



SOOYAALKA WAXBARASHADA SOOMAALILAND

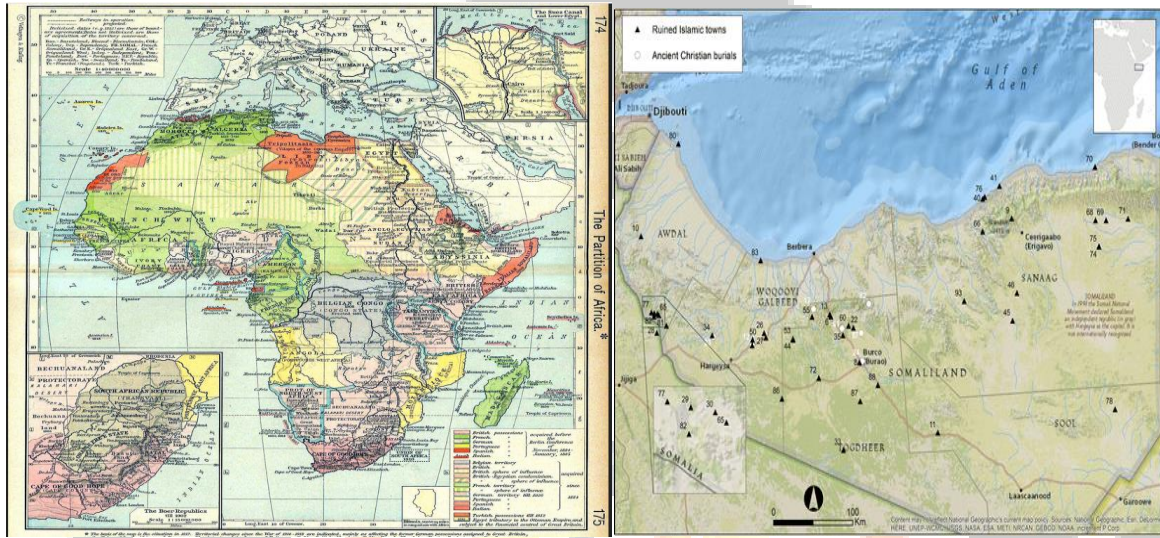


TRADE SCHOOL:

Bahda Mareegaha Farshaxan

April, 2021

Hordhac:



Gu’gii 1948kii ayaa ummada reer Soomaaliland ku leh xusuuso gaar ah. Gu’gaasi waa markey u holadeen inay si hagar la’aaneed ah u muujiyaan dareenkooga ku aadan shanta oo midowda, taageerana la garab istaageen bulshadii Soomaaliya Italiyaana oo Qaramada midoobey ka qaadeysay afti ku aadan yoolka siyaasadeed iyo siday maagan yihiin in loo hago. Iyaba waa xusuusee Xaaji Cabdi Kariim Xuseen (Cabdi-Waraabe)-(IHUN)- oo ka mid ahaa dadkii socdaalka dheer u galay inuu taageeradaa reer Soomaaliland ku dhex muujiyo Xamar dhexdeeda ayaa la soo guryo noqdey murugo iyo hanjab. Halkey Xaajiga Cabdikariim Xuseen (Cabdi Waraabe) ay sugayeen inay u tagaan dad isku duuban ayey u tageen dad beel beel u kala fadhiya oo kala qaybsan.

Sidoo kale ayaa gu’gaa waxaa maamulkii Ingiriis dalkii British Soomaaliland protectorate (iminkana ah dalka jamhuuriyada Soomaaliland) u soo badaley maamule cusub oo ah Gerald Reece. Waxaa isna dalka Soomaaliland isla xilliyadaa yimid abwaan Cadilaahi Qarshe(IHUN). Gudoomiyahaa Sir Gerald Reece oo horena maamul uga soo qabtey jirey dalka Kiiniya. Cabdilaahi Qarshe wuxuu aqoon u lahaa hab maamulkii Gerald Reece ee dalka Kiiniya, sidaa



darteed ayuu oгаа inuu aragti ahaan ka soo horjeeday danaha Soomaalida Kiiniya ee NFD. Tani waxay ku qasabtey Cabdilaahi Qarshe inuu tiriyo maanso wargelin iyo tusaaleyn iskugu jirta oo ku saabsan Gerald Reece. Waxaanu yidhi:

Ka kacaay kacaay Ka kacaay Kacaay (2 jeer)

Kol horaynu jabnee Ka kacaay kacaay

Ka kacaay kacaay Ka kacaay Kacaay(2 jeer)

Kooraley la gubayee Ka kacaay kacaay

Ka kacaay kacaay Ka kacaay Kacaay(2 jeer)

Kun faceen la dilyee Ka kacaay kacaay

Ka kacaay kacaay Ka kacaay Kacaay(2 jeer)

Kufrigu badayee Ka kacaay kacaay

Kiniisado la dhisyo Ka kacaay Kacaay

Ka kacaay kacaay Ka kacaay Kacaay(2 jeer)

Ka kacaay kacaay Ka kacaay Kacaay(2 jeer)

Kama Kama yimidee K a kacaay kacaay

Ka kacaay kacaay Ka kacaay Kacaay(2 jeer)

Kiiniyuu gubayee Ka kacaay kacaay

Ka kacaay kacaay Ka kacaay Kacaay(2 jeer)

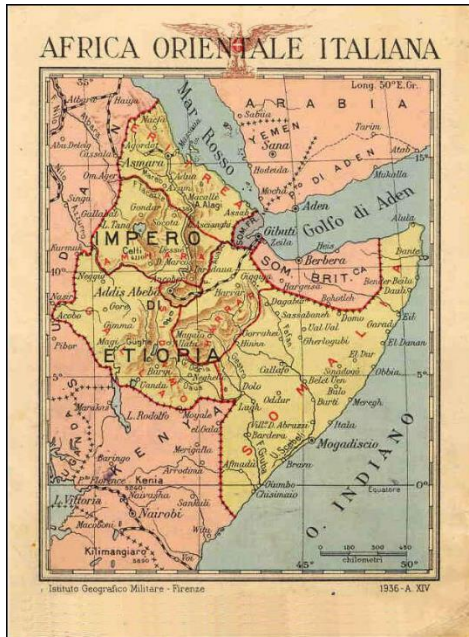
Kilaab afaraa inoo kulantee

Illaaha ka weyn ayaa kicin

Ka kacaay kacaay Ka kacaay Kacaay(2 jeer)

Kol uun baa la dhintaayee Ka kacaay Kacaay





Ujeedada xilligan Gerald Reece loogu soo badaley Dalka Soomaaliland waxay aheyd inuu kobciyo waxbarashada iyo ilaha dhaqaalaha, sidoo kalena dardar geliyo korniinka iyo dhismaha dhaqdhaqaaqyada siyaasadeed si loo helo dad reer Soomaaliland ah oo la wareega maamulka Soomaaliland. Waxaa xilka Gerald Reece uga horeeyey Gerald Fisher oo xilkaa hayey muddadii u dhaxeysay 3dii Maarso 1943kii ilaa Maarso 3dii ee gu’gii 1948kii, kaalin weyna ayuu Fisher ka qaatey kobcinta iyo unkankii waxbarashada ee dalka Soomaaliland. Dugsigii ugu horeeyeyna waxaa loogu magac darey isaga oo loo bixiyey Fisher Elementary School, iminkana la yidhiaa

dugsiga hoose/dhexe ee Sheekh Bashiir.

Sidoo kale ayaa Gerald Fisher oo intii uu xilka hayey ardeydii ugu horeysay ee loo soo tababaro maamulka iyo maareynta loo direy dalka Ingiriiska. Waxaana gu’gii 1947kii waxbarasho loo direy Cismaan Axmed Faarax (Cismaan Indhoole) iyo Cabdiraxmaan Axmed Aw Cali (Cabdiraxmaan Tuur) oo galey Jaamicada *Exeter (Exeter College)*. Aqoonta ay soo barten waa tiisurtogelisay inay xilalka gudoomiye ku xigeenada kaga noqdaan Ceerigaabo iyo Boorama xornimada ka hor isday u kaa horeeyaan.

Dhaqanka reer Soomaaliland ayaa sugaya in naaneysuhu ay ka mid yihiin habraac sumadeed ee raaca qofka iyaga ka mid ah iyo kii shisheeye ah ee la dhaqmama. Sidaa darteed ayey Gerald Reece u bixiyeen Soomaaliduna magac-naaneyseekii ahaa Kama-kama oo ka warceliyey qaab dhismeedka hadal-dhawaaqiisa. Halka Gerald Fisher-na loo yaqaaney Cago-yare, sidoo kale Pike-na loo yaqaaney laba sacle, ayaa inta badan ya lahaayeen astaan lagu tilmaansado.

Gerald Thomas Fisher wuxuu xilka soomaaliland hayey ilaa markii uu Ingiriis salka dhulka u dhigey ee gacan buuxda uu ku qabtey Soomaaliya Italiana, kana wada guuleystay Talyaanigii googooska ahaa eee kolba meel dhib ka ridayey, waxaana dhinaca Soomaaliya Italiyana uu Ingiriis u sameeyey maamul ka duwan kan Soomaaliland, oo ka madax banaan. Waxaanu Ingisiir aad u fahansanaa inaaney aheyn laba in badan ka dhaxeeyso, oo wada socon kara karti ahaan , aqoon ahaan, iyo maamul ahaanba.



Gerald Fisher wuxuu isna xilkaa kala wareegay Arthur Reginald Chater, oo xilkaa hayey laga soo bilaabo bishii Maarso 29, 1941kii ilaa Maarso 3dii ee gu’gii 1943kii. Bishii maarso ee gu’gaa 1943kii waa markii Ingiriisku si buuxda uga guuleystay Talyaaniga ee uu maamulkiisa soo hoos galiyey afar ka mid ah shanta Soomaaliyeed. Waxaaney kala ahaayeen Soomaalida Kiiniya, Soomaalida Itoobiya, Soomaaliland iyo Soomaaliya, halka ay ka maqneyd markaa dawlada Jibuuti oo Faransiisku gacan ku hayey, uuna Ingiriis rabay inuu heshiis la galo si ay ula wareegaan.

Gu’gii 1947kii ayaa ardeydii ugu horeysay ee dugsigii Fisher School (iminkana Sheekh Bashiir) ka bilaabey waxbarashada hoose ay ka qalin jebiyeen dugsiga dhexe ee Sheekh. Ardeydani waxay waxbarashada dugsiga hoose ku dhameeyeen muddo ku sugan laba sanno, looguna talo galey inay ku dhameeyaan saddex sanno. Sidaa darteed ayaa koox loo direy inay dugsiga sare ka sii wadaan dalka Suudaan. Kooxna loo direy dalka Ingiriiska, halka koox kalena ay dugsiga sare ka bilaabeen Camuud iyo Sheekh.....

Gerald Reece wuxuu aaminsanaa inaan waxbarashada la wado looga maarmeyn in lagu daro waxbarasho hawl-gacmeed ah si loo helo dad ku hawlgala aqoonta dhismaha (Civil Engineers), aqoonta laydhka (Electricians), aqoonta nijaarnimo(Carpenters),aqoonta makaanikada (mechanics),iwm.

Sidaa darted ayaa gu’yaashii 1951 iyo 1952kii, maamulkii uu hogaanka u hayey Gerald Reece helay deeq loo qoondeeyey in la unko dugsiga farsameed. Deeqdaasi waxay dhameyd 14,130 oo Giniga Ingiriiska ah sida ku sugan warbixin waxbarasheedkii gu’gii 1952kii. Waxay aheyd in la arkey gacan ku hawl galkii laga unkey dugsiga Sheekh oo midho wanaagsan laga arkey. Waxaa dugsiga Sheekh lagu darey qayb farsamo oo koobneyd sida nijaarada,wastaadnimada, iwm.

Hawlgalka dugsigan farsamada ee lag furayo magaalada Hargeysa wuxuu ku qotomey saddex qodob oo mudnaan la siinayey:

- 1- In la siiyo hoy ardeyda aan deganeyn Hargeysa.
- 2- Laba macalin farsameed (Two educational officers-technical) in loo qoro dugsiga, ayna sidoo kale gacanta ku hayaan tababarka hawl-gacmeedka (Apprentice) ay bixineysay wasaarada hawlaha guud (PWD).



- 3- In loo helo qalab waxbarasho Farsameed oo ay wada adeegsadaan ardeyda dugsiga Farsamada Gacanta iyo ardeyda ku jira tababarka hawl-gacmeedka (Apprentice) ay bixineysay wasaarada hawlaha guud.

Hawlgalka dhisitaanka dugsiga iyo hoygu wuxuu bilaabmey dabayaaqadii 1951kii, waxaana la furey dugsiga Farsamada gacanta ee Hargeysa (Hargeisa Trade School) gu'gii 1952kii badhtamihiisii. Inkastoo hoyga la dhameystirey, lana qalabeeyey sida sariiraha, iwm, haddana looma helin dhaqaale lagu hawlgeliyo. Tani waxay dhib ku keentay ardeydii dugsigana helay ee imtixaankii gudbay, hase yeeshee aan deganeyn magaalada Hargeysa.

Shirkii Baarlamaanka Ingiriiska ee qabsoomey Bishii Noofember 12dii, 1952kii ayaa loogu yeeshay Mr Oliver Lyttelton oo ahaa Xoghaye dawladeedkii xafiiska gumeysiga. Waxyaalaha laga warsadey maalintaa waxaa ka mid ahaa waydiimo ku saabsan waxbarashada British Somaliland Protectorate. Waydiimihiina sidan ayey u dheceen:

Mr. E.L. Mallie oo laga soo doortay Brigg, una joogay baarlamaanka muddaddii u dhaxeysay Maarso 24, 1948 ilaa Febraayo 28, 1974 oo uu geeriyooday ayaa waydiinmahan isku ladhan la waydiiyey inuu ka warceliyo tirada dugsiyada ka jira British Somaliland, tirada dadka Birtish Somaliland, iyo intee in leeg ayaa heshay inay ka mid noqdaan ardeyda dugsiyada hoose ilaa ka sare?

MR. Oliver Lyttelton oo ahaa Xoghaye dawladeedka dawlada Ingiriiska ee muddaddii u dhaxeysay 1951-1954 ayaa ku jawaabey: Jawaabta waydiintaada hore waa 17 dugsi, ta labaadna ilaa ku dhawaad 640,00 qof. Waxaa jira ardey gaadheysa 1130 oo dhigta dugsiyada hoose iyo dhexe, halkaa ilaa 50 ardeyna dhigtaan dugsiyada sare, 25 ka mid ah xukuumada ayaa dugsio dibeda u dirtay. Intaa ka sokow ilaa 1300 oo ardey ayaa ka hela waxbarasho dhalaanimo (pre-primary) dugsiooda Quraanka oo dawladu kaalmeysa.

Mr. Peter freeman: Kaalmo ahaan maxaa loogu talo galey waxbarashada British Somaliland, imisaa ah dugsio hoose, dhexe, iyo sare oo iminka shaqeynaya; ardey intee leeg ayaa dhigta fasalkiiba oo reer Soomaaliland ah ama kuwa kaleba (Carabta iyo Hindida).



MR. Oliver Lyttelton : Kaalmada dhaqaale ee gu’gii 1952-53 loo qoondeeyey waxaa lagu qiyaasayaa ilaa 48,511 oo Giniga Ingiriiska ah oo laga soo dheegay dhaqaalaha maxmiyada, sidoo kale waxaa jira kharash ku dhaw ilaa 17,000 oo Giniga Ingiriiska oo ka imanaya xafiiska horumarinta iyo daryeelka ee gumeysiga. Waxaa jira 13 dugsi hoose oo ay dhigtaan ilaa 815 ardey (765 waa Soomaali,50 waa dadka kale), 3 dugsi dhexe marka lagu daro dugsi farsamo gacmeed oo isku darkooda ay dhigtaan ardey gaadheysa 315 ardey (303 waa Soomaali , 12 waa dadka kale), sidoo kale waxaa jira hal dugsi sare oo ay dhigtaan 25 ardey.

Intaa waxaa soo raaca 42 dugsi Quraan ay dawlada kaalmeysa oo fidinaya waxbarasho dugsi u diyaargarow ah hayeyna ardey ilaa 1300 dhan. Hal dugsi hoose oo reer Yururb ah ayna dhigtaan 14 ardey iyo hal dugsi reer Hindiya ah oo ay dhigtaan 37 ardey. Halka ay 25 ardey ku baranayaan waxbarasho dibadeed aqoonta dugsiga sare iyo Farsamo Gacanta.

FURITAANKII DUGSIGA TRADE SCHOOL:

Gu’gii 1952kii ayuu mudane gudoomiye Gerald Reece albaabada u furey, saldhigana u dhigey dugsigii Farsamada Gacanta ee ugu horeeyey dalka Soomaaliland. Dugsigaa waxaa la odhan jirey Hargeisa Trade School. Kol haddii dalka iyo dadkaba loo diyaarinayo gobanimu ku soo fool leh aanse lala wadaagin weli dadweynaha muddada ay dhaceyso, waxaa mudnaanta la siiyey in la dhiso agabkii dawladdnimu. Waxaa agabkaa ka mid ah in ummadu yeelato dad aqoon Farsamo leh sida aqoonta dhismaha, aqoonta Nijaarada, aqoonta laydhka, iwm.

Waxaase maamulka Gerald Reece (Kama-kama) ka warwar qabey sida loogu heli doono ardey dhigata. Sidaa darteed ayaa la go’ansadey in lagu bilaabo tiro kooban oo u muuqatey in la heli karayo, kol haddaanu dugsiyo dhexe oo ku filan ardeyda ka soo baxeyna dugsiyada hoose dalka weli jirin. Xilligan 1952kii waxaa dalka Soomaaliland ka jirey labada dugsi dhexe ee Camuud iyo Sheekh oo kaliya.





**Sawirka kore waxaa ka muuqda Gerald Reece, ardeydii ugu horeysay
dugsiga Farsamada Gacanta Hargeysa (Trades School) iyo waalidiintii ka soo qayb
galey xafladii furitaanka .**

Bahda Mareegaha Farshaxan

Imtixaanka dusiga dhexe lagaga baxayo (Elementary School-leaving examination) waxaa u fadhiistey gu'gan 1952kii ardey tiradoodu dhan tahay 150. Tirada ardeydaa waxaa kaliya oo loo heli karayey dugsiga dhexe waa 85 ardey oo geli karayey dugsiyada dhexe ee Camuud iyo Sheekh. Sidaa darteed ayaa rajo fiican laga qabey in 65ka ardey ee aan ku guuleysan imtixaanku qaar codsan doonaan Dugsiga Farsamada Gacanta (Trade School) ee la dhisayo.

85 ardeyda oo ka mid ah 150ka ardey waxaa ay galeen dugsiyada dhexe ee Camuud iyo Sheekh, 35 ardeydaa ka mid ahina waxaa ay galeen dugsiga Farsamada (Trade Schools), halka ay 10 ka mid ah ay qaadatey wasaaradii hawlaha guud si ay u siiso tababar gacmeed (Apprenticeship), waxaa dugsiga hoose ka baxey, aanse waxbarasho sii socota helin 20 ardey oo suuq galeen noqonaya.

Dhibta jirta ee halkaa ka muuqata waxaa weeye in ay 20 ardey oo soo dhameystay saddex gu' oo waxbarasho hoose ah ayna helin waxbarasho intaa dhaafsan, inta ay soo barteena ayna meel durugsan gaadhsiineyn. Gu' walbana intan iyo in ka badan ayey sidan oo kale ku dhaceysaa. Guddi waxbarasho oo laga sameeyey dalka Soomaaliland gu'gii 1950kii ayaa arintaa wax ka qabashadeeda ka hawl galey. Guddidaasi waxay ka koobnaayeen aqoonyahanada oo xilligga u



badnaa ama ahaaba dadka aqoonta Diinta leh, ganacsatada,iyo odayaasha. Waxaaney guddidaasi ku guuleysteen ina dugsiyo hoose iyo dhexe oo hor leh la dhiso ilaa 1960kii, oo gobanimada loo dabaal degay.

Isla gu'gaa 1952kii waxaa dugsiyada dhexe ee Camuud iyo Sheekh tirada ardeyda ku jirtey ay dhameyd 292 ardey oo inamo ah, kol haddaaney xilligan jirin waxbarasho dugsi oo loo ogolaa hablaha. Sidoo kale ayey isla gu'gan 1952kii ay imtixaanka dugsi dhexe lagaga baxayo ee dugsi sare lagu galayo u fadhiisteen ardey gaadheysa 52 ardey.

Ardeydaa u fadhiisatey imtixaanka lagaga baxayey dugsiyada dhexe ayaa in ka mid ahi ay heleen waxbarasho dibadeed oo sidan kala ah:

- 1- 7 ardey waxay waxbarasho dibadeed (Scholarship) u tageen Kuliyada Cadan (Aden College) iyo Dugsi Farsamada ee Cadan (Aden Technical College)
- 2- 6 ardeyna waxaa loo direy dalka Suudaan ayna galeen dugsi sare ee Xantuub
- 3- Qaarna waxay galeen dugsi tababarka shaqo-galka ee Vocational Training Center ee Boorama
- 4- Qaarna waxay shaqo ka heleen goobaha dawlada ..

Sidoo kale isla gu'gan 1952kii waxaa xusid mudan in dugsiyo (madarasado) gaar loo lahaa iyo malcaamado Quraanku oo tiradoodu isku duubni ay dhan tahay 42 ay dawlada Ingiriiska ka qaadan jireen gunno ama kaalmo lacageed (Mushahar). 6 ka mid ah 42kaa ayaa gaar u ahaa hablaha. Dugsiyadani waxay u badnaayeen barashada Diinta, halka ay dhawr ka mid ahi ku dari jireen barashada xisaabta, juqraafiga, taariikhda, iyo afka Ingiriisiga.

Marka la isku wada celceliyo dhamaan goobaha waxbarashada 1300 oo ardey inamo ah iyo 158 ardey oo hablo ah ayaa ku jirey. Hablahu waxay ku jireen malcaamadaha sida malcaamadii Burco ee macalinka uu ka ahaa Xaaji Ismaaciil Faarax(IHUN), markii danbea uu hormoodka macalinkaasi u noqdey in dugsi waxbarasho oo hablaha u gaar ah laga furo magaalada Burco gu'gii 1953kii, isagoo kaashanaya xaaskii gudoomiyihii waxbarashada ee Mr. Bell oo aheyd Lady Bell.



HAWLGALKII DUGSIGA TRADE:

Dugsigaa markii la furay waxaan la fileyn in loo helo ardey lagu furo oo tiro leh. Eng. Maxamed Xaashi Cilmi oo ka mid ahaa ardeydii ugu horeysay ee dugsigaa ayaa yidhi: “Waxaa dhacdey inaan la fileyn in ardey loo helo dugsigaa, hase yeeshee markii ardeydii maqashey in la furayo dugsigaa ayaa xiisaha loo qabey batey, ayna soo codsadeen ardey badani. Markaas ayaa la gartey in ardeydaa sida cadaaladu ku jirto ee lagu kala saari karo ay tahay in imtixaan laga qaado”.

Imtixaankii waxaa u soo fadhiistey tiro ka badan tiradii loo qoondeeyey in dugsigaa lagu furo oo aheyd 35 ardey oo soo dhameystay dugsigaa hoose. Waxaa soo codsadey 50 ardey oo imtixaanka fadhisey, waxaana helay 35 ay ka mid ahaayen ardeydan hoos ku xusan:

	Magaca Ardeyga		Magaca Ardeyga
1	Maxamed Cali Nuur	19	Ismaaciil
2	Axmed Xuseen Fagfagaash	20	Cali Hiinwaal
3	Faarax Maxamed	21	Axmed Rusheeye Shooro
4	Cabdilaahi Xaashi Cilmi	22	Cali Saalim
5	Maxamed Xaashi Cilmi	23	Maxamed Cali Nuux
6	Axmed A Heebaani	24	Cali Dacar
7	Cabdi Barkhadle	25	Cali Guux
8	Cabdi Gurey	26	Cabdiraxmaan Gaasig
9	Cabdi Gaagaale	27	Maxamed Jaamac Dhagooleh
10	Cabdiraxmaan Maxamuud	28	Maxamed Cabdi
11	Xasan Jaamac	29	Cawil Yuusuf
12	Haaruun	30	Cabdi Jaamac Jibriil
13	Cadaani	31	Cabdilaahi Siciid Cali
14	Ismaaciil H Jaamac	32	Cabdilaahi Carablow
15	Cabdriaxmaan H Nuur	33	
16	Caydiid Saalax	34	
17	Maxamed Xaashi Xandule	35	
18	Muuse Cabdilaahi		



TRADE-SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

35 students selected

The entrance examination for the Hargeisa Trade School was held last month. 35 boys were selected out of 58 boys who wanted to attend.

The reason why only 35 boys can be taken is that technical training requires the use of tool-kits which are very expensive and the school has only sufficient tool-kits for training 35 boys.

Out of the unlucky 23 boys who were not accepted 10 have been granted apprenticeships in the Public Works Department.

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PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY
BY
THE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

ISSUE NO. 1 ----- HARGEISA ----- 17th JANUARY 1955.

Dugsiga waa la furey oo waxaa markaa loo helay laba macalin. Imtixaanka oo anan qorshaha furitaanka dugsiga ku jirin wuxuu keenay in xilligii loo qoondeeyey in la furo dugsigaasi uu dib uga dhaco hal bil. Hase ardeyda qaarkood waxay bishaasi u noqotey naruuro oo waxbarashada ayey sii korodhsadeen si ay ula jaanqaadi karaan si fudud. “Anigu waan ka faa’iidey bishaas oo waxaan tagey Dugsigii Camuud oo aan bilaabey ka bilaabey waxbarsho hore leh oo korodhsiga Af- Ingiriisia” ayuu yidhi Eng. Maxamed Xaashi Waxay tani muujineysaa sida dadka qaarkii uga faa’iideystaan waqtiga oo aaney jeclayn in uu lumiyo. Halka dadka qaarkii ay u aheyd bil fasax oo ay firaqo u leeyihiin madadaalasho.

Eng. Maxamed Xaashi markii uu tagey dugsiga Camuud wuxuu ku degay macalin Sheef. waxaanu Eng. Maxamed Xaashi halkaa ku dhameeyey english courses oo uu dhameeyey



buuggaagtii Oxford la odhan ee ka koobnaa lixda buug. Waxaa xusid mudan in afar ardey oo ka mid ahaa ardeydaasi ay ka yimaadeen degaanka iminka ah Dawlad Degaanka Soomaaliya ee Itoobiya. Afartaasi waxaa ahaayeen Maxamed Xaashi Cilmi, Cabdi-Qaadir Xaahi Cilmi, Cabdi Barkhadle,iyo Axmed Cali Heebaan.

Sidoo kale waxaa jirey ardey kale ka kala yimid Cadan iyo Boorama oon degaan ku aheyn Hargeysa. Lix ka mid ah ardeydaa aan degaanka ku aheyn Hargeysa ayaa yeeshay isku xidhnaansho dheeraad ah. Waxaa ardeydaa ay u sinaayeen in aaney labadii shilin ee reeruhuu soo siiyen si ay ugu noolaadaan ayna ku filnaan jirin, sidoo kale magaalada meelo la tago may garaneyn oo ahd iyo jeer waxay ku nagaayeen dugsiga dhexdiisa.

FURITAANKII HOYGII DUGSIGA:

SCHOOL BOARDING FEES INCREASED.

Director explains why.

Boarding fees in government schools will be increased from Shs.225 per year to Shs.264 per year as from 1st April next. Announcing this the Director of Education explained that it has been unavoidable because of the steady rise in the cost of maintaining the boys.

Every pupil who lives in a government boarding school costs the government more than Shs.1280 every year. This means that even after the increase parents will be paying less than one quarter of their sons' living expenses at school.

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ISSUE NO. 1 ----- HARGEISA ----- 17th JANUARY 1953.

Horaa loo yidhi dani waa seeto. Dantu waxay ku keentaa qofka soo jeeda ee u heelan Ardeydaa berigaa reernimadu ma laheyn qiimo badan ee danta ayaa si gaar ah u mideynaysay oo



keensaneysay inay isku raacaan, u saaxiibaan, wax u wada yeeshaan. Waa halka keentay in qabyaaladu aad ugu yaraato. Ardeydada ay danta dhaqaale kulmisey ee aan Hargeysa deganayn, lacagtii la soo siiyeyna ay ku filnaan wayday ayaa had iyo jeer lahaan jirey shir doceedyo ay kaga tashadqaan siday isku dabari lahaayeen. Dhawr shir ka dib, waxay go'aan ku gaadheen in fasaxa marka la gaadho ee lagu noqdo reerihii uu soo noqoshadiisa ardey waliba keeno wuxuu karayo ee uu kaga qayb qaadanayo yagleelida maqaaxida ay ku heshiiyeen inay ka furtaan dugsiga dhexiisa. Maqaaxidaa waxay ka helayaan raashinkooda, sidoo kalena waxay ka helayaan lacag ay adeegsan karaan, kuna maareyn karaan noloshooda.

Ardeydii ayaa soo noqoshadii keenay alaabta hoos ku xusan:

Magaca Ardeyga	Degaanka	Wuxuu keenay
CABDILAAHI XAASHI CILMI	JIGJIGA	WEELKII WAX KARINTA IYO CUNTADA
MAXAMED XAASHI CILMI	JIGJIGA	FAASILADA HADHUUDH AH IYO JOOG SUBAG AH
AXMED CALI HEEBAAN	JIGJIGA	DIGAAG NOOL
CABDI BARKHADLE	FAYAANBIIRO	FAASILAD BUN AH
MAXAMUUD PLAYER	BOORAMA	JAWAAN DHUXUL AH
CADAANI	BERBERA	JAWAAN MILIX AH

Sidoo kale ayaa ay Maxamuud Player uu suurto geliyey inuu keeno wiil cunto karinta yaqaan oo ka soo raacey Boorama. Wiilkaasi waxaa lagula heshiiyey in isagan la baro wax qorista, wax akhriska iyo xisaabaadka fudud. Waxaa la yaab leh inuu wiilkaasi ka mid noqdey shaqaalaha dawlada isla gu'gii 1956 ee ardeydani dhameeyeen waxbarashooda Farsamada Gacanta, isagoo ku hawlgalaya aqoontii uu is barey, ayna ka kaalmeeyeen ardeydaasi. Waa qandaraas qofku noloshiisa la galo kuwa ugu mudan.

Dugsiga waxaa ku yaaley guryo loo dhisay oo loogu talo galey hoy-dugsiyeed (Boarding School), waxaase suurto geli wayday in loo helo dhaqaale lagu hawl geliyo hoygaasi. Tani



waxay kooxdan u suurtoogelisay inay helaan meel ay seexdaan, sidoo kale ayey qol kalena ka dhigteen maqaaxida. Waxay maqaaxidaasi sameyn jirety cuntooyin fudfud oo kooban iyo shaah. Sannad dugsiiyeedkii labaad markuu dhamaadey ee loo baxayey fasaxa waxaa ardeydan u suurtoogashay inay gacanta ku dhigaan lacag dhan ilaa 500 oo shilin.

MACALIMINTA:

Markii dugsiga la furey waxaa loo helay laba macalin sidii qorshuhu ahaa. Mid ka mid ahi markaa uun buu dugsi ka soo baxey, waxaana ardeyda ka soo gaadhey dhib aan yareyn. Macalinkani wuxuu la samaystey xidhiidh kalgaceyl ahaaneed gabadh Cadaan aheyd (British) oo dhakhtarka ka shaqeynaysay. Waxaa ku adkaatey inuu si joogto ah u joogo ama u yimaado dugsiga. Ardeyda oo aad u feejignaa, doonistooda aan la gaban jirin ayaa sameeyey banaanbax ay ku diidayaan macalinku inuu si joogto u iman waayo dugsiga. Waxay ahaayeen ardey og waxay dugsiga u tagayaan; waxay ahaayeen ardey dareensan waqtiga iyo qiimihiisa; waxay ahaayeen ardey og xiisad kasta oo uu macalinku maqnaado inay aheyd wax iyaga ka go'an; waxay ahaayeen ardey dareenkoodu aad u sareeyo; May aheyn ardey ay la weyn tahay buuxinta fasalka ama sidashada magaca ardeynimo aan helin wuxuu mudnaa; waxay lahaayeen yool iyo hiigsi. Dareenka noocaas ahaa ayaa keenay inay noqdaan ardey mudan ilaa iminka inta noolna inay ka dhex muuqdaan bulshada reer Soomaaliland.

Macalinkii waa la celiyey gu'giilabaad siiba semestakiilabaad .Waxaana sabab u ahaa ardeyda garanyey waxay doonayaan iyo sida lagu helayo. Dareenkooga diidmada ah waxay ku muujiyeen banaanbaxa ay sameeyeen. Tani waxay keentay in aaney ardeydu dugsiga fasaxii yaraa ee gu' dugsiiyeedkii 1953-1954kii aaney dib toos ugu noqon ee ay muddo ka habsaamaan.

Dhaqanka gaalada ayaa ah in qofka ay daneynayaan waayihiisa danbe ay qurxiyaan sababta shaqo ka tegistiisa si aaney raad taban ugu yeelan noloshiisa danbe. Waxaanu maamulkii dugsigu qoraay inuu isagi xil iska qaadis isku sameeyey(Is-casilaad).



WAR SOMALI SIDIHI

TRADE SCHOOL HARGEISA

Second term 1954 to open on 16th August



On account of the shortage of staff caused by the resignation of one of the Technical Officers the second term of the Hargeisa Trade School will now open on August 16th - one month later than the normal opening date. Students will not lose in their studies. The four weeks of school working time lost by this postponement will be made up by adding an extra two weeks to the end of each of the 2nd term of 1954 and the 1st term of 1955.

Hase yeeshee dad milgaha aqoontu leedahay garanaya ayey ahaayeen oo xilka ardeygu mudan yahay intii kartidooda ah sida ugu haboon u gudanaya. Sidaa darteed ayaa ardeydii lo balan qaadey in aaney bishaasi ka maqnaaeyn ee loo gudayo. Waxaana loo qaybiyey afartaa toddobaad ee ardeydaa ka lumay in laba ka mid dhinaca danbe lagaga darayo dhamaadka gu'dugsiyeedka 1953-1954ka, halka labada kalena xagga hore lagaga darayo gu'dugsiyeedka 1954-1955ka.

WAR SOMALI SIDIHI



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCE END OF TERM DATES FOR GOVT SCHOOLS
Borama Intermediate later than the others

The Director of Education has asked us to give wide publicity to the fact that all Government Schools except the Intermediate School at Borama will close for the summer holidays on 12th May.

The Intermediate School at Borama will not close until 30th June.



ISSUE NO. 7

HARGEISA

11 APR 1955.

Go'aan ka soo baxey agaasimihi waxbarashada ayaa xusayey in gu'gaa gu' dugsiyeedka 1954-1955 u xidhmayo bisha Abril 12keeda ee gu'1955. Sidaa darteed ayaa labada toddobaad dhinaca



hore lagaga darey, si ay dugsiyadu mar u wada xidhmaan, marka laga reebo Dugsiga dhexe ee Camuud oo xidhmi doona bisha Juun 30keeda. Waxaa ardeyda loo dhameystirayey xilli dugsiyoodkoogii oo horaantii dugsiga la xidhay si dayactir loogu sameeyo dhibaato dhismeed oo soo food saartey dugsiyada, keentayna in ardeyda la fasaxo.

QALIN JEBINTA KOOXDII UGU HOREYSAY

GU' DUGSIYEEKII 1955-1956KII

Gu'gii 1956kii ayey ardeydii ugu horeysay ee dugsiyada ay qalin jabiyeen . Waxaana helay deeq wabarasho dibadeed deeq waxbarasho oo dalka Ingiriiska ah saddex ardey oo kala ahaa:

- 1- Maxamed Xaashi Cilmi - Civil Engineer (Mason)-
- 2- Faarax Maxamed - Mechanical Engineer(Mechanic)-
- 3- Axmed Xuseen - Carpenter –

Sidoo ayaa ardeyda intii hadhey ay kala meelaysteen sidan:

- 1- 12 ardey waxaa laga shaqaaleysiiyey wakaaladii Hawlaha guud
- 2- 6 ardey waxaa laga shaqaaleysiiyey wakaaladii beeraha
- 3- Hal ardey waxaa laga shaqaaleysiiyey bileyska dalka
- 4- 4 ardeyna waxaa laga shaqaaleysiiyey ciidamada miletariga (Somaliland Scouts)
- 5- 2 ardeyna wasaaradii waxbarashada ayaa qaadatey
- 6- Hal ardey wuxuu ka hawlgaley ganacsigiisi u gaar ah
- 7- 3 ardey iyagaa iska bixiyey inay isku diraan waxbarasho sare magaalada Cadan..

Sida shaxdaa ka muuqata waxaad arkeysaa in ay 35kii ardey ee mar wada bilaabey ilaa 31 ardey meel ka soo muuqdeen, halka 2 ardey noqdeen qaar aan dhameysan ama aan helin fursad shaqo ama waxbarsasho sare...waxaase meesha ka muuqda in tirada aan meel gaadhin yar tahay, si tiradaa loo sii yareeyo ama loo tirtiro , ardeyduna waxtarkooda dhinaca bulshadu u sii kordho ayaa dib u eegid lagu sameeyey dugsiga ,iyo habraacii loo soo galayey.



WAR SOMALI SIDIHI



TRADE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS Three Scholarships Awarded



As a result of the recent Trade School examinations, three boys have been awarded Scholarships. They are Mohamed Hashi (mason), Farah Mohamed (mechanic) and Ahmed Hussein (carpenter).

Of the boys leaving school last term, twelve have been placed in the Public Works Department, six in the Agricultural Department, one in the Police, four in the Somaliland Scouts, two in the Education Department and one in private employment. Three others are to go to Aden for further education at their own expense.



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PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY
BY
THE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE



ISSUE NO.....65..... HARGEISA..... 1956.

Qalijabeninta ardeydaa ka dib, shirkii ugu yeesheen guddiga maamusha dugsigaasi waxay isbedel laxaad leh ku sameeyeen habkii loo soo galayey dugsigaasi, ka dib markey dib u habeyn iyo dib u eegid ku sameeyeen ardeydaasi oo markey dugsiga soo galeen da' dadoodu aad u yaryareyd, waxbarsahda la doonayey in loo gudbiyo oo aan fududeyn.

Ardeydii dugsiga bilawday waxaa u suurto gashey inay fasalkoogii afraad ku dhameeyaan si guul leh. Waxaaney ardeydaasi muujiyeen dadaal badan iyo karti lagu muhdo. Hase yeeshee waxaa maamulkii sare (Trade School Board) isla garteen in la gaadhey xilligii dibu qiimeyn lagu sameyn lahaa qodobada lagu xulanayo ardeyda soo galeysa dugsiga, waxbarashada la rabo inay korodhsadaan, iyo daloolada la rabo inay bulshada ka gufeeyaan kol haddii neecawdii xoriyadii sanko lala raaracayo.

Ardeyda dugsiga soo galeysa waxaa aheyd inay dugsi hoose ka soo baxaan iyo inay ka gudbaan imtixaanka lagu gelayo (Entrance exam). Hase yeeshee shir ay yeesheen maamulka sare ee



dugsiga ay soo saarey go'aamo hor leh oo ka duwan kuwaa hore. Maamulka sare ee dugsiga waxaa ahaa agaasimhii waxbarashada ahna gudoomiyaha guddida sare (Board chairman) , maamulihii dugsiga farsamada ahna xoghayaha guddida sare (Board secretary) ,Cissmaan Ismaaciil Samater, Agaasimhii hawlaha guud, Eng.Cali Sh. Maxamed (Eng.Cali Jirde), iyo Naasir Naxar.

Waxaaney soo saareen qodobadan oo lagu hagi doono kooxda ardeyda ee soo geli doonta dugsigan:

- 1- Laga bilaabo bisha Julaay 1956, ardeyga soo galayaa waa inuu soo dhameystaa dugsiga dhexe intaanu soo gelin dugsigan. Dugsigu wxuu u dhigan yahay markan inuu buuxinayo kaalintii dugsiga sare ahaan. Isbadalkaa waxaa keenay ka abuurmey ardeyda oo la doonayey inay helaan waxbarashadii dugsiga dhex iyo tii farsamada ee uu ku hawl geli lahaa. Waaney adkaatey in labadaba ardeyga laga wada dhisi karo.Sidaa darteed ayey guddidu garatey in ardeyda cusub oo waxbarasho ahaan dhisan kana soo baxey dugsiga dhexe la siin doono hal maalin oo kaliya ay qaadanayaan casahda waxbarashada Akademic ah(Acamdemic subjects), inta cisho ee kalena ay qaadanayaan tababarka farsamada.
- 2- Guddida sare sidoo kale waxay garatey in ardeyda ka soo baxey dugsiga dhexe ayey ku dhameynayaan dugsiga farsamada muddo laba gu' ah oo xoogga la saarayo tababarka farsamada.
- 3- Labada gu' waxaa raacayo tababar waxbarasho farsameed gaar ah (specialized appenticeship)oo saddex gu'ah oo lagu qadanayo qaybta tababarka ee cusub lagana furey wasaarada hawlaha guud.Ardeydu muddadan saddexda sanno waxay dugsiga ku noqonayaan 8 saacadood todobaadkiiba oo la barayo aqoon farsamo oo horumarsan, ayna fulinayaan aqoonyahano sare.
- 4- Ardeyda uu dugsigu qaadanayo waxaa lagu soo koobayaa 18 ardey oo kaliya.



Waxaan ku soo gunaanadayaa qormadeena manta eek u saabsan dugsigaa Trade School qoraal gaaban oo bartiisa baraha bulshada uu ku qorey mudane Axmed cali Sabeyse:

“Trade School wuxu ku yaalay kobta ku dhow PWD, Central Stores; isna waxa goobta kula jirey CTC; Jidkii wershedda laydhka ad u jeedo galbeed; midigin kaa qabaynaysa wersheddii Furinka ee Jirde Xuseen wax yar markaad dhaafto, jidka qeyb ayaa u leexata hawd-koonfur-; waxooga markaad socooto Trade School iyo CTC waa dhinaca midig. Dabayaaqadii qarnigii labaatanaad (Wershed Dhuumiga la odhan jirey iyo Geerash reer Abu Sie ayaa dhinaca midigta ku ooli jirey waa markaad jidka hawd ula leexato; hadda waxa laga yaabaa in dhulkaa Quruumo meesha deganyihiin. Guryihii Dugsigii Farsama Gacanta aya iyaguna Trade School qiyaastii koonfur Galbeed kaga beegnaa kobta Trade School. Waa qarnigii ina dhaafay.”

Xusuus: Illaahay ha unaxariisto inta dhimatey ee magacdoodu ku xusan yihiin qoraalka, inta noolna caafimaad qab, cimri dherer, iyo cibaado san.

Tixraac:

- Wargeyskii “War Somali Sidihi”..
- Wareysi aan la yeeshay Maxamed Xaashi Cilmi
- Wareysi aan la yeeshay Axmed Yuusuf Ducaale
- Buugga Samo-Talis ee Taariikhda Xaaji Cabdikariin Xuseen(Cabdi Waraabe)-qalinkii Siciid Maxamuud Gaheyr
- Digitized editions of Commons and Lords Hansard, the Official Report of debates in Parliament, which was part of a project led by the Commons and Lords libraries.
(<https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/people/mr-oliver-lyttelton/1952>)

Qalinkii iyo quraarkii :

Fu'aad Sh.Jabha

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