

VIDEO #8: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=856895102089452>

English Translation:

Reporter: To everyone watching us, this is Goobjoog. Welcome to a special interview with Dr. Abdulkadir Abikar, a Geologist, who currently serves as a professor at Almas University. He is live on Skype and we will ask him about several issues. Dr. Abdulkadir Abikar, welcome to Goobjoog.

Dr. Abikar: Thank you for having me.

Reporter: Alright. Give us an update or explain to us the new findings from the University of Alberta in Canada regarding a precious item found in Somalia.

Dr. Abikar: First of all, thank you for giving me this opportunity. What was found in Somalia is a rock, a type of rock known as "Jibin" sometimes also known as "Rujuum." It is a rock not from earth; it is a rock that visits us from the upper atmosphere at a location that is further than the moon, and even further away from the planet called Mars, there are orbits between Jupiter and Mars. From there come rocks that miss their orbits and move to the Mars orbit and move on to the orbit of the earth. When they enter the earth, get closer to it, the gravity of the earth pulls them. With speed, velocity and acceleration, they enter the earth.

Most of the time, they explode in the atmosphere. There are moments when they descend to the ground while burning and exploding. So, it is a rock from outer space, located very far away. The rock was discovered earlier in the countryside near El Ali, not far from El Ali town. This type of rock is known in Somali language as, let's say "rajum" from the Qur'an or let's say "Jibin". It is a rock coming from the atmospheric layers. The rock was estimated at that location when we retrieved it, initially discovered by a Somali mining company licensed by the Ministry of Minerals and Petroleum, which specializes in searching for "meteorites" in such types of rocks. It was found by them and they took the rock and moved it to Mogadishu. Disputes came up, though they were eventually resolved anyways. Subsequently, the rock is removed and shipped abroad. So that rock is a very expensive rock, and it is a very heavy rock, its length was approximately 2 meters, its width was about 85 to 90 centimeters, which is about 1 meter, and about 1 meter in height. I measured it, I was the man who measured who the government requested for a report about the rock, I provided the Somali government with an informative report on the rock. I advised them.

Reporter: Alright, these rocks have been in Somalia for centuries, as mentioned. How was it figured out that it is a precious rock?

Dr. Abikar: The age of this rock was roughly measured to be, the day it fell to the ground was approximately 2,500 years ago. You know, if we compare our Prophet's (Mohammed PBUH) migration to Madina, it is about 1,440 plus years since his migration. So, approximately about 2,500 years ago, it is long ago when the rock fell out of its orbit into the ground. But luckily, the day it was falling to the ground was a really a dreadful day. On a day when the earth shook

heavily, on a day there was a lot of intense flames. It was a day of significant hardship. But it was before the Somali people who now occupy the horn of Africa, it is not even a time they existed. It was a long time when it fell to the ground.

Reporter: How did this test come to be carried out to the mineral at this time?

Dr. Abikar: I started the tests for mineral composition of the rock. I was the first human being who test it. I checked the signs when it was taken by the company, and the government placed it under NISA (National Intelligence and Security Agency) custody. It was locked in Godka Jilicoow (Jili'ow Cage). I and the Deputy Minister of Petroleum went together and he said, "Come out Abikar, you have experience with this thing, come check this rock". We entered Godka Jilicoow. I measured it, found out its density and what was needed, and gave it the "Meteorites" label. So, it is a rock that fell to Africa one other time only. The one found in Namibia was bigger than this. Ours was the second in Africa. When compared to the world, it is placed at the 8th or 9th. A rock from the atmosphere that weighs 1500 thousand tons, sorry it is 15.5 tons, that is its weight. It's a rock where the tires of the trucks torn off when loaded into them, and when it is being picked up by the crane, even the first crane was broken, broken big trucks. So, lifting it was like that. Later, a powerful crane with a capacity of 15 to 16 tons was deployed and lifted it to the truck. The truck brought it Mogadishu, disputes took place, there was a lot of noise, so that is it.

Dr. Abikar: So this test,... (Reporter) What is the use of this mineral... (Both spoke at the same time).

Dr. Abikar: Yes.

Reporter: How is it beneficial?

Dr. Abikar: There is something bigger than what the rock can be made from, it is a rock that visited us, not from this planet but visited us from the outer atmosphere. It is not from world we live in, which is known as "Earth", it is from the outer atmosphere. A place between Mars and Jupiter, it comes from that planet. It is a place far away. Firstly, what makes it precious is that it is not a world rock, it is a foreign rock. When these rocks are a such a big rock, it is a very big record. Secondly, we can know something about the history of the universe. So, the line that spans from Jupiter to Mars. There was a "Planet" called "Asteroid" that has been destroyed and shattered. It is consisting of so many lumps of rock that are moving around. They move between Mars and Jupiter. It is very important when conducting research on the history of the universe. Sometimes it happens when it is more of good mineral "Uranium" is more or other minerals, you see, gold or more of other minerals, it can be Diamond as well. But, ours was made of "Iron and Nickel". The core of the world is made of "Iron and Nickel". So, it was the Planet Asteroid that was between Mars and Jupiter, it was part of the middle rock of that planet. It was "Iron and Nickel", it was made up of those two elements. So that makes it precious, it is sold if it is said that it is worth a lot, it is worth millions, it can reach tens of millions.

Reporter: Alright, so are such minerals found in abundance or are they rarely found in a few occasions?

Dr. Abikar: These kinds of rocks, at night when we fall sleep, you see, when you look at the sky, a shooting star, as we say in Somali, the star has fallen. It is such rocks that get attracted to the earth and disappear in the air. They are known as Meteors in English language. Sometimes, when they are big and hard and made of "Iron" and "Nickel", they fly and fall to the ground. They burn where they fall into, and the rock itself burns and it is very hot, the earth tremors when it is big.

Advertisement: Beco company, is the largest company that provides electricity services in Somalia. Beco supplies electricity mostly to southern Somalia such as Benadir, Jubbaland, Hirshabeelle and Koonfur Galbeed. Beco provides complete electricity service to all the 17 districts of Benadir region and the biggest centers in Mogadishu such as Aden Ade Airport, Port of Mogadishu and all embassies and international agencies.

Somali Transcription:

Weriye: Daawadayaal, halkan waa Goobjoog. Ku soo dhowaada waraysi gaar ah oo aan la yeelanayno Dr. Cabdulqaadir Abiikar, oo arrimaha Culuumta Dhulka ku takhasusay, isla markaasna Jaamacadda Almaas bare ka ah. Khadka Skype-ka ayuu si toos ah ugu jiraa, waxaan wax ka weydiin doonaa arrimo dhowr ah. Dr. Cabdulqaadir Abiikar, ku soo dhowoow Goobjoog.

Dr. Abiikar: Waad mahadsan tihiin, waan ku dhowahay.

Weriye: Waa yahay. Waxaad warbixin naga siisaa ama sharaxaad dheeraad ah naga siisaa arrimaha cusub ee ka soo baxay Jaamacadda Alberta ee dalka Canada oo ku aaddan in shay qaali ah laga helay Soomaaliya.

Dr. Abiikar: Horta marka koowaad, fursadda aad i siiseen aad iyo aad ayaad ugu mahadsan tihiin. Waxa Soomaaliya laga helay waa dhagax. Dhagaxaan loo yaqaan Jibinta, qaarna ay u yaqaanaan Rujuum, waa dhagax ka imaanaysa dhulka ma ahan. Dhagax naga soo siyaaranaysa hawada sare waaye. Waa dayaxa ka sii fog. Meereeyahan Mars ay dhahaan meel ka sii fog ayaa waxaa jira majarro u dhexeeya Jupiter iyo Mars. Meeshaas waxaa ka yimaada dhagaxaan oo majarrahooda intay ka soo habaabaan oo u soo gudbaan majarraha Mars oo ka soo gudba oo majarraha dhulka soo gala. Markay dhulka soo galaan, oo ku soo dhowaadaan, cufis-jiidka dhulka soo jiidanaaya. Iyagoo xiimaaya, oo xawaareynaaya oo karaarinaaya ayaa waxay soo galaan dhulka. Marka inta badan hawada ku dhamaadaan, ee ku qarxaan. Mararka qaarne ayagoo gubanaayo oo qarax socda ah ayeey dhulka ku soo dhacaan. Marka waa dhagax ka imaanaayo hawada sare, aad iyo aad u fog. Dhagaxaas ayaa ayaan hore laga helay meel baadiyaha Ceel Cali ah, magaaladda Ceel Cali waxyar u jirta, ayaa dhagaxaas laga helay. Dhagaxa noocaas oo kale waxaa loo yaqanaa af-soomaaliga, aan dhahno "rajuum" oo aan Qur'aan ka soo qaadano ama aan dhahno "Jibin". Waa dhagax dibada kore ka imaanaayo. Dhagaxii, meshaas waxaa lagu qiyaasaa

marka, markii aan anaga qaadnay oo, horta dadkii helay, waxaa heshay shirkad soomaaliyeed oo macdameeysi ah oo shati ka heysta wasaarada macdanta iyo batroolka oo shaqadeeduna aay tahay ineey baar baarto aay raadiso “meteoroids” dhagaxaanta nocaas oo kale ah. Marka rageedii ayaa soo arkay, dhagaxii Meesha laga soo qaaday, Xamar ayaa la keenay. Buuq badanaa ka baxay, buuqii waa la daadaaweeyay calaa kuli xaal. Markii dambe dhagaxii waa la qaadoo dibada ayaa loo diray. Marka dhagaxaas waa dhagax aad iyo aad qaali u ahaa, waana dhagax aad iyo aad u culus, dheerirkiisu waxuu ahaa adi taqriban 2-bo mitir ku dhawaa dheerirka, balaciisu waxuu ahaa ilaa 85 ilaa 90 sintimitir oo micnaha 1 mitir ku dhawaa, joogiisana hal mitir camal uu ahaa. Anaa cabiray, ninkii cabiray ahaa oo ogu tagay oo dowlada dhahday bal dhagaxaan aqbaar naga sii, dowlada Soomaaliya marka dhagaxa waxuu yahay iyo waxaas oo idil anaa talo ka siiyay, talo ka bixiyay.

Weriye: Waa yahay, dhagaxaan marka mudo farabadan ayuu Soomaaliya yaalay si Qarniyaal ah, sida la sheegay. Sidee lagu ogaaday inuu dhagax qiimo leh uu yahay?.

Dr. Abikar: Dhagaxaan waxaa markii da'diisa la qayaasay, waxaa lagu qayaasay maalintuu dhulka ku soo dhacay, waxaa lagu qayaasay 2500 oo sanno ka hor. Waa taqaaniin, hadaan barbar dhigno Nabigeena (SCW) markii uu hijrooday oo Madiino aaday waxaa laga jogaa 1400 sanno 40-tan iyo xogaa. Marka, qayaas 2500 sanno waa waqti aad iyo aad u fog, ayaa dhagaxaas intuu soo habaabay u uku dhacay dhulka. Laakin nasiib wanaag, maalinta uu dhulkaas ku dhacaayay runtii mushkilad weyn ayeey aheeyd. Maalin dhulka uu aad iyo aad u gariiray, maalin holac tiro badan aay ka dhacday meesha. Waxaa aay aheyd maalin dhib badan leh ayeey aheeyd. Laakin kuma soo aadin biniaadamnkan Soomaalida la dhaho oo hada ku nool geeska Afrika, waqti aay jageen xitaa ma ahan. Waa waqti hore markii u uku dhacaayo dhulka.

Weriye: Sidee ku timid marka baaritaankan in lagu sameeyo macdantaan xililigan?

Dr. Abikar: Baaritaanka macdanta waxaa lagu bilaabay, marka ogu horeesay horta qof biniaadam baaray horta anigu ahaa, anigaa baaray, anigaa astaamaha is fiiriyay markii lasoo qaaday oo shirkadii aay soo qaaday, dowlada qabsatay, NISA ayaa qabsatay. Waxaa lagu xareeyay godka jillicoow. Aniga iyo wasiir ku xigeenka batroolka ayaa is raacnay oo dhahay, “Soo bax Abikar waxaan adaa qibrad u leh, dhagaxaan naga soo fiiri”. Meeshii ayaan oogu galay, Godka Jillicoow. Anaa cabiray, anaa ogaaday cufnaantiisa iyo waxiisa iyo waxii laga rabay, calaamadahii “meteorites” ka ayuu yeeshay. Marka waa dhagax noociisa Afrika hal jeer u uku dhacay bes ah. Namibia, mid laga helay ayaa ka weynaa. Keena waxuu ahaa kii labaad ee Afrika ayuu ahaa. Aduunka marka loo fiiriyane kan 8-aad kan 9-aad meelahaas ayuu ka galaa. Dhagax ka yimid dibadaas oo 1500 kun oo tan la eg micnaha waa “15.5 tons sorry” intaas waaye miisaankiisa. Waa dhagax baabuurta inatareega markii la saaray ee lugaha ka jeex jeexmeen oo hadane markii wiishka lagu soo qaadaayay oo xitaa wiishkii hore waa jabiyay, baldoosyo jabiyay. Marka qaadiisa sidaas ayeey aheyd. Marka dambe wiish xoog badan oo qaadi karo 15 tan 16 tan ayaa la geeyay oo inatareegii saaray. Inatareega ayaa soo qaaday Xamar keenay, waa laisku qabsaday, buuq badan ayaa dhacay, ee wakaa marka.

Dr. Abikar: Marka baahi saas....(Weriye) Macdantan maxeey faa'iido... (Both spoke the same time).

Dr. Abikar: Haa.

Weriye: Maxaa laga sameeyn karaa?

Dr. Abikar: Dhagaxan waxa laga sameeyn karo waxaa ka weyn, waa dhagax naga soo booqday, aduunka ma ahan, waad dibada naga soo booqday. Aduunka anaga aan ku noolnahay oo loo yaqaano aduunyada “Earth” loo yaqaano ma aha, waxuu ka yimid dibada sarre. Maris iyo Jubitar meel u dhaxeeyso, meerayashaas ayuu ka yimaade. Waa meel aad iyo aad u fog. Waxa qiimaha u yeelaayo waxaa waaye, dhagax aduunyo ma ahan, waa dhagax dibadeed, waa kow. Dhagaxda noocaas oo kale marka aay sidaas u weenyihiin waa “record” aad iyo aad u weyn. Midakale waxaa la oggaanaa taariikhdiis koonka uu soo maray ayaa wax laga oggaan karaa. Maxaa dhacay, majaraha u dhaxeeyo jubitar iyo maaris. Waxaa jiri jar “Planet” meereeye la dhihi jiray “Asteroid” oo burburay oo jajabay. Dhagaxaan kuuskuusan tiro badan oo wareeganaayo waaye. Waxaay wareegtaan inta u dhaxeeyso Maaris iyo Jubitar. Marka taariikhdiis koonka marka la baaraayo ayuu micno weyn leeyahay. Mararka qaar waxaa dhacda asagoo fiican oo macdan “Uranium” u badan ama macdan u badan, ma aragtay dahab ama macdan kale u badan, Diamond xitaa waa dhici kartaa, asagoo ka sameeysan waa dhici kartaa. Laakin, keenii hada waxuu ahaa Iron iyo Nickel ayuu ka sameesnaa. Ubucda aduunyada ubucdeeda dhexda ah waxaay ka sameeysan tahay Iron iyo Nickel. Marka Meerayahii wagaas “Asteroid” ka ahaa ee jubitarka iyo Maaris u dhaxeeyay da’adiisa, dhagaxiisa dhexda ah ee caloosha ah, qeyb ka mid ah ayuu ahaa. Waa Iron iyo Nickel, labadaas curiyayaal ayuu ka samaysnaa. Marka waxaas ayaa qiimo u yeelaaya, waa la gadaa hadii la dhaho oo kale qiimo badan ayuu garaa, malaayiin ayuu garaa, tobonaan malaayiin ayuu garayaa.

Weriye: Waa yahay, marka macdantaan oo kale ma badan yihiin mise waa dhif iyo Naadir oo waa wax qur ah oo mar yar la helo waaye?

Dr. Abikar: Dhagaxa noocan oo kale eh, habeenkii marka aan anaga jifano kale, waxaad arkeysaa, circa aad fireside, siding anaga af-soomaaliga aan ku dhahno, xidigii waa dhacay. Waa Dhagaxanta noocaas oo kale oo dhulka soo jiidanaayo oo hawada ku baaba’ayo, “Meteors” ayaa loo yaqanaa af-ingirisiga. Mararka qaar, marka aay xogaa waa weenyihiin oo adadag yihiin oo Iron iyo Nickel ka sameesan yihiin, seey u soo haadayaan ayeey dhulka ku dhacaayaan. Meesha aay ku dhacaan waa gubaayaan, asaga naftiisa dhagax gubanaayo ah oo aad iyo aad u kulul, dhulka waa gariirayaa meshuu ku dhaco markuu ween yahay.

Xayeysiin: Shirkada Beco, waa shirkada ugu weyn ee bixisa adeega korontada Soomaaliya. Beco waxa aay koronto siisaa inta badan koonfurta Soomaaliya sida Benaadir, Jubbaland, Hirshabe elle iyo Koonfur galbeed. Beco waxa aay siisaa adeeg koronto oo dhamaystiran dhamaan 17-ka degmo ee gobolka Benaadir iyo goobaha ugu waaween ee magaalada Muqdisho sida eelaboorka, Dekada Muqdisho iyo dhamaan safaaradaha iyo hayadaha caalamiga ah.
