumar Daacad).

Labo dodobaad ka dib UNHCR waxa ay lasoo xidhiidhtay gudoomiyihii ururka SNM si ay uga mahad ciliyaan badbaadada hawladeenadooda, lakiin nasiibdaro maamulkii sare ee SNM warba kama qabin dhacdadaas.

Bishii April 1986 waxa qabsoomay kalfadhigii lix bilood laha ahaa ee golaha dhexe ee ururka, kaas oo dib u qiimayn ku samaaeyay wixii qasoomay, isla markaan dhaliil u soo jeediyay waaxda caafimaadka iyo saadka ee golaha fulinta iyo maamulka ururkaba oo ka gaabiyay taageeradii ciidanka. Waxa kale oo ay codsadeen xisaab xidhkii lix bilood laha ahaa in si dhaqso ah loogu soo gudbiyo gudida joogtada ah ee golaha dhexe, laakiin arrintaasi ma ay suurogalin.

23rd may 1986 waxa gaadhi kula qalibmay Siyaad Barre wadada u dhaxaysa Muqdisho iyo Afgooye, waxa dhaawiciisii loola cararay dalka sacuudi Arabia si lagu soo daweeyo cusbitaal ay leeyihiin ciidamada sacuudigu.

Arrintaasu waxa ay baraarujisay qoyskii Siyaad Barre iyo Beeshii Mreexaan, ayagoo waqtigaa garwaaqsaday in xukunku si dhibyar gacantooda uga bixi karo. Waxa kale oo ay ahayd sababtii dhalisay kala furankii xulafadii laysku odhanjiray MOD (mareexaan, ogaadeen iyo dhubahante) ee isku bahaystay ilaalinta xukunka Siyaad Barre iyo ka faa'iidsigiisa.

Tixraac: wargeyska African confidential cadadkiisii 29th october 1986 ee cinwaankiisu ahaa Somalia: military political. (The mod circle was no longer viable; security demanded no less than president's immediate clan family. Barre is really prepared to support the effort of his brother Abdirahman Jama Barre to succeed. A preliminary step in this direction would appoint Jama Barre to the party's politburo. It has also been suggested that he might be made prime minister and that another relative might be to politburo the president's eldest son colonel Maslah.

SNM waxay laciifisay xoogii ciidan ee taliskii Siyaad Barre, waxa ay baabiisay dhaqdhaqaaqyadii iyo hawlgaladii ciidamada faqashtu ka fulin jireen bariga Ethiopia, waxa ay ku guulaysatay in ay si fudud gacanta ugu dhigto saanadii iyo hubkii ay ku hawlgali jireen ciidamada faqashtu, taas oo dhalisay dhaqaalo burbur xoog leh oo dalka ku habsaday.

Arrimahaasi waxa ay taliskii Siyaad Barre ku kalifeen inuu xidhiidh hoos ahaaneed la yeesho taliskii midab kal sooca ahaa ee South Africa kaas oo uu ka heli jiray taageero

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balaadhan iyo lacag dayn ah oo uu ku daboolo baahidiisa gaar ahaan difaaca, hubka, iyo tababaka military.

Tixraac: wargeyska la yidhaa New statesman ee ka soo baxa UKcadadkiisii 6th june 1986 ee ciwaankiisu ahaa SOMALIA is dominated by US interest, and those of Italy and Saudi Arabia. Waxa qraaladiisii ka mid ahaa: US officials confirm that opposition gains on the battlefields of Northern Somalia, and economic collapse in the south, have already forced Siad Barre to arrange secretly with the South African government to provide loans for new weapons shipment. And former Rhodesian mechanics and pilot to operate Somalia's Air force.

Bishii June 1986 waxa xafiis gaara ka furtay magaalada Hargeysa Maxamed maxamuud Warsame jaango'an, waxa kale oo Siyaad Barre bilaabay in debeda loo diro kooxo Mareexan iyo Isaaq isugu jira si ay xidhiidh ula sameeyaan dhaqdhaqaaqa wadanka somaliyeed SNM, loona gogol xaadho wada hadal dhexmara labada dhinac.

Horaantii bishii October 1986 waxa golihii dhexe ee SNM codsaday sida ugu dhaqsaha badan in lagu qabto shirweynihii shanaad 5 ee ururka. Arrintaasi waxay doodeedu gaadhay siina jiidantay ilaa bishii December 1986. Waxa laysala meel dhigi waayay layskuna afgaran waayay habkii ergooyinka shirku uga soo qayb gali lahaayeen shirka, cidii loo soo xuli lahaa ergooyinka iyo goobta shirka lagu qabandoono.

Waxa garabka hubaysan iyo golaha dhexe badhkood ay codsadeen in sidii caadiga ahayd ergooyinka laga soo xulo saldhigyada iyo xarumaha garabka hubaysan iyo ergooyin ka yimaada dalalka debeda isla markaana shirka lagu qabto xarunta tababarka ciidanka ee Awaare si ay u fududaato kasoo qaybgalka mujaahidiinta ku sugan aagaga iyo safka hore. Waxase arrinta ka soo horjeeday maamulka sare ee ururka iyo golaha dhexe badhkood oo ayaguna codsaday in hab kaa ka gadisan oo beelo ah lagu qaybiyo ergooyinka shirka laguna qabto magaalada HARAR.

22nd December 1986 waxa bandoo (curfew from 4pm to morning) lagu soo ragay magaalooyinka Somaliland (goboladii waqooyiga) iyadoo ay u dheerayd dil, baadhasho, dhac iyo boob.

Dabayaaqadii bishii December 1986 waxa mujaahidiinta SNM ka fuliyeen magaalada Hargaysa hawlgal lagu dilay madaxii Nss-ta ee gobolada waqooyi Axmed Aadan Cabdi. 23rd January 1987 Maxamed Siciid Xirsi (Moorgan) ayaa u diray Siyaad Barre warbixin xambaarsan sir culus oo iftiiminaysa habkii loo cidhib tiri lahaa beesha isaaq.

Warbixintaas wax ay tusmadeedu ahay sidan:

Jamhuuriyada dim soomaaliya

Wasaarada gaashandiga

Xint Tal/ha qaybta 26aad SIR CULUS

TQB26/XKT/28-56/87

23/01/87

Tixraac: wargeysyada kala ah: African Events, Crescent, Africa Now, Impac International, New Africa, Al-Alam, Al-Sharqal Awsat, African concord, The Guardian, The Independent, The Times, African Confidential, The Economist, Le Monde, The Observer, Al-Tadamon, African Analysis, Al-Arab, A-Distor, A-rayi, Neuwe Rotterdamse Courant NRC, African Report, The Sunday Star, Eropeo iyo Daily Telegraph. Oo dhamaaantood ka soo baxa qaarada Europe iyo Canada.

Cudurdar (si gaarah ayaan qoraalka warbixinta Morgan u soo qori doonaa insh-ALLA)

14th January 1987 waxa dalka intiisa kale laga go'doomiyay magaalada Hargeysa iyadoo

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wax soo gala iyo wax ka baxaba loo diiday, waxa laga xidhay biyihii dadku cabayeen, waxa laga jaray telephone-kii iyo dhamaan isgaadhsiintii, waxa lagu amray ganacsatadu in ay xidhaan meheradahoogii, waxa xabsiga loo taxaabay 132 qof oo ay ka mid ahaayeen waayeelekii karaamada lahaa, 120 gaadhi oo kuwa xamuulka ah oo Hargeysa raashin u siday kana soo gudbay xuduuda Djibouti ayaa lawya-cado lagu xanibay. Waxa arrimahaa u sobob ahaa hawlgalada garabka hubaysan ee SNM oo si laxaadle ugu baahay galbeedka Hargeysa oo waxyeelo xoog leh u geystay goobihii ay daganaayeen ciidamada faqashtu.

Tixraac: wargeyska maalinlaha ah: The Independent ee ka soo baxa Uk cadadkii Thursday 22nd January 1987 ee u qornaa sidan: Nairop (AFP) The town of Hargeisa, in the north-west Somalia is completely cut off after mass arrest and street demonstration in the past few days according several sources. An anti-government guerrilla group has claimed it is waging an armed campaign in the region, prompting repression by government troops.

Travellers arriving in Djibouti said 132 local leaders and elders had been arrested, and road traffic from Djibouti into Somalia was cut off. Some 120 trucks bringing supplies were apparently held up by the government troops, who would not let them to return to Djibouti either.

The travellers described Hargeisa 60 miles east of Ethiopian border, as being virtually under siege after the cut of water supplies and telephone.

Tixraac: Amnesty Internation Report ee cinwaankiisu ahaa: UA 54/87 Legal concern/ Fear of ill-treatment.

Somalia:

Suleiman Amin

Abdillahi Saeed Bagayo

Adan Aw Farah

Hayad Aw Farah , brother of Adan

Ahmed Yasin Gabahadi, pharmacist

Abdi Kirih, Businessman

Ali Kirih , brother of Abdi

Yasin Ismail Maygag

Ismail Nur Rushaye

Issa Kahin Warsame

and many others, about whom few details are as yet available: The Above-named are among large number of people reported arrested in Hargeisa on shortly after 13th January 1987 and detained for an indefinite period without charge or trial. Some hundreds of people were reportedly arrested in the northern towns of Hargeisa, Buroa, Berbera and Gabileh, following increased fighting in the region between the opposition guerrilla Somali national movememt (SNM) and the Somali government forces.

24th January 1987 waxa garbaka xoraynta ee SNM weerar ku qaaday saldhigii ciidamada faqashta ee Tog Wajaale iyo xaruntii qaxoontiga oo gudeheeda lagu tababarijiiaray ciidan gaar ah oo loogu talo galay in ay shacabka waxyeelleeyaan una gaystaystaan boob, daca iyo dilal joogto ahaa.

Waxa mujaahidiintu weerarkaa ka badbaadiyeen toban (10) hawlwedeen oo Faransiis ahaa kana tirsanaa hay'ada la yidhaa (medicin sans fortieres) kuwaas oo lagu wareejiyay safaarada faransiiska u fadhida itoobiya 6th February 1987.

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Sida uu shaaciyay wargeeska dalka Talyaaniga ka soo baxda ee la yidhaa (EROPEO) cadadkeedii soo baxay 21st February 1987, waxa uu Talyaanigu qiray in ay SNM xoogweyn ku leedahay dhamaan gobolada waqooyiga ee soomaaliya marka laga soo bilaabo 1985 (since last 1985 the whole north of Somalia has began to look like a civil war fought between the SNM the strongest of the groups against the dictatorship of Said Barre).

Sidaa darteed hay'adaha samafalka ee Talyaaniga iyo shariikadaha Talyaaniga ee maalgalinta ku lahaa Somalia waxa ay dawladda talyaaniga ka codsadeen in ay joojiso taageerada dhaqaale ee ay siinayaan Siyaad Barre gaar ahaan (1500 billions lira) ee sanad walba la siinjiray, iyagoo ka cabsi qaybay inay dhaawacdo kalsoonida ay ka rajaynayaan ururka dhaqdhaqaaqa wadaniga somaliyeed SNM.

Bishii January 1987 ayadoon laysla meeldhigin layskuna afgaran laayahay waqtiga la qabanayo shirweynihii shanaad (5) ee SNM, mudadiisiina ay dhaaftay sedex 3 bilood ayaa gudoomiye Axmed Maxamed Maxamuud Siilaanyo u dhoofay cariga ingiriiska (LONDON) isaga oo ay markaa u muuqatay haddii shirkaa la qabto in laga wareejinayo xilka gudoomiyenimada ee ururka.

Horaantii February 1987 xubno ka tirsan aqoonyahanka SNM oo ku sugnaa cariga ingiriiska (UK), kadib markay wada tashi la yeesheen xubnaha ururka ee jahliyahada debed, saraakiisha cidanka xoraynta iyo xubno miisaan culus ku lahaa ururka SNM, waxay isla meeldhigeen in sida ugu dhaqsaha badan loo qabto shirweynaha shanaad 5 ee ururk oo mudadiisii dhaafay. Waxa kale oo ay ku taliyeen ayadoo la qadarinaayo duruufaha jira si kastaba ha ahaatee in mar labaad gudoomiyenimada ururka loo doorto md. Axmed Maxamed Maxamuud Siilaanyo.

Qaybtii afraad

6th March 1987 waxa magaalada Harar lagu qabtay shirweynihii shanaad ee ururka SNM, kaas oo socday ilaa 9th March 1987, waxa shirkaa mar labaad loogu doortay xilka gudoomiyaha ee ururka isagoo aan cidis isla soo sharixin md. Axmed Maxamed Maxamuud siilaayo. Waxa kale oo shirkaa lagu doortay golihii dhexe ee ururka dhaqdhaqaaqa wadaniga Somaliyeed SNM oo ka koobnaa 45 xubnood.

Waxa shirweynuhu isbadal ku sameeyay dhawr qodob oo distoorka ururka ahaa oo ay ka mid ahaayeen:

In waaxda gaadiidka iyo saadka, la hoosgeeyo waaxda ciidanka xoraynta.

Dib u habaynta istarajiyada siyaasadeed ee aan ka hor imanayn distoorka ururka in loo daayo golaha fulinta, isla markaan lasoo hoddhigo golaha dhexe si uu u ansixiyo.

Taabo galinta siyaasada gudaha ee ururka iyo sixida ama xalinta dhibaatooyinka lasoo darsa ururku waxa marwalba ragaadinayay qaab dhismeedka maamulka sare ee ururka oo murugsanaa tusaale ahaan: Md. Axmed maxamed Maxamuud Siilaanyo ayaa ahaa

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Gudoomiyaha ururka, isla markaana ahaa Gudoomiyaha golaha fulinta, isla markaa ahaa gudoomiyaha golaha dhexe. Taasi waxa ay ku tusinaysaa in go'aan qaadashada ururku ku urursanayd meel qudha. Arrintaas oo xalkeedu aad u adkaa sobobtoo ahayd marxalada waqtigaa isaga ahaa ururku ku sugnaa oo aad xasaasi u ahayd una baahnayd taxadir iyo tixgalin gaar ah si looga ilaaliyo waxayeelo ku iman karta halganka hubaysan.

21st march 1987 (11:00 subaxmino) waxa qabsoomay kalfadhigii kowaad ee golaha dhexe, waxa soo xadiray 39 xubnood waxa hawlo shaqo darteed ka maqnaa 6 xubnood. Shirkaa waxa gudoominayay gudoomiye Siilaan, waxana lagu doortay gudoomiye ku xigeenka kowaad ee golaha dhexe Md.Ibraahim Maygag Samatar iyo xoghayaha golaha dhexe oo loo doortay Md.Cabdi Yuusuf Ducaale (Boobe).

Isla kalfadhiigaa, kadib markii golaha dhexe ansixiyay golihii fulinta ee gudoomiye Siiraanyo soo magacaabay oo ka koobnaa sagaal (9) xubnood, waxa ay iska dhex doortay gudida joogtada ah ee golaha dhexe (standing committee of central committee) oo ka koobnaa Shan iyo toban (15) xubnood, gudoomiyena looga dhigay AHN Cusmaan Aadan Dool (Quule). Kal fadhigaasi waxa uu dhamaaday 2nd April 1987.

Gudiga joogtada ah (standing committee) ee golaha dhexe waxa shaqdoodu u badnayd iyaga oo ka wakiil ah golaha dhexe mudada u dhaxaysa labada kalfadhi ee golaha dhexe in ay ilaaliyaan ku dhaqanka distoorka, xeer hoosaadk iyo ansixinta istaratajiyada iyo ajandaha siyaasadeed ee ay soo dajiyaan golaha fulintu.

Golaha fulintu kulamadii uu yeeshay bishii April 20, 21 iyo 23rd , 1987 waxa uu magacaabay hawladeenada ama masuulinta waaxaha, madaxda Aagaga iyo xarumaha, iyo hay'adaha madaxa banaan ee ururka kuwaas oo tiradoodu dhamayd sagaal waaxood oo waax waliba leedahay gudi hoosaadkeeda.

4th may 1987 waxa Hargaysa yimim Major General Maxamed Jibriil oo ahaa madax NSS-ta si uu uga fuliyo hawlgalo gaar ah, waxa uu bixiyay lacag tirdeedu dhantahay 190 miyan oo shilin (190 million shgs from political fund) oo la siiyay beesha JIDWAAQ si dagaal looga dhex dhaliyo iyaga iyo beelaha ISAAQ ee ay dageenka wadaagaan.

11th May 1987 Beesha Abaskuul oo hirgalinaysa qorshihii General Jibriil waxa ay Beesha Habar Awal ka dhaceen xoolo isugu jiray Geel, Lo' iyo Adhi. 12TH May 1987 waxa Beesha Habar-Awal dib u soo dhacsatay qayb ka mid ah xoolahoogii, waxa isla markiiba arrintaa soo dhex galay dawlada Ethiopia (jigjiga Awraja) oo bilawday wada hadal iyo dhexdhexaadin labada beelood ah.

16th May 1987 ayadoo wada hadaladii socdaan ayaa beesha Abaskul oo kaashanaysa ciidan xabashi ah (The 501 Brigade) weerar ku soo qaaday beesha Habar-Awal ee deganayd meesha la yidaa Qol Bidaar. Waxa duulimaadkaa ku geeriyooday 83 qof oo da'doodu u dhaxayso 65 ila 2 jir oo ahaa rag, dumar iyo caruur.

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Cudurdaar (dhacdadaa oo loogu magacdaray The Qol Bidar Massacre of May, markale ayaan soo qor idoonaa iyadoo faahfaahsan insha-Alla).

Arrintaasi waxa ay ka hor imanaysay hawlihii Maxamed maxamuud Warsame Jaango'an ka waday Hargaysa ee ahaa sidii laysugu soo dhaweyn lahaa Mareexaan iyo Isaaq sidaa darteed waxa si degdeg ah xamar u soo gala lagu yidhi madaxii NSS-ta General Jibriil.

Bishii May 1987 Waxa gudida joogtada ee golaha dhexe ee SNM dabagal ku sameeyeen waajibaadkii looga baahnaa golaha fulinta iyo in ay soo hor dhigaan habkii loo hirgalin lahaa go'aamadii shirweynaha, iyo hanaanka maamul ee gudida fulintu ku talogashay.

Dabayaaqadii bishii may 1987 waxa xilkii uu golaha fulinta ka hayay iska casilay Maxamed Ibraahim Warsame (Hadraawi) ka dib markii uu ka biyo diiday golaha fulinta oo ka gaabiyay dib u habayntii istaraatiijiyada siyaasadeed ee shirweynu u xilsaray golaha fulintu in uu dajiyo.

,
Gadhqaadkeedu waa leexsanyahay, waana gudayaaye
Garar loo maleeguu ku ridey, guura socodkiiye
Guudkeedu waa wada finiyo, gaatir iyo booge
Hadday gooli-baadh tahay waxaa, gabay raggeediiye
Guyaal iyo guyaal bay rarteen , gocco shaydaane
Iyadoon goblamin baa haddana , geelo loo hadhaye
Gol-dalooladeedaa ka badan, galalka ciideede (Hadraawi)

Maxamed Ibraahim Warsame (Hadraawi) waxa uu waqtigaa ahaa xoghayaha gaarka ah ee qaybta koonfureed ee SNM, oo markaa saldigeedu ahaa Mustaxiil. Hadraawi waxa uu mudo sedex bilood ku dhow golaha fulinta ka naawilaayay kuna guubaabinayay in uu salka u dhigo istratiijiyadii siyaasadeed ee lagu hagi lahaa qaybta koonfureed si culayska dagaalka looga yareeyo qaybta waqooyiga iyo si loo dadajiyo xoraynta dalka, laakiin arrintaasi kama suurogalin golihii fulinta iyo hogaankii sare ee SNM ee waqtigaasi.

Gabgabteedu waa xubin intay gawrac leedahaye

Geediga caga daaliyaa lagu gayoodaaye

Gellimaadaka hayskaga jirtiyo goosan habaqlaaye

Gubuxsiga maruun bay tashiga meel ka soo galiye

Gargaraacideediyo ha dayn geed ka didinteeda (Hadraawi).

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Qaybtii Afraad:

6th March 1987 waxa magaalada Harar lagu qabtay shirweynihii shanaad ee ururka SNM, kaas oo socday ilaa 9th March 1987, waxa shirkaa mar labaad loogu doortay xilka gudoomiyaha ee ururka isagoo aan cidii isla soo sharixin md. Axmed Maxamed Maxamuud siilaayo. Waxa kale oo shirkaa lagu doortay golihii dhexe ee ururka dhaqdhaqaaqa wadaniga Somaliyeed SNM oo ka koobnaa 45 xubnood.

Waxa shirweynuhu isbadal ku sameeyay dhawr qodob oo distoorka ururka ahaa oo ay ka mid ahaayeen:

In waaxda gaadiidka iyo saadka, la hoosgeeyo waaxda ciidanka xoraynta.

Dib u habaynta istarajiyada siyaasadeed ee aan ka hor imanayn distoorka ururka in loo daayo golaha fulinta, isla markaan lasoo hodhigo golaha dhexe si uu u ansixiyo.

Taabo galinta siyaasada gudaha ee ururka iyo sixida ama xalinta dhibaatooyinka lasoo darsa ururku waxa marwalba ragaadinayay qaab dhismeedka maamulka sare ee ururka oo murugsanaa tusaale ahaan: Md. Axmed maxamed Maxamuud Siilaanyo ayaa ahaa Gudoomiyaha ururka, isla markaana ahaa Gudoomiyaha golaha fulinta, isla markaa ahaa gudoomiyaha golaha dhexe. Taasi waxa ay ku tusinaysaa in go'aan qaadashada ururku ku urursanayd meel qudha. Arrintaas oo xalkeedu aad u adkaa sobobtoo ahayd marxalada waqtigaa isaga ahaa ururku ku sugnaa oo aad xasaasi u ahayd una baahnayd taxadir iyo tixgalin gaar ah si looga ilaaliyo waxayeelo ku iman karta halganka hubaysan.

21st march 1987 (11:00 subaxmino) waxa qabsoomay kalfadhigii kowaad ee golaha dhexe, waxa soo xaadiray 39 xubnood waxa hawlo shaqo darteed ka maqnaa 6 xubnood. Shirkaa waxa gudoominayay gudoomiye Siilaan, waxana lagu doortay gudoomiye ku xigeenka kowaad ee golaha dhexe Md.Ibraahim Maygag Samatar iyo xoghayaha golaha dhexe oo loo doortay Md.Cabdi Yuusuf Ducaale (Boobe).

Isla kalfadhiigaa, kadib markii golaha dhexe ansixiyay golihii fulinta ee gudoomiye Siiraanyo soo magacaabay oo ka koobnaa sagaal (9) xubnood, waxa ay iska dhex doortay gudida joogtada ah ee golaha dhexe (standing committee of central committee) oo ka koobnaa Shan iyo toban (15) xubnood, gudoomiyena looga dhigay AHN Cusmaan Aadan Dool (Quule). Kal fadhigaasi waxa uu dhamaaday 2nd April 1987.

Gudiga joogtada ah (standing committee) ee golaha dhexe waxa shaqdoodu u badnayd iyaga oo ka wakiil ah golaha dhexe mudada u dhaxaysa labada kalfadhi ee golaha dhexe in ay ilaaliyaan ku dhaqanka distoorka, xeer hoosaadk iyo ansixinta istaratajiyada iyo ajandaha siyaasadeed ee ay soo dajiyaan golaha fulintu.

FU'AAD

BAHDA MAREEGTA FARSAHXAN

Golaha fulintu kulamadii uu yeeshay bishii April 20, 21 iyo 23rd , 1987 waxa uu magacaabay hawladeenada ama masuuliinta waaxaha, madaxda Aagaga iyo xarumaha, iyo hay'adaha madaxa banaan ee ururka kuwaas oo tiradoodu dhamayd sagaal waaxood oo waax waliba leedahay gudi hoosaadkeeda.

4th may 1987 waxa Hargaysa yimim Major General Maxamed Jibriil oo ahaa madax NSS-ta si uu uga fuliyo hawlgalo gaar ah, waxa uu bixiyay lacag tirdeedu dhantahay 190 miyan oo shilin (190 million shgs from political fund) oo la siiyay beesha JIDWAAQ si dagaal looga dhex dhaliyo iyaga iyo beelaha ISAAQ ee ay dageenka wadaagaan.

11th May 1987 Beesha Abaskuul oo hirgalinaysa qorshihii General Jibriil waxa ay Beesha Habar Awal ka dhaceen xoolo isugu jiray Geel, Lo' iyo Adhi. 12TH May 1987 waxa Beesha Habar-Awal dib u soo dhacsatay qayb ka mid ah xoolahoogii, waxa isla markiiba arrintaa soo dhex galay dawlada Ethiopia (jigjiga Awraja) oo bilawday wada hadal iyo dhexdhexaadin labada beelood ah.

16th May 1987 ayadoo wada hadaladii socdaan ayaa beesha Abaskul oo kaashanaysa ciidan xabashi ah (The 501 Brigade) weerar ku soo qaaday beesha Habar-Awal ee deganayd meesha la yidaa Qol Bidaar. Waxa duulimaadkaa ku geeriyooday 83 qof oo da'doodu u dhaxayso 65 ila 2 jir oo ahaa rag, dumar iyo caruur.

Cudurdaar (dhacdadaa oo loogu magacdaray The Qol Bidar Massacre of May, markale ayaan soo qor idoonaa iyadoo faahfaahsan insha-Alla).

Arrintaasi waxa ay ka hor imanaysay hawlihii Maxamed maxamuud Warsame Jaango'an ka waday Hargaysa ee ahaa sidii laysugu soo dhaweyn lahaa Mareexaan iyo Isaaq sidaa darteed waxa si degdeg ah xamar u soo gala lagu yidhi madaxii NSS-ta General Jibriil.

Bishii May 1987 Waxa gudida joogtada ee golaha dhexe ee SNM dabagal ku sameeyeen waajibaadkii looga baahnaa golaha fulinta iyo in ay soo hor dhigaan habkii loo hirgalin lahaa go'aamadii shirweynaha, iyo hanaanka maamul ee gudida fulintu ku talogashay.

Dabayaaqadii bishii may 1987 waxa xilkii uu golaha fulinta ka hayay iska casilay Maxamed Ibraahim Warsame (Hadraawi) ka dib markii uu ka biyo diiday golaha fulinta oo ka gaabiyay dib u habayntii istaraatiijiyada siyaasadeed ee shirweynu u xilsaray golaha fulintu in uu dajiyo.

,
Gadhqaadkeedu waa leexsanyahay, waana gudayaaye
Garar loo maleeguu ku ridey, guura socodkiiye
Guudkeedu waa wada finiyo, gaatir iyo booge

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Hadday gooli-baadh tahay waxaa, gabay raggeediiye
Guyaal iyo guyaal bay rarteen , gocco shaydaane
Iyadoon goblammin baa haddana , geelo loo hadhaye
Gol-dalooladeedaa ka badan, galalka ciideede (Hadraawi)

Maxamed Ibraahim Warsame (Hadraawi) waxa uu waqtigaa ahaa xoghayaha gaarka ah ee qaybta koonfureed ee SNM, oo markaa saldigeedu ahaa Mustaxiil. Hadraawi waxa uu mudo sedex bilood ku dhow golaha fulinta ka naawilaayay kuna guubaabinayay in uu salka u dhigo istratajiyadii siyaasadeed ee lagu hagi lahaa qaybta koonfureed si culayska dagaalka looga yareeyo qaybta waqooyiga iyo si loo dadajiyo xoraynta dalka, laakiin arrintaasi kama suurogalin golihii fulinta iyo hogaankii sare ee SNM ee waqtigaasi.

Gabgabteedu waa xubin intay gawrac leedahaye

Geediga caga daaliyaa lagu gayoodaaye

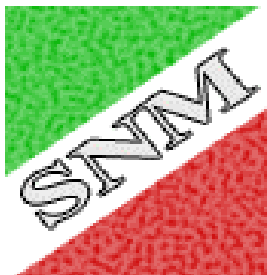
Gellimaadaka hayskaga jirtiyo goosan habaqlaaye

Gubuxsiga maruun bay tashiga meel ka soo galiye

Gargaraacideediyo ha dayn geed ka didinteeda (Hadraawi).

Qaybtiii Shanaad:

QAYBTII 5aad:DHACDOOYIN KU SAABSAN HALGANKII URURKII SNM



Waxa ay Dawladii Siyaad Barre aqoonsatay in ay ku hungawday heshiiskii ay filaysay inay SNM la gasho., Waxaana u cadaatay in dhaqdhaqaaqa wadaniga Somalied SNM aanu marnaba wax gorgortan ah la galayn Siyaad Barre iyo Xukuumadiisa faashilka ahayd.. By: Mj. Baqdaadi

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Tixraac: wargeyska la odhanjiray The Indian Ocean News-letter ee ka soo bixijiray Paris France cadadkiisii: N-283 ee ku taariikhaysnaa 1st june 1987 qoraaladiisana ay ka mid ahaayeen: A secret meeting planned between representative of mugadishu government and rebel Somali national movement SNM in Hargeisa at the end of June did not in the end take place. Extremely hostile remarks about the opposition by the Somali minister Abdirahman Jama Barre in an interview with BBC, seems to have caused the SNM to pull out at the last minute.

23rd May 1987 Dr: Philip B. Berger oo ka tirsanaa hay'ada xuquuqda aadamaha ee la yidhaa Canadian centre for investigation and prevention of torture ayaa report ka soo saaray dhibaataada iyo tacadiga Siyaad Barre ku hayo ummadiisa waxa qoraaladiisii ka mi ahaa (The Barre government and the Somalian security rank amongst the most vicious in the world. This is the Somalia of Barre—a brutal and savage regime. And we in Canada have seen the carnage, the victims and survivors. We have a duty to speak up and let the world know).

25th May 1987 waxa ay mujaahidiintu hawlgaal ka fuliyeen jeelka dhexe ee Hargeysa, halkaas oo ay kala baxeen laba (2) maxbuus oo ka tirsanaa mujaahidiintii fulisay dilkii madaxii NSS-ta ee Hargeysa Ahmed Adan Abdi kuwaas oo la qabtay iyagoo aan wali Hargeysa ka bixin. Labadaa maxbuus waxan ka xasuustaa mid ka mid ah oo magciisa la odhan jiray muj: Sulub.

Tixraac: The Indian Ocean News-letter; cadadkiisii ION N283 1ST JUNE 1987 ee cinwaankiisu ahaa (SNM spring jail inmates) ee u qornaa sidan: opposition Somali national movement guerrillas attacked Hargeisa prison in the north Somalia on may 25 and freed two inmates held for the killing of regional head of the security service Ahmed Adan Abdi last December.

27th may 1987 waxa magaalada jigjig gudeheega lagu dilay muj Aadan shiin iyo muj Siyaad. Waxa arrintaa Dawlada Itoobiya u saartay gudi baadhitaan ku sameeya. Maxamed Sh.Ibraahim Xujaale oo ah khabiir ku takhasusay cilimiga baadhista falalka dambiyada (criminology) oo arrintaas badhitaan gaara ku sameeyay waxa uu sheegay in ay leedahay wajiyo badan.

27th May 1987 cabsi badan oo ku korodhay Afweyne, qoyskiisii iyo qaraabadiisii ayaa ku kaliftay in uu xil cusub oo ciidanka ah u magacaabo wiilkiisa Maslax. Wareegto ka soo baxday xafiiskii Siyaad Barre, ayuu ku cadeeyay in uu ku kordhiyay qayb cusub (new sector 77) ciidamada soomaaliyeed. Qaybtaas oo saldhigeedu noqondoona muqadisho, kana kooban dhamaan ciidamada ku xeersan Xamar oo kala ahaa: Artillery, Tanks, Signals, Engineers, construction, commandoes, military-police, Ambulance, Logistics, Transport, munition factory, Central school for training, The security Agency (Hangash). Wareegtadaa waxa sumadeedu ahay: JDS/XM/C/3-887/78.

Tixraac: wargeysyada kala ah: (maalinlaha The guardian ee ka soo baxa UK cadadkiis Friday August 28th 1987 ee cinwaankiisu ahaa: Somali power struggle), (Impact International ee ka soo baxa UK cadadkiisii ahaa: 14-27 August 1987 ee cinwaankiisu ahaa: struggle for power), (Afrian Events ee ka soo baxa UK cadadkiisii September 1987 ee cinwaankiisu ahaa: Thy Dynasty Come) iyo (African Analysis ee ka soo baxa UK

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cadadkiisii 4th September 1987 ee ci waankiisu ahaa Barre plans his Dynasty).

Cudurdaar (si gooni ah ayaan u soo qoridoonaa wereegtadaa ayadoo dhamaystiran insh-Alla).

5th June 1987 si mar labaad la iskugu dayo heshiis dhex mara Mareexaan iyo Isaaq waxa Afweyne shir isugu yeedhay Axmed Maxamuud Faarax, Maxamed Xawaadle Maddar, Cusmaan Jaamac Cali, Ismaaciil Axmed Ismaaciil, Sh.Xasan Abdilaahi, Jaamac Gaas Mucaawiye, Suleemaan Maxamed Aadan, Yaasin Xaji Ismaaciil iyo Cabiraxmaan Jaamac oo dhamaantood ka soo jeeda beesha Isaaq. Qoladaasu waxa ay Afweyne u cadeeyeen talada SNM in ay gaar u tahay ururka, sida qudha ee wax looga qaban karaana ay tahay in iyaga lala xidhiidho.

Tixraac: Wargeyska la odhan jiray African Events cadadkiisii: August 1987 ee ciwaan kiisu ahaa: When an Owl Hoots Over the exiles' Nest. Waxa qoraaladiisii ka mid ahaa: On the diplomatic front, soft language and grand gestures have been the style. In mid June, a secret meeting took place in Mogadisho. It brought together two parties, the Marehans, the ruling clan and the Ish-haqs, one but the main aggrieved party in the northern conflict. Foreign Minister Abdirahman Jama Barre, Barre's half-brother headed the Marehan side, while Gen. Ahmed Mohamoud Farah led the Ish-haq.

IFTIIMIN: (Arimaha kor ku xusani waxay ku tusayaan in Siyaad Barre ay iskaga qaldanayd S.N.M. iyo Isaaq. Waxaad ka fahmi kartaa halkaa inaanu marnaba la soo xidhiidhin ururkii DH. W. S. (S.N.M.) ee uu ku meeraysanayey Isaaq iyo meel aan talada S.N.M. ka go'in.

Arrintu marka ay halkaa marayso ayaa Mareexaan yeeshay shir wada tashi ah oo lagu lafo guray danaha iyo mustaqbalka siyaasadeed ee beesha Mareexaan. Shirkaas oo waqti badan qaatay waxa lagu go'aansaday in lays garabwado laba qodob oo kala ahaa:

1. In badbaadada Mareexaan ku jirto wax wada qabsi lala yeesho SNM sidaa darteed in lala xidhiidho hogaanka sare ee SNM iyadoo la adeegsanayo siyaasiin ka soo jeeda beelah soomaliyeed ee ay u soo joogsan karaan.
2. In wax kasta oo ay kalifaysaba loo guntado sidii Itoopiya loogu qancin lahaa in ay SNM ka caydhisoo gudha Itoobiya.

Tixraac: wargeyska African Reprt ee ka soo bixi jiray UK cadadkeedii May/June 1987 ee cinwaan keesu ahaa An Embattled Barre oo ay erayadii ku qornaa ka mid ahaayeen (the SNM guerrilla movement, which increasingly threatens said's government. The faltering Somali regime clearly regards the ending of Ethiopian support from SNM, even at the expense of its outlawing the WSLF, as a major priority).

10kii June 1987 waxa dagaal yahaniinta SNM weerar balaadhan ku qaadeen fadhiisimadii faqashta ee kala ahaa:

1. Taallo-buur waxa SNM dagaalka ku gubeen 2 taangi (2tanks), 3 beebie (3BP) 1 jeep, 1 landcruiser iyo 3 qori (120mm). Waxa ay gacanta ku dhigeen 1 communication set, 1

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gaadhi Nissan oo qori saaranyaha, raashin, qoryo fudud, rasas iyo waraaqo muhiim ah (important documents).

2. Goroya-xun waxa ay SNM ku gubtay 1 ABC iyo 1 Toyota qori saranyahay
3. Waxa kaloo ay dhaawac ba'an oo aan lasoo koobi karay u gaysteen saldhigyo kale oo ay ka mid yihiin: Daba-gorayaale, Duruqsi, Bisiqa, Labi-sagaala, Allay-baday, Cadaroosh, Faraweyne iyo tog-wajaale.

Dagaalkaasu waxa uu kala dhantaalay waawaantii loogu jiray heshiis dhexmara Ethiopia iyo Somalia. Waxa Somalia ku eedaysay in Ethiopia ku soo qaaday weerar meelo ka mid ah badhtamaha gobolka Togdheer ee Somalia, laakiin Ethiopia eedayntaa way iska daadifaysay.

Tixraac wargeyska New Arican cadadkiisii 28 june 1987 ee cinwaankiisu ahaa: why Ethiopian forces attacked Somalia oo ay erayadii ku qornaa ka mid ahaayeen (after a year of peace negotiation between ethopia and Somalia, the sudden attack by Ethiopian forces on Somali position in Togdheer region took every one by surprise. The SNM is also known to have been very active in that particular area and they knows that the more trouble that it can generate between Ethiopia and Somalia the less likely the Ethiopians are to withdraw their support from SNM in its struggle against the Somali authority.

Dabayaaqadii bishii June 1987 waxa magaalada Paris ee dalka Fansiiska shir ku yeeshay koox ka kooban siyaasiyiin lagu tirinaayay inay kasoo horjeedaan maamulka Siyaad Barre. waxa kooxdaa ka dhex muuqday:

1. Maxamed Siciid Samatar (Gacaliye)
2. Cali Khaliif Galaydh
3. Xuseen Cadulqaadir Qaasim
4. Maxamed Warsame Cali (Kimiko)
5. Aburaas
6. Iyo laba qof oo iyagu isu dhigay in ay SNM taageero-yaasheeda yihiin.

Shirkaa waxa laysku raacay:

1. In la mideeyo ururada mucaaridka, iyo in meel laysugu geeyo siyaasiyiinta mucaaridka ah ee soomaaliyeed isla markaama ururka dhaqdhaqaaqa wadaniga somaliyeed SNM laf dhabar u noqdo mucaaradada midaysan.
2. In la joojiyo dhamaan dagaalada, iyo in laysku diyaariyo sidii wada xaajood wax loogu dhamaysanlahaa.
3. In si dhaqso ah loola xidhiidho maamulka sare SNM ee xarunta dhexe iyadoo loo sii marayo xubno SNM ah oo ku kala sugnaa sucuudiga iyo London.

Bishii July 1987 waxa burbur ku dhacay ururkii la odhan jiray SSDF oo ahaa urur mucaarid soomaaliyeed ah oo deganaa Ethiopia. Saraakiishii ururkaasi iyagoo ciidamadoodii wata ayay dib ugu noqdeen soomaaliya, isla markiina loo wareejiyay in ay ka qayb qaataan dagaaladii ciidamada faqashtu kula jireen SNM iyo cidhibtirkii

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dadweynaha ee goboladii waqooyiga.

Saraakiishaas iyo ciidamadaa waxa loo yaqaanay Dhafoor-qiiqle, magacaasi waxa uu xanbaarsanaa macno weyn oo ku qotomay daranyada, baahida iyo diifta ka muuqatay dhafooradooda.

Tixraac: wargeyska African Events cadadkiisii August 1987 ee cinwaankiisu ahaa: current events in Somalia, waxa qoraaladiisii ka mid ahaa: After a series of disagreements, leading to the detention of its boss, Abdillahi Yusuf Ahmed, the SSDF split up and many of its operatives and cadres drifted back into Somalia. Their reconciliations with their former foe has been amicable that several of the military commanders have been re-deployed in northern Somalia where they said to be heading the current campaign against the SNM, their former comrades-in- arms.

The SNM, which was formed in London in 1981, has been remarkably democratic in its fuctions. Since its inception, it has changed its leadership and carried out its activities with consensus.

6th july 1987 waxa magaalada London ee cariga ingiriiska loo diray Aburaas iyo Yusuf Shabeel (mareexaan) oo ka socday kooxda isku magacawday isbahaysiga mucaaradada soomaaliyeed si ay gogolxaadh ugu sii sameeyaan wadahalal lala yeesho siyaasiyiinta miisaanka leh ee ururka dhaqdhaqaaqa wadaniga soomaaliyeed SNM ee ku sugnaa magaalada London. Waxa kaloo Muqdisho laga soo diray Caydiid Ilka-xanaf oo isaguna siday dhanbaal ku aadanaa xubno waqtigaa ka tirsanaa SNM oo London daganaa iyo si uu u xoojiyo hirgalinta wadahalalada iyo wax wada qabsiga lagu talo galay inuu dhex maro mareexaan iyo SNM.

Waxa jiray goldaloolooyin (loopholes) ka dhex muuqday distoorka (constitution) SNM sida: hanti dhawraha guud waxa magacaabaya golaha fulinta Xeerka waajibaadka hanti dhawrka guud waxa ka mid ahaa in natiijada baadhitaanka hanti dhawrku sameeyo loo soo gudbiyo gudoomiyaha ururka, isla markaana uu gudoomiyuhu go'aan ka qaadan karo. Arrintaasi waxa ay ka badbaadisay in wax baadhis ah lagu samayn Karo gudoomiyaha, waxa kale oo ay dabar adag ku xidhay in haba yaraatee golaha dhexe loo soo gudbin Karin wixii hawl ah ee hantidhawrku qabto. Arrintaasi waxa ay sobob u ahayd is-casilaadii madaxii Hantidhawrka ururka AHN Mohamed Farah Abdi (Qadiimi) ee horaantii July 1987.

12th July 1987 waxa mustaxiil gudeheega lagu dilay muj Cabulqaadir Koosaar Cabdi oo isaga iyo wafti uu hogaaminayay ay goobtaas u joogeen in ay xalilaal khilaaf ka dhex aloosnaa maamulka qaybta koonfureed ee ururka. Arrintaas baadhitaankeedii ilaa manta sobob rasmi ah oo lagu qancaa kamaysoo bixin.

Tixraac: wargeyska la yidhaa African events ee ka soo bixi jiray London UK cadadkiisii ahaa August 1987 ee cinwaankiisu ahaa Death in Mustahil, waxa qoraaladiisii ka mid ahaayeen: The Somali national movement (SNM) has been rocked by a mysterious deaths. The unexplained killing of col Abdikadir Kosar in mid –July in the border town of mustahil, has shocked supporters.

QAYBTII LIXAAD

Waxa caado u ahayd ciidamada faqashta marka ay iska caabiyi kari waayaan weerarada SNM in ay kala yaacaan, iyagoo naftooda ku badbaadin jiray in ay u baxasadaan goboladii ay u dhasheen.

26th August 1987 waxa uu Gen: Morgan toogasho ku dilay 45 askari oo ka tirsanaa ciidankii faqashat ee daganaa Allay-baday, waxa uu sobob uga dhigay in ay yihiin fulay ka soo baxasaday dagaalka.

Danta Siyaad Barre ka lahaa xeryaha qaxoontiga waxay ahayd in uu ka helo cudud ciidan oo uu isaga caabiyi karo weerarada SNM ku wiiqaysay xarumaha ciidamada faqashta. Waxa kale oo xeryahaa ka dhex samaysnaa xarumo lagu tababaro ciidamo gaarah oo loogu talo galay gu'maadka dadweynaha.

Tixraac: wargeyska maalinlaha ah ee ka soo baxa UK ee la yidhaa **The Observer** **cadadkiisii Sunday 20th December 1987** ee cinwaankiisu ahaa; **Kidnaping Refugees**, waxa ka mid ahaa qoraaladiisii (it is estimated 5000 to 7000 refugees have been forced into the army for the past two years)

Bishii October 1987 waxa Somalia tagay wafti xaqiiqo raadis ahaa oo ka socday National Academy Of Science (**NAS**) iyo Institute of medicine (**IOM**) si ay wax uga soo ogaadaan xaalada ay ku suganyihiin aqoon yahanka, gaar ahaan scientists-ka , siyaasiyiinta iyo dhamaan dadka u xidhan arrimaha siyaasada, ee ku xidhan jeelasha somaaliya.

Arrintan waxa suurogaliyay, hawl culus iyo dadaal weyna u galay aqoonyahano ay ka mid ahaayeen: **Dr: Abdillahi Ahmed Guled, Dr. Husein Abdillahi Mohamed, Dr: Ahmed Huseen Essa, Dr: Hassan Ahmed Mohamed, Dr: Husein Abdillahi Bulhan iyo pro: Ibrahim Maygag Samatar.**

Markii waftigaas ku soo laabtay cariga maraykanka waxa soo if baxay dhibaataadii iyo naxariisdaradii lagu hayay maxaabista u xidhan arrimaha siyaasada ee ku xidhnaa jeelasha Siyaad Barre, kuwaas oo **97%** ka soo jeeday beesha Isaaq iyo tacadiga sida gaarka ah loogu hayay goboladii waqooyiga ee Somalia.

Tiraac:

1. The National Academy of Science/ Report (**date: January 14th 1988**).

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News from the NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

2. The Institute Of Medicine/Report (date: **January 17th 1988**).
3. Wargeyska la yidhaa **The Nature** cadadkiisii **VOL. 331 ee ahaa January 21st 1988** ee cinwaankiisu ahaa: One Country's Shame.
4. Wargeyka maalinlaha ah ee la yidhaa The Guardian ee ka soo baxda London UK cadadkeedii ahaa **Friday January 22nd 1988** ee cinwaankiisu ahaa: **US used its muscle**.

Cudurdaar: (si gaarah ayaan soo qori doonaa warbixinihii ay ka soo diyaariyeen Somalia hay'adaha kor ku xusani insha-ALLA).

23rd September 1987 Mohamoud Gaileh Yusuf oo ku magacawnaa gudoomiyah maxkamada badbaadada, ayaa go'aan soo saaray uu ku mudaynaayo xiliga uu maxkamada horkeenaayo maxaabiis u xidhnayd siyaasada, ka dib markii uu Siyaad Barre ku soo amray in uu waqti u cayimo xukunkooda si ummada loo maqashiiyo.

Siyaasiyiintaa oo ay ka mis=d ahaayeen Ismail Ali Abokor iyo Omar Arteh Galib waxa loo mudeeyaya in la horkeeno maxkamad **1st February 1988**.

Tixraac: Nuqol ka mid ah waraaqihii ay is dhaafsadeen Siyad Barre iyo Gaileh oo u qornaa sedan:

Mogadiscio 23rd September 1987

To; The President of people's Assembly

Reference: To your letter **GASH/66/805/87 dated 23/9/87**,

This is to inform you that the case against:-

1. Ismail Ali Abokor
2. Omar Arteh Galib
3. Osman Mohamed Jaile
4. Mohamed Adan Sheikh
5. Mohamed Yusuf Weyrah
6. Omar Haji Mohamed

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Has been submitted to the court and date of hearing is fixed for **1/2/88, at 8 AM sharp.**

Cudurdaar: (Nuqulkaas oo dhamaystiran oo sawir ah (scanned) marlabaad ayaan soo qoridoonaa insh-ALLA).

Dhacdadaa kor ku xusani waxa ay abuurtay in Aduunweynaha iyo hay'adaha xuquuqda aadamaha la tuso naxariisdarada qaawan ee anshxa aadamaha ka baxsan ee Siyad Barre kula kacayo ummada soomaaliyeed iyo in lagu booriyo sidii waxa looga qaban lahaa.

Waxa xafiisyadii SNM ku lahayd Europe iyo America laga abaabulay banaanbax baaxadweyn leh oo aduunweynaha lagu tusayay dhibta, tacadiga iyo arxamdarada soomaaliya taala. Banaanbaxaas oo mar la wada qabtay laguna beegay **21st October 1987** maalintaas oo ku beegnayd maalintii Siyad Barre xukunka ka boobay ummada soomaliyeed.

Tixraac: wargeyska la odhanjiray **New Africa** cadadkiisii **January 1988** ee cinwaankiisu ahaa: Somali Protest In London. Waxa qoraaladiisa ka mid ahaa: (MORE than 500 Somali demonstrators gathered at Marble Arch, London, at the end of October. A strong police contingent watched them. The first row comprised three former ambassadors, one senior charge d'affairs and a former councillor. Other former diplomats and hig officials mingled with and helped marsh the large crowd before they set off to march towards the Somali Embassy in Portland Place. They distributed leaflet protesting against alleged persecutions particularly in the northern region. At the same time a five-men delegation delivered a protest note addressed to Mrs Thatcher at the prime minister's residence, 10 Downing Sreet.

Bish October 1987 jahowareer iyo khilaaf xoogleh ayaa ka dhex abuurmay ururkii dhaqdhaqaaqa wadaniga soomaaliyeed ee SNM, waxa gamashiyay hanaan u socodkii siyaasada iyo hogaaminta ururka, waxa lumay majarihii ku aadanaa himilooyinkii ururku higsanaayay mid dhaw iyo mid dheerba.

Khilaafkaasu waxa uu saamayn xoogle ku yeeshay golihii dhexe, waayeelkii iyo siyaasiyiintii, taas oo aad u adkaysay is fahamkii dhexdooda, waxa kale oo uu saamayn culus ku yeeshay saraakiishii ciidanka xoraynta oo laba u kala qaybsamay. Arrintaasu waxa ay dhaawaceen taabo-galintii garabka hubaysan gaar ahaan abaabulkii iyo hirgalintii waajibaadka mujaahidiinta safka hore fulinayeen.

Marka laga bilaabo **November 1987 ilaa January 1988** waxa SNM hadheeyay khilaaf laxaad leh oo gaadhay in laba garab loo kala jabo gudo iyo debedba. Khilaafkaasi waxa uu dhaliyay is aaminaad la'aan iyo kala shaki dhexgalay dhamaanba waaxaha ururka mid hubaysan, mid dhaqaale iyo mid siyaasiyaba gaar ahaan xubnihii firfircoonaa ee ururka.

19th ilaa 21st December 1987 waxa magaalada Cardiff, South Wales UK lagu qabtay shir balaadhan oo loogu magacdaray **Dooda-Afgarad**. Shirkaa waxa ka soo qaybgalay xubno

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miisaan culus lahaa oo ka kala yimaad dhamaan gobolada dalka UK. Waxa shirkaa layskula qaatay qodobo muhiim ahaa oo ku salaysnaa dardargalinta geedi socodka ku waajahan himilada Dh.W.S. iyo hirgalinta wax qabadka ku aadan gobolka Europe.

Khilaafkaas aan kor ku soo sheegay waxa uu horseeday in maamulka sare ee ururku xilkii ka wareejiyo saraakiishii sarsare ee qaybta galbeed iyada oo aan la ogaysiin xoghayaha waaxada xoraynta Col Abdisamad Haji Abdillahi. Saraakiishaas oo loo tirinayay in ay ka mid yihiin garabka ka soo horjeeda siyaasada maamulka sare ku hogaaminayo ururk.

Bishii January 1988 waxa gudoomiye Siilaanyo u baxay kormeer uu ugu talo galay inuu ku soo maro qaybta galbeed ee waaxaha xoraynta ee SNM oo saldhigyadoodu ahaayeen Durya-dheer iyo Dibiile.

Waxa qaybta galbeed ka aloosnaa khilaaf u dhexeeyay gudoomiyaha iyo saraakiisha sare oo markaa lagu amray in ay xilka wareejiyaan iyadoon loo marin hanaankii caadiga ahaa. Waxa ay saraakiishaasi ku gacan saydheen xilwareejinta lagu amray iyagoo ku sobobeeyay in aan loo soo marin nidaamkii caadiga ahaa.

Waxa jiray xubno golaha dhexe ahaa oo doonaayay in golaha dhexe shir isugu yimaado, waxa arrintaa ka soo horjeeday xubno ka tirsanaa golaha dhexe iyo gudoomiyaha oo isagu ka cabsi qabay in cod kalsooni ah loo qaado haddii la qabto kal fadhigaa golaha dhexe.

Khilaafkaas iyo is aaminaad la'aantaasi waxay dhashay in gudoomiyahii SNM mudadii uu socdaalka ku jiray uu ilaaladiisa ka dhigto ciidan ka baxsan cidamada xoraynta ee SNM.

31st January 1988 waxa jeelka ciidanka xabashida ee xarshin lagu xidhay hogaankii sare ee ciidanka qaybta galbeed kuwaas oo kala ahaa: **muj: Maxamed Cilmi Samatar, muj: Muuse Biixi Cabdi iyo muj: Ibraahim Xuseen (Dhagaweyne)** ayadoo si degdeg ah isla markiiba loogu gudbiyay jeelka jigjiga. Waxa ka badbaaday xadhigaa muj: **Cabdiraxman Axmed Xirsi (Xuunsho).**

1st February 1988 waxa lagu wargaliyay dhamaan saraakiisha qaybta galbeed in ay ka soo qaybgalaan shir lagu qaban doon **xarshin (3:00 galabnimo)**, laakii ma ay suuragalin in saraakiishaasi ay yimaadaan xarshin kana qayb galaan shirkaasi, sobotoo ah, waxa gaadhay Cabdiraxmaan xuunsho oo uga waramay wixii xarshin ka dhacay iyo sida xaaladu tahay oo taxadirkeeda lahayd.

Dhacdooyin kaasi waxa ay ka mid ahaayeen khatarihii ugu waaweynaa ee soo martay dhaqdhaqaaqii wadaniga soomaaliyeed ee SNM.

Tixraac: warbixinaha SNM ee kala ahaa:

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1. Xafiiska Nabdgalyada iyo wardoona (war/ ku: gudida baadhista ogg: gudoomiya gudida fulinta).
2. Liberation force command: [Ref/snm/tgcx/mw-025-822 To: The 1st Revolutionary Army commander – HARAR. To: The 10th Division commander – JIGJIGA (Subject: Situational Report)]. **Date 4th February 1988**
3. Liberation Force Command: To the 10th Division commander/ Subject Accusation. **Date 4th February 1988.**
4. Liberation Army command: Ujeedo/ Amar iyo warbixin/ ku Taliyaha Barta Gaaraabildhaan. **Date 3rd February 1988.**

Arrinta kor ku xusani waxa ahayd halistii ugu cuslayd ee soo marta DH.W.S (SNM) waxase lagaga soo gudbay kartida, aqoonta iyo waayo aragnimada ay lahaayeen xubnaha firfircoon ee ku jiray garabada ururka mid hubaysan, mid dhaqaale iyo mid siyaasiba. Waxa kaloo arrintaa xalkeeda qayb weyn ka qaatay siyaasiyiin miisaan culus lahaa oo ka kala yimid dalalka dibadaha iyo dalka gudihisa kuwaas oo intaan ka xasuusan karo ay ka mid ahaayeen; **muj: Suldaan Maxamed Farax, muj: Ibraahim Maygaag Samater, muj: Cabdiraxmaan Axmed Cali (tuur), muj: Maxamed Cali Faarax, muj: Maxamed Xuseen Caabi, muj: Xasan Axmed (xasan-duse) iyo laba Nin oo gudaha uu ka soo diray AHN Sheikh Muxumed Raage.**

Ayadoo la tixgalinayo codsi ka yimid Mujaahidintaa kor ku xusan ee ka socday laamaha debeda ee DH.W.S oo lahaa miisaan culus oo siyaasadeed, iyo rabitaanka golaha dhexe ayaa kalfadhi aan caadi ahayn isugu yimid golihii dhexe ee DH.W.S.

Kal-fadhigaa aan caadiga ahayn ee golaha dhexe oo socday **2nd February 1988 ilaa 12th February 1988**, ka dib markuu ka baarandegay hawlaha kala duwan ee ururka, qiimeeyay xaalada xasaasiga ah ee halganka hubaysan galay, si qoto dheer oo dimuqraadiyad iyo wada-tashi ku salaysan uga doodday arrimihii golaha la soo hordhigay. Waxa uu go'aansaday 17 qodob oo muhiim ahaa. Waxa ka mid ahaa qodobadaa:

1. In awood buuxda loosiiyo gudida ergooyinka lamaha debadda ka tirsan in ay go'aan kama dambays ah ka gaadho arrinta labada xubnood ee golaha dhexe ka tirsan: Musa Bixi Abdi iyo Abdi Ali Mahdi. Goluhu wuxuu farayaa in go'aanka guddidaasi noqdo mid cid waliba u hogaansanaato.
2. In la dhimo tirada guddida joogtada oo laga dhigo II xubnood.
3. In guddida fulintu magacowda guddi baadhis qoto dheer ku samaysa qaabka dhismaha ururka; talooyina ka soo jeedisa.

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4. Kal-fadhiga 1aad ee aan caadiga ahayn wuxu farayaa gudiga joogtada iyo gudiga fulinta waajibaadka iyo qaabka wada-shaqaynta ay wada yeelanayaan xeer-ilaalinta ururka. Qaabkaa wada-shaqaynta waa in guddida joogtada iyo guddida fulintu ku dhameeyaan muddo bil ah laga bilaabo **12/2/1988**.
5. In kal-fadhiga caadiga ah ee golaha dhexe oo ku began bisha **April 1988** laga boodo, oo lagu kulmo kal-fadhiga 4aad ee caadiga ah oo ku began bisha **October 1988**.
6. kal-fadhiga 1aad ee aan caadiga ahayn ee golaha dhexe isagoo tixraacaya go'aankii shirweynihii 5aad ee ku saabsanaa abuuridada Golayaasha GUURTIDA Beelaha Soomaaliyeed , wuxu goluhu farayaa guddida fulinta in lagu taakuleeyo sidii dadweynaha ururka taageeraa u samaysan lahaayeen guddiyo odayaal ah oo heer qaybeed iyo mid deegaanba ah. Maamulku waa in uu hubiyaa in talada iyo codka Guurtidaasi noqdo mid soo gaadha golayaasha-hoggaamineed ee ururka, shirarka ururkana ay u soo dirtaan xubno ay iska soo xuleen.

In gudida joogtada ee **golaha dhexe** ka koobnaato:

1. Maxamed Ibraahin warsame – guddoomiye
2. Cabdi Yuusuf Ducaale (Boobe) – Xoghaye
3. Ismaaciil Xaaji Cabdi – Xubin
4. Muuse Giire “ “
5. Yaasiin Axmed Xaaji Nuur “ “
6. Jaamac Saalax Axmed “ “
7. Cumar Maxamed Warsame “ “
8. Carab Nuur Xandulle – “ “
9. Axmed Jaamac Siciid “ “
10. Yuusuf Sheikh Ibraahin “ “
11. Cabdi Xasan Liibaan “ “

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Gudduda Fulinte

1. Axmed Maxamed Siilaanyo – Guddomiye iyo xoghayaha Ciidammada xoreynta ee ku-meel-gaadhka ah,
2. Shakiib Suldaan Cabdillaahi - Xoghayaha Diinta iyo Garsoorka
3. Cismaan Aadan Dool – Xoghayaha Maaliyadda
4. Rashiid Sheekh Cabdillahi – Xoghayaha Arrimaha Dibadda
5. Xasan Guure Jaamac – Xoghayaha Abaabulka
6. Xuseen Cali Xirsi – Xoghayaha Warfaafinta
7. Siciid Maxamed Nuur – Xoghayaha Maamulka Dhexe
8. Daa'uud Kheyre Kaahin – Xoghayaha Arrimaha Bulshada iyo Caafimaadka
9. Maxamed Xaashi Dhamac – Xoghayaha Aagga Dhexe
10. Maxamed Cumar Duqow – Xoghayaha Aagga Koonfurred

Cudurdaar; (waxan ka raali galinayaa akhristayaasha in aanan soo daabici Karin dhamaan xogaha tibaaxaya dhacdooyinkan oo qaarkood sir culus yihiin).

Cabdiraxmaan Cawl –Baqdaadi-