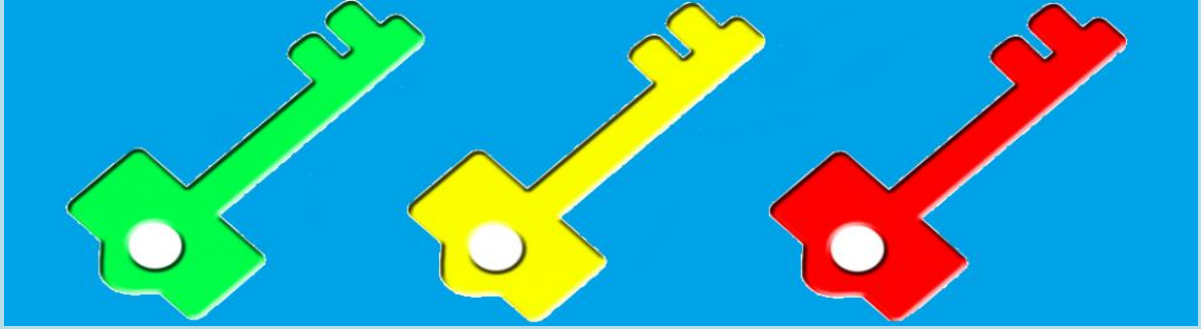




የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ



ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወስን ከጀርመን ፕሬዝዳንት ሚስተር ጋውክ ሽልማት ሲቀበሉ

The Ethiopian Affair

Regular meeting of EPPFG members in Nuremberg



ዋና አዘጋጅ

አስናቀ ደመና

ም/ዋና አዘጋጆች

አበበ አቢይ

ዳንኤል ሞገስ

ዳንኤል ሸቴ

ረዳት አዘጋጅ

አሚን ረጃው

ፀሐፊ

ምንትዋብ ኢትዮጵያ

ሕትመት አስተባባሪዎች

ዳንኤል ካሳ

የገጽ ሽፋን ሥራ

ገነት ተስፋሁን

ካርቶኒስት

አሌክስ ተፈራ

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ማውጫ

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ሕገ-መንግሥቱ የተፃፈው ለማንነው?

“በአንድ አገር ፍትህና ዕኩልነት ከሰፈነ በዘር መከፋፈል የሚያመጣው ቁም ነገር የለም”
ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወሰን አስራተ

ፖሊስና ሰብዓዊ መብት በኢትዮጵያ

ወግ

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የተልኮ መግለጫ

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ በጀርመን አገር በሚኖሩ ኢትዮጵያውያን ከመስከረም 2007 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ በየዓለት ወሩ በአማርኛና በእንግሊዘኛ ቋንቋዎች የምትታተም የግል መጽሔት ናት። መጽሔቷ ከማንኛውም የፖለቲካ ድርጅት የማትወግን በመሆኗ የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ ያገባናል ብለው ለሚያምኑ ወገኖች ሁሉ የነፃነት ልሳን ሆና ታገለግላለች።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ በሀገራችን ፖለቲካዊ ፣ ምጣኔ ሀብታዊ ፣ ማህበራዊና አካባቢያዊ ጉዳዮች ላይ ባለሙያዎችን በማነጋገር ወቅታዊ መረጃዎችንና የመፍትሔ ሃሳቦችን ለአንባቢዎቿ ታቀርባለች። መጽሔታችን የህወሓት/ኢህአዴግ ዘረኛ አገዛዝ በኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ላይ በማድረስ ላይ ያለውን የመረረ አፈናና ግድያ በመዘርዘርና በማውገዝ ብቻ መፍትሔ ይገኛል የሚል ዕምነት የሌላት በመሆኑ፤ የተጠኑና በኢትዮጵያ ለተገቡ በሚችሉ አማራጭ የትግል ስልቶች ላይ ምክረ-ሃሳቦችን ታቀርባለች።

በመጽሔታችን የገጽ ሽፋን ላይ በሦስት የቁልፍ መክፈቻ ምስሎች ለማሳየት የሞከርነው አገራችን ለዘመናት መፍትሔ ሳያገኙ በቀጠሉ ፈርጅ-ብዙ ፣ ጥልቅና ውስብስብ ችግሮች ውስጥ የምትገኝ መሆኑን ለማመልከት ነው። ከዚህም በተጨማሪ ቁልፍ በአገራችን የፖለቲካ ሂደት ውስጥ በሕዝብና በመንግሥት፤ በመንግሥትና በተቃዋሚዎች እንዲሁም በተቃዋሚዎችና በሕዝብ መካከል አለመተማመን መንገሡን ያመልክታል። የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ይህን ያጠዋል የሚል ዕምነት ባይኖረንም፤ ብሔራዊ መግባባትና መተማመን የችግሮቻችንን ሁሉ መክፈቻ ቁልፍ መሆኑን ለማስታወስን እንወዳለን።

የህወሓት/ኢህአዴግ መንግሥት አማራጭ የመረጃ ምንጮችን ሙሉ በሙሉ ዘግቶ የኢትዮጵያን ሕዝብ ስለሀገሩ የወደፊት ዕጣፈንታ ምንም ነገር እንዳይተነፍስ በማድረግ ላይ ይገኛል። የታፈነና አማራጭ ያጣ ሕዝብ በማንኛውም ሰዓት መብቱን ለማስከበር እንደሚነሳ ከደርግና ከአፄ ኃይለ ሥላሴ አምባገነናዊ አገዛዞች ውድቀት ከበቂ በላይ ተምረናል። አልተማርኩም የሚል ካለ በኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ስቃይና ሰቆቃ የሚሳለቀው የህወሓት/ኢህአዴግ አምባገነናዊ አገዛዝ ብቻ ነው።

ተልዕኮችን ወቅታዊ መረጃዎችንና የመፍትሔ ሃሳቦችን ለኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ማቅረብ በመሆኑ ፤ አንባቢን ላለማስልቸትና የመጽሔታችን ጥራት ለመጠበቅ በሌሎች ማህበራዊ ሚዲያዎች የወጡ መጣጥፎችን ለማስተናገድ እንቸግራለን። ስለሆነም በምንቸለው ሁሉ እውነተኛና ሚዛናዊ መረጃዎችን ለአንባቢዎቻችን በማቅረብ ፤ በሀገራችን እንዲሰፍን የምንፈልገውን ዴሞክራሲያዊ ሥርዓት ለማምጣት በሚደረገው ትግል ውስጥ የበኩላችንን አስተዋፅኦ ለማድረግ ቃል እንገባለን። ይህን ተልዕኮችን ከግብ ለማድረስ የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ ያገባናል ብለው ከሚያምኑ ወገኖች ሁሉ የሚሰጡንን አስተያየቶችና ጥቆማዎች በደስታ እንቀበላለን።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ

ትክክክኛ መጽሔት በትክክክኛው ቦታና ጊዜ!
መስከረም ፳፻፯ ዓ.ም ተመሠረተ።

የአዘጋጅ መከሰከት

በዘረኝነትና በሙስና የነቀዘ ነገዛዝ ከዜገቹ ደንታ የከውም !

በዘረኝነትና በጥላቻ የታወረው የህዝባዊ ወያኔ ሓርነት ትግራይ አምባገነናዊ አገዛዝ ለዜጎቹ ደንታ የሌለው መሆኑን በተደጋጋሚ አረጋግጧል። ዛሬ በሚሊዮን የሚቆጠሩ ኢትዮጵያውያን በርሃብና በበሽታ እንደቅጠል እየረገፉ፤ የወያኔ ባለሥልጣናት በኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ስም የለሙትን በሚሊዮን የሚቆጠር ዶላር ዘርፈው ከአገር ያሸሻሉ። በቅርቡ “ፎርብስ” የተሰኘው ታዋቂ መፅሔት በህወሓት ባለሥልጣናት ከኢትዮጵያ የተሰረዘው የገንዘብ መጠን ከሰላሳ ሚሊዮን የአሜሪካ ዶላር መድረሱን ዘግቧል።

ለዜጎቹ ደንታ የሌለው ዘረኛው የወያኔ አገዛዝ ካለፈው ዓመት ጀምሮ በተከሰተው ርሃብ እንደ ቅጠል የሚረግፉትን ከመታደግ ይልቅ በድርቅ ስም በሚለምነው የውጭ ድጋፍና ዕርዳታ የጦር መሣሪያ ገዝቶ፤ ከርሃብና ከበሽታ ያመለጡትን ኢትዮጵያውያን በመጨፍጨፍ ላይ ይገኛል። በቅርቡም በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በተለምዶ “ቆሼ ሠፈር” ተብሎ በሚጠራው አካባቢ፤ ላለፉት ሃምሳ ዓመታት የተከማቸ የቆሻሻ ተራራ ተንዶባቸው ከ150 በላይ ወገኖቻችን ከነፍሳቸው ተቀብረው በአስቃቂ ሁኔታ ሕይወታቸው አልፏል።

ይህ ሁሉ ዘረኝነትና ሌብነት ያስከተለው የፖለቲካ ቀውስ ውጤት በመሆኑ፤ መፍትሔው ሥርነቀል የሥርዓትና የአስተሳሰብ ለውጥ ማምጣት መሆኑ ለሁላችንም ግልፅ ይመስለናል። ዛሬ ዘረኝነትና ሌብነቱ ከወያኔ አልፎ የለውጥ ኃይል ነን እያሉ በትጥቅ ትግል ከሚነግዱ ስግብብ ግለሰቦች እስከ ትላለቅ የፖለቲካ ድርጅቶች ዘልቆ ገብቷል። በተለይ በምቀኝነት እና በድንቁርና ተሞልተው የፖለቲካ ሰዎችን በመሳደብና በመዝለፍ ሌብነታቸውን ለመደበቅ የሚጥሩትን ግለሰቦችና ቡድኖች ከወያኔ ላይተን አናያቸውም።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ በጀርመን አገር በሚኖሩ ኢትዮጵያውያን ከመስከረም 2007 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ በየሦስት ወሩ በአማርኛና በእንግሊዘኛ ቋንቋዎች የምትታተም የግል መጽሔት በመሆኗ ከማንኛውም የፖለቲካ ድርጅት ሳትወጣን የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ ያገባናል ብለው ለሚያምኑ ወገኖች ሁሉ የነፃነት ልሳን ሆና እንደምታገለግል በተልኮ መግለጫችን ግልፅ አድርገናል። ከዚህም በተጨማሪ የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ መፅሔት አዘጋጆች የሥራ ዝርዝር መግለጫ ያለን በመሆኑ በመፅሔታችን ላይ ለሚታተሙ መጣጥፎችና ቃለምልልሶች ኃላፊነቱ የአዘጋጅ እንጂ፤ በትጥቅ ትግል ስም የሰደተኛውን ኪስ የሚያጥቡ ዋልጌዎችና ነጋዴዎች ሊሆን አይችልም። ስለሆነም ማንኛውም ግለሰብም ሆነ ድርጅት ለኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ይጠቅማል የሚለውን ሃሳብ ለማስተናገድ ቃል በገባነው መሠረት ለዛሬ የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ መፅሔት ምክትል ዋና አዘጋጅ ዳንኤል ሞገስ ከልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወስን አስራተ ካሣ ጋር ያደረገውን ሰፊ ቃለምልልስ ይዘንላችሁ ቀርበናል። የዛሬው የመጽሔታችን እንግዳ በጀርመን የአፍሪካ ጉዳይ አማካሪና ታዋቂ ደራሲ መሆናቸውን ለአንባቢዎቻችን እየገለፅን፤ ከቃለምልልሱ ጋር መልካም ቆይታን እየተመኘንላችሁ ርዕሰ አንቀጥንን በዚሁ እናጠቃልላለን።

Asnake Demena

Editor-in-Chief

የወያኔ አገዛዝ እና የካራፊያዎች አስከፊ ተግባሮች፤

Genet Tesfahun (Aschaffenburg)

ኢትዮጵያ አገራችን አምባገነኑ የወያኔ አገዛዝ በኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ላይ እያስከተለ ያለው ከባድ የአካል ማጉደል እና ግድያ ለኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ዲሞክራሲን፣ ፍትህ፣ ዕኩልነት በሌለበት አስተዳድራለሁ በማለት ተግባራዊነቱ ለትግራይ ህዝብ ብቻ በማድረግ የአንድን አነስተኛ ብሄር በመደገፍ ጎጠኝነት እና ብሄርተኝነት በተላበሰ መልኩ አገርን እየገዙ አገርን የማይወዱ ሕዝብን የሚጠሉ አገርን የሚሸጡ የኢትዮጵያን ህዝብ በማሸማቀቅ የውሸት ኘርፖፖንዳ በማሰራጨት ለትግራይ ሕዝብ ብቻ አስተዳዳሪ ሆኖ በመቀመጥ፣ በብሄራችን እንኮራለን እያሉ ከትግራይ ህዝብ ውጭ የሆነውን በብሄር እና በጎጥ በመለየት መደብደብ ማፈናቀል እና መግደል፣ በግልፅ ኃላፊነት የጎደለው የቡድንተኛነት ሥራ መስራት የዘወትር ተግባሮቹ ናቸው።

ወያኔ ከአመታት አመታት ግፍ እና በደሉ እየጨመረ የሕዝብን ኃዘን እና እንባ ምሬት እንደ አደገኛ ሱስ አድርጎ በማካሄድ ይሄው 26 አመቱን እያስቆጠረ ይገኛል። ወያኔ ስለ አገራችን የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ዲሞክራሲያዊ በሆነ መልኩ ማስተዳደር እና የሕዝብን ጥያቄ ምላሽ መስጠት አገሪቱን ወደ ተሻለ ፈጣን የኢኮኖሚ ደረጃ ማድረስ የሚሉትን እና ሌሎች በርካታ አስተዳደራዊ ራዕይ ግብ ማድረስ የማይታሰቡ ናቸው። በብሔራችን፣ በቋንቋችንና በባህላችን እንኮራለን እያሉ ብሄርን ከብሄር፣ ኃይማኖትን ከኃይማኖት በማጋጨት በርካታ የኢትዮጵያ የንፁህን ዜጎችን ለከባድ ቁስለኝነት እና ለህይወት ህልፈት እየተዳረጉ ይገኛሉ።

ዲሞክራሲ ለኢትዮጵያ አገራችን ስሙ ብቻ ነው የተረፋት!! ለምሳሌ አስቸኳይ ጊዜ አዋጁ ላይ የወጡትን መግለጫዎች ወደ ኋላ መለስ ብሎ ማየት ለኛ ለኢትዮጵያዊያኖች ኃዘናችን ሲሆን ለባንዳዎ ደግሞ ጀብዳቸው ነው። ወያኔ የሥልጣን ጊዜውን ለማራዘም ሲል ስንቶች ሕፃናቶች ወጣቶች አዛውንቶች ነፍሰጡሮችን በየመንገዱ ለሞት ሕልፈት እየተዳረጉ ይገኛሉ።

ወያኔ በአገሪቱ ሙስና አጠናክሮ እያስፋፋ በመሄዱ፡- የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ከመኖሪያ ቤቱ ለልማት ይፈለጋል በማለት ለምሳሌ፡- Structure plan ፣ LDP (Local development plan) ለመስራት ለከተማዎ እድገት ነው በማለት የውሸት propaganda በማሰራጨት ያለምንም ልማት ጭቁኑን ህብረተሰብ ከነቤተሰቦቻቸው በየመንገዱ በመበተን የወያኔ ካድሬዎችና በቤተሰቦቻቸው ልክ ህጻንዎችን ማስገንባትና የውጭ Diaspora በማስገባት መሸጥ መለወጥ ይህም አንደኛው መተዳደሪያ ደንባቸው ነው።

ወያኔ የኢትዮጵያ ጭቁኑን ህዝብ ለከፍተኛ እርጋታ ህመም ሰቆቃ በመጣል የአገሪቱን እና የህዝብን ንብረት በሙስና እየቆራረሱ እና እየከፋፈልዋት ይገኛሉ። በዚህም

ምክንያት ህዝቡ በየአቅጣጫው በምሬት ትግሉን እያካሄደ ይገኛል። ስለዚህ እኛ በውጭ አገር በስደት የምንኖር ሰዎች የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ ያገናናል!! በማለት በአንድነት እና በነፃነት ከሕዝባችን ጎን በመቆም ወያኔን በማጋለጥ ይህን አስቃቂ ስርዓት በቁርጠኝነት ለመደምሰስ ከህዝባችን ጎን ተሰልፈን የዜጎቻችንን ህልውና በማስጠበቅ ዲሞክራሲን በስም ብቻ ሳይሆን ወደ ተግባር ለማምጣት አንድነት ኃይላችን ነው!! የሚለውን መፎክር ከደማችን ጋር አዋህደን የኢትዮጵያን ህልውና እና ክብር አስጠብቀን ኢትዮጵያ አገራችን አንድ እናርጋት እያልኩ ጥሪየን አስተላልፋለሁ። ድል ለኢትዮጵያ ህዝብ!!

ተገኙ የማያከቀው የአማራ ሕዝብ ስቃይና መከራ

Mahmud Mehamed Awel

የአማራ ሕዝብ ጥያቄ የአንድ አካባቢ ወይም የመሬት ጥያቄ ሳይሆን፤ የመኖርና ያለመኖር ጥያቄ ሆኗል። የአማራ ሕዝብ እንደሰዉ የመኖር መብቱን ተገፎ በትግራይ ፋሽስቶች እንደ አውሬ ታድኖ እየተገደለ ይገኛል። ከሞት ያመለጠው ደግሞ ሀብትና ንብረቱ እየተዘረፈ ለስደት፣ ለርሃብና ለእስር ተዳርጓል። ለዛሬ ከ1983 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ የትግራይ ፋሽስቶች በወራሪ ሕዝብ ላይ ከፈጸሟቸው ዘግናኝ ጭፍጨፋዎች ጥቂቱን ብቻ ለአብነት አዘረዘራለሁ።

❖ ከ1983 እስከ 1986 ዓ.ም በሐረርጌ ከ20 ሺህ በላይ ዐማሮች በግፍ እንደ እንሰሳ እየታደኑ ሲታረዱ፣ አስከሬናቸው ወደ ወንዝና ወደ ገደል ሲወረወር፣ አብያተ ክርስቲያናት ሲወድሙና ሲቃጠሉ የትግራይ ፋሽስቶች ከበሯቸውን ይደልቁ ነበር። በምስራቅ አርሲ የአምስት ወረዳ ዐማሮች ቤትና ንብረታቸው ተቃጥሎ ወደ ገደል ሲጣሉ፣ ከነነፍሳቸው በጉድጓድ ውስጥ በጅምላ ሲቀበሩ አይተን የደም እንባ አልቀሰናል። በመተከልና በወለጋ ጫካዎች የቀሩትንና በአውሬ የተበሉትንም የዐማራ ልጆች ቤት ይቁጠራቸው።

❖ ከ1992 እስከ 1993 ዓ.ም በወለጋ የተለያዩ አካባቢዎች ከአንድ ሺህ በላይ ዐማሮች ቤት ተዘግቶባቸው ሲቃጠሉ ሕጻናት ከታዘሉበት እናታቸው ጀርባ እየተቀሙ ወደ ሚኒደው እሳት ውስጥ ሲወረወሩ መከላከያ ሠራዊት የሚያመልጡትን ዐማሮች በጀርባ ሆኖ በጥይት ይጨርስ ነበር። 14000 (ዐሥራ አራት ሺህ) ዐማሮች ተፈናቅለው ቡሬ ላይ ሲቀመጡ የእለት ጉርስ እንኳን የሰጣቸው የመንግሥት አካል አልነበረም። ጃዊ ላይ ከ800 በላይ ዐማሮች በወባ በሽታ እንደቆጠል ሲረግፉ

የወባ መድኃኒት ያቀረበ የጤና ባለሙያ እንኳን አልነበረም።

- ❖ በ1998 ዓ.ም የኮፌሌና የቆሬ ወረዳ ዐማሮች ቤት ንብረታቸው ተቃጥሎ ከቀያቸው ሲፈናቀሉ ማንም ዞር ብሎ አላያቸውም።
- ❖ በ1999 ዓ.ም በጂማ ከነቤተክርሲያናቸው ዐማሮች ቤት ተዘግቶባቸው ሲነዱ ማንም ምንም አላለም።
- ❖ በ2004 በቤንች ማጂ፣ በከማሽ፣ በመተከል፣ ከ32000 በላይ ዐማሮች ቤትና ንብረታቸው ወድሞ ሲባረሩ የትግራይ ፋሽስቶች ደን ጨፍጫፊ ትምከተኞች በማለት ይሳለቁ ነበር።
- ❖ በ2007 ዓ.ም በመተከል በአንድ ቀን ሌሊት ከ160 በላይ ዐማሮች ሲገደሉ አንዳችም የተባለ ነገር አልነበረም።
- ❖ በ2007 ዓ.ም በጎንደር ማረሚያ ቤት ከ70 በላይ ሰዎች በእሳት ሲቃጠሉ ምን ተባለ! ምንም።
- ❖ በ2008/9 ከ300 በላይ ዐማሮች በጎንደርና በጎጃም በአጋዚ ጥይት ተደፍተዋል።

የቱን ተናግረን የቱን መተው እንችላለን? በአጭሩ ተገሎ የማያልቀው የአማራ ሕዝብ ስቃይና መከራ እንዲህ ነው። በእኛ ላይ ይህ ሁሉ ሲሆን የትግራይ ፋሽስቶች ባለፉት ሃያ ስድስት ዓመታት ውስጥ ከበሯቸውን እየደለቁ ውስኪ ይራጩ ነበር፤ ዛሬም ይህንኑ በማድረግ ላይ ይገኛሉ። ደግነቱ ጊዜ ፈራጅ ነው፤ የሚያለቅሱ የሚስቁበት ከበሮ የሚደልቁና ውስኪ የሚራጩም ማቅ የሚለብሱበት ዘመን ብዙ ሩቅ አይደለም። ይህን እያየ፣ እየሰማና እያወቀ ዐማራ ሲደራጅ ዘረኛና ጎጠኛ ቢለን መስሚያ የለንም። የምንደራጀው ለቅንጦት ሳሆን፤ የትግራይ ፋሽስቶች እየፈጸሙብን ያለውን ዘርፈብዙ የዘር ማጥፋት ዘመቻ ለመመከት በመሆኑ የአድርባዮችና የአስመሳዮች ወሬ ለአንዲትም ሰከንድ አያቆመንም።

የዚህ ዘመን ኢትዮጵያዊነት

Girum Kelemu & Netsanet Mamo

ኢትዮጵያዊነት መልሶ ሊቀበራቸው መሆኑን ሲያውቁ ያወድሱት ጀምረዋል። ኢትዮጵያዊነት ከብሔር ፖለቲካ ጋር ፈፅሞ ተፃራሪ ነው። ኢትዮጵያዊነት የጋራ ታሪክ እና ማንነትን መሠረት አድርጎ፣ፍቅርና መቻቻል እንዲጎለብት በጎውን እየያዘ ስህተትን እያረመ አሁን ካለበት ደርጃ ላይ ደርሷል።የብሔር ፖለቲካ በተቃራኒው የጋራ ታሪኩን በማፍረስ በጥላቻን በማራገብና አንድን ሕዝብ በተለይም አማራውን በማጥላላት ላይ የተመሠረተ ነው። ህዝባዊ ወያኔ ሓርነት ትግራይም ሆነ የኦሮሞ ነፃ አውጭ ግንባር የፖለቲካ ሕልውና የተመሠረተው በአማራ ጥላቻ ላይ በመሆኑ፤የቱንም ያህል ዘመን ቢያስቆጥር

ለኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ፍትህ፣ዴሞክራሲ፣ ዕኩልነትና የሕግ የበላይነትን ማምጣት አይችሉም። ምክንያቱ ለአንድ ወይም ለሁለት ብሔሮች የበላይነት እንታገላለን የሚሉ ነፃ አውጭዎች እንኳን ለሌላው ኢትዮጵያዊ ለራሳቸውም ጎሣ የሚበቃ ነፃነት የላቸውም።

የብሔር ፖለቲካ ከመልካም ሥራዎች ይልቅ በስህተቶች ላይ የሚያተኩር፣ወደፊት ሳይሆን ወደ ሕላ መጓዝን የሚመርጥ፣ ለመገንባት ሳይሆን ለማፍረስ ያለመ ሂደት ነው። ለዚህም ይመስላል ጠቅላይ ሚኒስቴር ሐይለማሪያም ደሳለኝ የብሔር ብሔረሰቦች በዓል በሚሉት የወያኔ ኢሕአዴግ ድግስ ላይ ሕዝብን ከፋፍሎ ከኢትዮጵያዊነት ይልቅ ጎሰኝነትን የሚሰብከው። ኢትዮጵያዊነት ሲሞቅ የሚያወልቁት ወይም ደግ ሲቀዘቅ የሚያወልቁት የአንገት ልብስ አይደለም። ኢትዮጵያዊነትን ተቀብያለሁ ካልክ በጋራ የተሠሩትን በጎም ሆነ መጥፎ ታሪኮቻችንን መቀበል ግድ ይላል። ወደሕላ የምታየው ወደፊት ለማጓዝ እንጂ ወደሕላ ለመነዳት አለመሆኑን አምኑ መቀበል አለብህ። ስታንቋሽሻቸው የነበሩትን ነገሥታቶች መልሰህ ስለዘከርክ ብቻ የኢትዮጵያውያንን ልብ አማልላለሁ ብለህ ካሰብክ ተሳስተሃል። የምንፈልክን ልጆች እየገደልክ፣ እያሰቃየህና እያንገላታህ እንዲሁም ተፈጥሯዊ መብታቸውን ስለጠየቁ ብቻ አንዴ ነፍጠኛ፣ ሌላጊዜ ደግሞ ትምከህተኛ በማለት በመመገድ፣ በማሰርና በገዛ አገራቸው ወደ አገራችሁ ሂዱ ብሎ ከቤትና ንብረታቸው እንዲፈናቀሉ እያደረክ፤ ምንፈልክን ብታወደስ ከንቱ ድካም እንጂ አንዳችም የፖለቲካ ትርፍ አታገኝም።

ኢትዮጵያን በደነዝ ቢላዋ እየገዘዘ፤ ጊዜያዊ የፖለቲካ ትርፍ ለማግኘት መሞከር በህዝባዊ ወያኔ ሓርነት እንጂ ሌላ በማንም ተሞክሮ አያውቅም። የዚህ ዘመን ኢትዮጵያዊነት የጋራ ታሪክን እና ማንነትን ከመቀበል በተጨማሪ ሌሎች መስፈርቶችን ይዞ መጥቷል። ኢትዮጵያውያን ሰብአዊና ዴሞክራሲያዊ መብቶቻቸው ያለገደብ እንዲከበርላቸው እና፤ የሚገድላቸው ሳይሆን ስብዕናቸውን የሚያከብርላቸው ሥርዓት ይፈልጋሉ። በመሆኑም የዚህ ዘመን ወጣቶች የአያት ቅድመ አያቶቻቸውን ታሪክ ብቻ ስላወደሰ ማንንም ኢትዮጵያዊ ብለው አይቀበሉም። አሮጌ ሥርዓት አሮጌ ነው። አዲስ አስተሳሰብን መቀበል አይችለም። አዲሲቷ ኢትዮጵያ ደግሞ ወደፊት ላይ በሚወለድ ሥርዓት እንጂ እየሞተ ባለ ሥርዓት ላይ አይገነባም። የወያኔ መርዘኛ ሠንኮፍ ይነቀላል፤ አምባገነናዊ አገዛዙም ለአንዴ ለመጨረሻ ያከትምለታል።

የዘር ፖለቲካና መዘዙ በኢትዮጵያ

Bruk Getahun (Hanau)

ሕዝባዊ ወያኔ ሓርነት ትግራይ (ሕወሓት) የኢትዮጵያን ሕዝብ ዘርንና ቋንቋን መሠረት ባደረጉ ዘጠኝ ክልሎች ከፋፍሎ መግዛት ከጀመረ 26 ዓመታትን አስቆጠረ። በእነዚህ 26 ዓመታት ውስጥ ዴሞክራሲን፣ የሕግ የበላይነትና ፍትህን ለማስፈን የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ በቆራጥ ልጆቹ አማካኝነት መራራ የሕይወትና የአካል መስዋዕትነት ከፍሏል፤ ዛሬም በመክፈል ላይ ይገኛል።

ይሁን እንጂ የህወሓት ህልውና የተመሠረተው በጥላቻና በዘር ፖለቲካ ላይ በመሆኑ ዛሬም ሕዝብን ከሕዝብ በማጋጨት የአገዛዝ ዘመኑን ለማራዘም እየታተረ ይገኛል። በርካታ የፖለቲካ ምሁራን የወያኔ የዘር ፖሊሲ በአፍሪካ ሆነ በሌላው የዓለም ክፍል ታይቶ የማያውቅ ብቻ ሳይሆን፤ የኢትዮጵያን ህልውና ከፍተኛ አደጋ ላይ የጣለና ጊዜ ጠብቆ የሚፈነዳ በሕዝብ መሃከል የተቀበረ ፈንጂ መሆኑን አብክረው ይናገራሉ።

ምንም እንኳን በጽንሰ ሐሳብ ደረጃ አገሪቱ በዘጠኝ የፌዴራል ግዛቶች ብትከፋፈልም፤ በተግባር ከክልል እስከ ፌዴራል ያለውን የፖለቲካ ሥልጣን በሞኖፓል የተቆጣጠሩት የህዝባዊ ሐርነት ትግራይ (ህወሓት) አባላት ብቻ ናቸው። ከላይ እንደተገለጸው እንዲህ ዓይነት በአንድ ጎሳ ቁጥጥር የወደቀ ፌዴራላዊ ሥርዓት በየትኛውም የዓለም ክፍል አልታየም። ከዚህ መረዳት የሚቻለው የህወሓት ዘረኛ አገዛዝ የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብን ከባድ የፖለቲካ ቀውስ ውስጥ ከቶ ታላቁቱን የትግራይ ሪፖብሊክ ለመመሥረት በሩጫ ላይ መሆኑን ብቻ ነው።

ዛሬ ኢትዮጵያውያን የገጠመን ቀውስ ከምንጊዜውም በላይ የከፋ በመሆኑ ምንም ዓይነት የፖለቲካ ተሳትፎ የሌላቸው አርሶ አደሮች ሳይቀሩ አማራ ብቻ በመሆናቸው ለዘመናት ከኖሩበት ቤትና ንብረታቸው ተፈናቅለው ጎዳና ላይ ተጥለዋል። አልፎ ተርፎ በተፈጥሮ ያገኙትን ሰብዓዊ ክብር ተነፍገው እንደ አውሬ ታድነው በአጋዚ ጥይት ተገድለዋል። እንደ ኢትዮጵያውያን አቆጣጠር በ2008 ዓ.ም ብቻ በጎንደር፤ በጎጃምና በተለያዩ የአሮሚያ አካባቢዎች በትግራይ ፋሽስቶች ጥይት ተደብደቡ። ከ2500 ሰላማዊ ዜጎች በግፍ ተገለዋል። የሩቁን እንኳን ብንተው በቅርቡ በአዲስ አበባ በኮልፌ ቀራንዮ ክፍለ ከተማ በተለምዶ “ቆሼ ሰፈር” ተብሎ በሚጠራው አካባቢ በዘረኛው የወያኔ አገዛዝ ደህንነቶች በተቀነባበረ በሚመስል የዘር ማጥፋት ዘዴ ቅዳሜ መጋቢት 4 ቀን 2009 ዓ.ም ከ150 በላይ ወገኖቻችን ላለፉት ሃምሳ ዓመታት የተከማቸ የቆሻሻ ተራራ ተንደባቸው ከነነፍሳቸው ተቀብረዋል። ሁኔታው በዚሁ ኢትዮጵያ ወደ ዘርና የሃይማኖት ግጭት መንሸራተቷ የማይቀር መሆኑን የሚያሳይ ሪፖርቶች ቁጥር እያደገ በመሄድ ላይ ነው። ለአብነት የአሜሪካ ብሔራዊ ኢንተለጅንስ ምክር ቤት እስከ 2030 አፍሪካ ውስጥ ውድቀት ያጋጥማቸዋል ተብሎ ከተዘረዘሩ አገሮች መካከል አንዱ ኢትዮጵያ መሆኗን ዘግቧል።

ከላይ በተጠቀሱት ሦስት አንቀጾች ላይ የጎሳ ፖለቲካ አደገኛ መዘዝ ያለው መሆኑን መርምረናል። የአንድ ጎሳ አባላት አንድን አገር መምራት ቀርቶ፤ እንወክለዋለን ሚሉትን ጎሳ ማስተዳደር እንደማይችሉ ምንም ጥርጥር የለውም። አንድ ብቸኛ የጎሳ የፖለቲካ ድርጅትም የ100 ሚሊዮን ኢትዮጵያውያን ተወካይ ሊሆን አይችልም። ላለፉት 26 ዓመታት የትግራይን የበላይነት በኢትዮጵያውያን ላይ ለመጫን ህወሓት የሄደበት መንገድ ኢትዮጵያ እንደ አገር እንዳትቀጥል የሚያደርግ መሆኑ

ትረጋግጧል። ስለዚህ እያንዳንዳችን አገራችንን ከጥፋት ለመታደግ በአንድነት መቆምና የወያኔን የዘር ፖለቲካ ድል ማድረግ ይጠበቅብናል።

ትርፍ የኬከው ከፋት

Daniel Moges

ከእኔነት ከማንነት፤ ከአሮሞነት ከአማራነት ፤ ከደቡብ ከትግራይነት፤ ከቤኒሻንጉል ጋምቤላነት ፤ ከጉራጌ ከዘር ቆጠራነት ወጥተን ኢትዮጵያ በምትባለው አገራችን ለመሰብሰብ ያቃተን ስለምን ይሆን?

የወያኔ መንግሥት ላለፉት ሃያ ስድስት ዓመታት በዘር ላይ የተመሰረተ ጥላቻን ያነገበ በሕዝቦች ፍቅር አመኔታን ባላስገኘ የዘር ቆጠራና ፖለቲካ ተጠምዶ ሲሠራ የቆየው ክፉ ተግባር ባለንበት ወቅት ውጤት እያመጣለት እንደሆነ ይስተዋላል።

ቀድሞ በማይታወቅ ሁኔታ ኢትዮጵያዊ ዜጋ ከኢትዮጵያዊነቱ ሌላ በተግባር ቀርቶ በሐሳቡ ውስጡ የሌለ ያልነበረ የዘር ጥያቄና ክፍፍሎሽ እንዲጠመድ ተደርጎ ይህንኑ እያነገበ በየመድረኩ በየቦታው እንዲገልፅ እየተደረገ ይገኛል። በዋናነት ደግሞ በስደት ላይ ያሉ ኢትዮጵያውያን በአንድነት ታግለው ጠላታቸው የሆነውን የወያኔን ሥርዓት እንዳይጥሉ የተሸረበ እኩይ ተግባር ነው። ዘ ረ ኝ ነ ት...

በኢትዮጵያዊነት ያላመነ በዘሩ ብቻ የኢትዮጵያን ነፃነት አመጣለሁ የሚል ግለሰብም ሆነ ድርጅት አንዳች የሚያመጣው ፋይዳ እንደሌለ በግልፅ ማስቀመጥ ያስፈልጋል። እኛ ከአያት ቅድመ አያቶቻችን የወረሰነው የአንድነት መንፈስ እንጂ የዘር ቆጠራን በወንዝ በክልል የሚከፋፍል ማንነት አይደለም። ኢትዮጵያ ኢትዮጵያ ተብላ ተከብራ የኖረችው በሕዝቦችዋ እንጂ በአንድ ብሔር ውክልና አይደለም። አሁን አሁን እየታየ ያለው ለአገሪቱ "እኔ ነኝ የምጠቅመው እኔ ከሌለሁ ኢትዮጵያ የለችም" ከሚሉ የጠባብ ብሔርተኝነት አራጋቢ ግለሰቦች አንስቶ ማሳበራትና ድርጅቶች በማይረባ ሥራ ተጠምደው እያየናቸው ነው።

በታሪክ ኢትዮጵያ ሉዓላዊቷ በኢትዮጵያውያን እንጂ በብሔር አራማጆች ተረጋግጦ አያውቅም። በመሆኑም በዋነኛነት የሁላችንም ኢትዮጵያውያን ትልቅ ጠላት ድህነት ሳይሆን የወያኔ ዘረኝነት ነው። ይህንን የዘረኝነት አስተሳሰብ የወያኔ መንግሥት ለራሱ የፖለቲካ ፍጆታና ለሥልጣኑ ማራዘሚያ የሚጠቀምበት በመሆኑ ነገሩ ሥር እንዲሰድ እና እንዲራገብ ብዙ መጥፎ ሥራዎችን ይሠራል። እኛ በተቃራኒው ይህንን በዘር የተመሠረተ ፖለቲካና ትብብር አቁመን ስለ አንዲት ኢትዮጵያ ብቻ ብለን ብንሰባሰብ ለጠላታችን ያ ብቻውን በቂ ነበር። ቀሪው ሜዳ የተሰተካከለና የተመቻቸ ይሆናል።

ቀድሞ ያልነበረ ዘረኝነትን ማቀንቀን በምንም መልኩ ለአንድ ብሔር ሲጠቀም አላየንም። እንደ ኢትዮጵያ ያሉ ባለ ብዙ ብሔረሰብ አገራት በፍፁም የማይሠራ መሆኑን ከታሪክ መማርና መረዳት ያስፈልጋል። ዛሬ በኢኮኖሚያቸው ያደጉ የበለፀጉ የሚባሉ አገራት በመሠረታዊነት የዕድገታቸው ምስጢር የሕዝቦቻቸው

ማንነት...አገራቸው የአገራቸው ማንነት ደግሞ አንድነታቸው መሆኑን በማመናቸው ነው። ይህንን ከመሠረቱ ስላስተካከሉት በዚህም መሠረት ላይ የሚፈለገውን ለመስራት ስለሚያስችል ከሚፈለገው ውጤት ላይ ደርሰዋል። እኛ በሃያ አንደኛው ክፍለ ዘመን ላይ ሆነን ገና በዘር ፖለቲካ የምንሰለፍ ግለሰቦች በእውነቱ ሰፊና ትልቅ ስለሆነች አገር አስበን ይሆን? አይደለም። ከዘር ፖለቲካ የሚገኝ ትርፍ ፍጅት እንጂ ነፃነት ሆኖ አያውቅም። ትግላችን ለኢትዮጵያ ነፃነት ሲሆን በግለሰብ ደረጃ ነፃ እንወጣለን።

ደሞክራሲ የውሃ ሽታ የሆነባት አገር

Tizta Alemayehu (Ginsheim)

አገራችን ኢትዮጵያ ሕዝቧ ተቻችሎና ተስማምቶ፣ በዘርና በሃይማኖት ሳይከፋፈል፣ አንዱ የሌላውን መብት ሳይገፍ፣ ደርድንበሩን በጋራ አስከብሮ፣ በባሕልና በታሪክ ተሳስቦ የኖረ ሕዝብ ያላት አገር ነበረች። ይሁን እንጂ ባለፉት ሃያ ስድስት ዓመታት ውስጥ የህዝባዊ ወያኔ ሓርነት ትግራይ (ህወሓት) አገዛዝ የፈጠረው ዘርን መሠረት ያደረገ የከፋፍለህ ግዛ ፖሊስ፣ አገራችንን የስቃይና የስቆቃ ምድር አድርጓታል። ባለፉት ሃያ ስድስት በኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ላይ በተለይም በአማራና በኦሮሞ ብሔር ተወላጆች ላይ የተፈፀመው አፈና፣ግድያና ደብዳባ በአንድና በሁለት መጣጥፎች ብቻ ተፅዕኖ የሚያልቅ አይደለም። የአማራና የኦሮሞ ልጆች በፖለቲካ አመለካከታቸው ብቻ ሳይሆን፣ በማንነታቸው ምክንያት ታሰረዋል፣ ተገለጸው እንዲሁም ከቤትና ንብረታቸው በግፍ ተፈናቅለዋል።

በዛሬይቱ ኢትዮጵያ ሰው በነፃነት መናገር፣ መሰብሰብና መደራጀት ቀርቶ በሰላም ውሎ ማድሩ አጠያያቂ ሆኗል። ማንኛውም ሰው ሃሳቡን በነፃነት በመግለጹ ብቻ አሸባሪ የሚል ታርጋ ተለጥፎበት ወህኒ ይወረወራል። ይህ ሁሉ ሲሆን የትግራይ ፋሽስቶች ኢትዮጵያን በአጭር ጊዜ ውስጥ ነፃነት፣ ዕኩልነት፣ ፍትህና መልካም አስተዳደር የሰፈነባት አገር አደረግናት በማለት በሚገሉትና በሚያስሩት ሕዝብ ስቃይ ይሳለቃሉ። እነዚህ የባንዳነት ልክፍትና የአስተሳሰብ ድህነት የተጠናወታቸው አገር በቀል ፋሽስቶች በሕዝብ መሃከል የቀበሩት የጥላቻና የበቀል ፈንጂ የኢትዮጵያን አንድነትና ሕልውና ከፍተኛ አደጋ ላይ ጥሎታል።

ዛሬ በተለያዩ የአገሪቱ ክፍሎች ሕዝቡ ለህዝባዊ ወያኔ ሓርነት ትግራይ አልገዛ በመላቱ፣ለአስቃቂ ግድያና ስቃይ ተጋልጧል። ወያኔም የአስቸኳይ ጊዜ አዋጅ አውጆ ከሁለት ሺህ በላይ ሰላማዊ ኢትዮጵያውያንን በመግደልና ከሃያ ሺህ በላይ የሚሆኑትን ወህኒ በመወርወር የተነሳበን ሕዝባዊ እምቢተኝነት ለመቀልበስ ደፋ ቀና በማለት ላይ ይገኛል። ስለሆነም ኢትዮጵያን እና ሕዝቧን ከጥፋት ለማዳን የጀመርነውን ሕዝባዊ እምቢተኝነት አጠናክረን መቀጠል ይኖርብናል። ድል ለሰፊው ሕዝብ!

አመሰግናለሁ ሲተረጎም

Aschalew Mengistu (Hückelhoven)

እናት አገራችን ኢትዮጵያ የብዙ ታሪክ ባለቤት፣ ታፍራና ተከብራ በልጆቿ በአንድነት የኖረች፣ ወደፊትም በኩራት የምትኖር አገር ናት። የእናት አገራችንን ታሪካ ሕልውና ለማጥፋት፣ ለመበረዝና ጭርሱንም ለማውደም የወያኔኢህአዴግ ዘረኛና አምባገነዊ አገዛዝ በዘር ከፋፍለህ ግዛ ፖሊሲው፣ የኢትዮጵያን ሕዝብ በዘር፣ በሐይማኖትና በቋንቋ ከፋፍሎ በመጥፎ የታሪክ አጋጣሚ የተቆጣጠረውን የፖለቲካ ሥልጣን በመኖረ ጨምድዶ የሞት ሽረት ትግሉን ተያይዞታል። ይሁን እንጂ የአገዛዙ የግፍ ቀንበር ያንገፈገፈው የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ እምቢ ለወያኔ በማለቱ አገሪቱ ዛሬም ድረስ በአስቸኳይ ጊዜ አዋጅ ውስጥ ትገኛለች።

ወያኔኢህአዴግ ሰላማዊ ዜጎችን ከቤትና ንብረታቸው በግፍ እያፈናቀለ ካለምንም ቅድመ ሁኔታና ዝግጅት ወይም ተመጣጣኝ ክፍያ ሳይሰጥ ፋሽስታዊ አገዛዙን ለመቀጠል ኢትዮጵያውያንን በአደባባይ እየጨፈጨፈ ይገኛል።የሰፊውን ሕዝብ ውክልና ተገቢ የሆነ የመብት ጥያቄ የሚያቀርቡ ግለሰቦችም ሆኑ ግብድኖች በአገዛዙ ደህንነቶች ታፍነው ይታሰራሉ አልፎም ተርፎ እንደ አውሬ ታድነው ይገደላሉ።ለምሳሌ ባለፉት ስምንት ወራት ውስጥ የወልቃይት ጠገዴን የአማራ የማንነት ጥያቄ ያቀረቡ የጎንደር አብዛኞቹ በአገዛዙ ደህንነቶች ታፍነዋል። ድረስ በእሥርና በስቃይ ላይ ሲዳረጉ፣ ከፊሎቹ ደግሞ በአጋዚ ጥይት ተገለጸዋል።

በአረም ወንድሞቻችንም ላይ ይህ ነው የማይባል ግፍና በደል ደርሷል። በሺህዎች የሚቆጠሩ የኦሮሞ ሕፃናቶች፣ ወጣቶችና አረጋውያን ሳይቀሩ በጅምላ ተገድለዋል። በመቶ ሺህዎች የሚቆጠሩት የፖለቲካና የሃይማኖት መሪዎቻችን እንዲሁም ጋዜጠኞችና ሰላማዊ ዜጎች ወህኒ ተወርውረው ግፍና ስቆቃ እየተፈፀመባቸው ይገኛሉ። የወያኔ ዘረኛ አገዛዝ የደርግን አረመኔነትና ነፍሰ በላነት ጠዋትና ማታ እያወገዘ፣ ከደርግ የከፋ ዘግናኝ ጭፍጨፋ በኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ላይ እየፈፀመ ይገኛል። ይሁን እንጂ ለወያኔ ግድያና አፈና ያልተንበረከከው ጀግናው የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ፣ አገዛዙን በሕዝባዊ እምቢተኝነት እያርበደበደው ይገኛል።

በተለይ ቆፍጣናውና ቆራጡ የአማራ ሕዝብ የወልቃይት ጠገዴን የአማራ ማንነት ጥያቄ በማንሳት በሰላማዊ መንገድ ምላሽ ለማግኘት ከክልል እስከ ፌዴራል አገዛዝ ጥያቄውን ስያቀርብ መከረሙ የቅርብ ጊዜ ትዝታ ነው። በዚህም የተነሳ ወያኔ የአማራን ሕዝብ የማንነት ጥያቄ በኃይል ለማፈን የትግሉን መሪዎችን አስሮ፣ በመቶዎች የሚቆጠሩ ሰላማዊ አማሮችን ገድሎና በመቶ ሺዎች የሚቆጠሩትን በተለያዩ የማስቃያ ከምሯች አግቶ ቢያስቃይም፣ ሕዝባዊ እምቢተኝነቱ ዛሬ ከምናየው ደረጃ ላይ ደርሷል። ሕዝባዊ አመጽ ለጊዜው የተዳፈነ ቢመስልም በቃ ብሎ የተነሳው ሰፊው የአማራና የኦሮሞ ሕዝብ ከሌሎች ወገኖቹ ጋር ተባብሮ የወያኔን ዘረኛ አገዛዝ ሳያስወግድ የማይቆም መሆኑ ሳይታለም የተፈታ ነው።

ውድ የኢትዮጵያ ልጆች! ከሰሜን እስከ ደቡብ፣ ከምሥራቅ እስከ ምዕራብ፣ ከአጥናፍ እስከ አጥናፍ ሕዝባዊ ትግሉን በማቀጣጠል ጎሕ ቀዳጅ እንዲሆን የጥንቷ የጠዋታ ኢትዮጵያ የኔ ናት በማለት በአገር ውስጥ ሆነ በውጭ የምንገኝ “የእምዬ ልጆች” ትግሉን በመቀላቀል ባለታሪክና ባለዝና ሀገራችንን ከዚህ ሰበላ የወያኔ ዘረኛ አገዛዝ መዳፍ በትግላችን አላቀን፤ ሰፊውን የኢትዮጵያን ሕዝብ የሚወክል ሕዝባዊ መንግሥት መመሥረት ይኖርብናል። በቅርቡም ወያኔ ኢህአዴግ በሕዝባዊ ማዕበል ለአንዴና ለመጨረሻ ግብዓተ መሬቱ እንደሚፈጸም ለአፍታ እንኳን ጥርጣሬ ሊያድርብን አይገባም። ሕዝባዊ አመፅ ያሸንፋል!!

አስቻለው መንግሥቱ

ቸር ይግጠማል!

ሕገ-መንግሥቱ የተቃረነው ለማን ነው?

Eyob Melaku (Troisdorf)

የወያኔ ኢህአዴግ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር አቶ ኃይለማሪያም ደሳለኝ የፓርቲያቸውን የአስቸኳይ ጊዜ አዋጅ መሠረት በማድረግ በኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ላይ በተለይም በአማራ ብሔር ተወላጆች ላይ በይፋ ጦርነት ከፍተኛ።ጦርነቱም በሰሜን ጎንደርና በአካባቢ በሚኖሩ አርሶ አደሮች ላይ ያነጣጠረ በመሆኑ በሰው ሕይወትና በንብረት ላይ ከፍተኛ ጉዳት በማድረስ ላይ ይገኛል። ከዚህም በተጨማሪ ከሃያ ሺህ በላይ ሰላማዊ ዜጎች ያለጥፋታቸው ታስረው ግፍና ሰቆቃ ተፈፅሞባቸዋል፤ ዛሬም እየተፈፀመባቸው መሆኑን የተለያዩ ዓለም ዓቀፍ የሰብዓዊ መብት ድርጅቶች በዘገባቸው አረጋግጠዋል።

አቶ ኃይለማሪያም ደሳለኝ አገዛዛቸው በሰላማዊ ዜጎች ላይ የሚፈፀመውን የሰብዓዊና የፖለቲካዊ መብት ረገጣ በተመለከተ ባሰሙት ዲስኩር ማንኛውም የህብረተሰብ ክፍል ማንኛውንም ጥያቄ ሕገ-መንግሥቱ በሚፈቅደው መሠረት መጠየቅ እንደሚችል በተደጋጋሚ ተናግረዋል። ይሁን እንጂ የወልቃይት ጠገዴን የአማራ የማንነት ጥያቄ ያስተናገዱት እስከ አፍንጫው የታጠቀ ጦራቸውን በማዝመትና ከ300 በላይ የሚሆኑ አማሮችን በማስጨፍጨፍ ነው።

የኢትዮጵያን ሕዝብ ምንም እንዳልተማረና እንደማያውቅ መሃይም አድርገው የሚያዩት አቶ ኃይለማሪያም ደሳለኝ፤ዛሬም ዓይናቸውን በጨው ታጥበው ስለ ሕገ-መንግሥታቸው ያወራሉ። እኛ ግን ላለፉት ሃያ ስድስት ተከታታይ ዓመታት ወያኔ ኢህአዴግ ኢትዮጵያን የገዛው በሕግ ሳይሆን በሕገ-አራዊት ወይም በጫካ ሕግ መሆኑን ጠንቅቀን እናውቃለን። በመሆኑም የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ፍትህ፣ ዕኩልነት፣ ነፃነትና መልካም አስተዳደርን ከዘረኛና አምባገነናዊ አገዛዝ የሚጠብቅ አለመሆኑን ለማስገንዘብ እንወዳለን።

በመሠረቱ የኢትዮጵያን ሕዝብ የወያኔ ኢህአዴግ ሕገ-መንግሥት በሚፈቅደው መሠረት ሰብዓዊ፣ ማህበራዊና ፖለቲካዊ መብቶችን ጠይቆ ጥይት እንጂ አማራጭ ሃሳብ ቀርቦለት አያውቅም። እነዚህን መብቶች የጠየቀ ግለሰብም ሆነ የፖለቲካ ድርጅት የቱንም ያህል

ሰላማዊ ቢሆን ከመገደል፣ ከመታሰርና ከመደብደብ ወይም ከስደት አያመልጥም። ይህ ደግሞ ወያኔ ኢህአዴግ ሕገ-መንግሥቱን የተቃረነው ለማንነው የሚል መሠረታዊ ጥያቄ ማስከተሉ የማይቀር ነው።

በግልፅ ለመናገር የወያኔ ኢህአዴግ አገዛዝ ኢትዮጵያ የተቃረነ ሕገ-መንግሥት ያላት መሆኑን፤በቃል የዴሞክራሲና የሰብዓዊ መብት ጠበቃ ነን ለሚሉት፤ በተግባር ግን ወያኔን የመሰል አምባገነናዊ አገዛዝ በኢኮኖሚና በፖለቲካ ለሚደግፉት ምዕራባውያን መደለያ ብቻ ነው።

የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ለማንነቱ እና ለቆመለት ዓላማ በፅናት የሚታገል ኩሩ ሕዝብ መሆኑን ለነፃነቱና ለህልውናው ባደረጋቸው የአልበገሬነት ተጋድሎው አረጋግጧል። ዛሬ ግን አገር በቀል ፋሽስቶች የጫኑበት የጭቆና ቀንበር ከመቸውም በላይ ጸንቶበታል። የሚፈፀንበት ግፍና ሰቆቃም ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ እያየለ በመምጣቱ ለተደጋጋሚ ውርደትና መከራ ተዳርጓል። ስለሆነም ይህ የመከራና የውርደት ዘመን ለአንዴና ለመጨረሻ አብቅቶ፤ ሁላችንም በአንድነት፣ በዕኩልነትና በነፃነት የምንኖርበት ኢትዮጵያን ለማየት የጀመርነውን ታጋድሎ ከግብ ማድረስ ይጠበቅብናል። ድል ለኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ!



በጀርመን አገር በኖሩባቸው አርባ አምስት ዓመታት ውስጥ ከአገራቸው ኢትዮጵያ፤ ከምስራቅ አፍሪካና ከመላው አፍሪካ አልፈው በአውሮፓውያኑ ዘንድ ተሰሚነትን በማትረፍ በጻፏቸው በርካታ መጽሐፍቶች አንቱ ተሰኝተዋል። ባሳለፍነው የፈረንጆች ዓመትም የአፍሪካን ሁኔታ በተመለከተ አዲስ መጽሐፍ በማሳተም ለንባብ አብቅተዋል። ከዚህም በተጨማሪ እጅግ ታላቅ የሆነ የጀርመን ፌዴራል መንግሥት ኒሻን ተሸላሚም የሆኑትም በቅርቡ ነው። የዛሬው የመጽሐፍታችን እንግዳ ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወስን አሥራተ ካሳ በጀርመን የአፍሪካ ጉዳይ አማካሪና ታዋቂ ደራሲ ናቸው። ከኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ መፅሔት ምክትል ዋና አዘጋጅ ዳንኤል ሞገስ ጋር ቆይታ አድርገዋል፤ ከቃለመልልሱ ጋር መልካም ቆይታ።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ፡- በቅድሚያ ለቃለ ምልልሱ በድጋሚ ፈቃደኛ ስለሆኑልን በጣም እናመሰግናለን። በመቀጠል በቅርቡ የጀርመን አንድነት ቀን ሲከበር ሽልማት መቀበልዎን አውቀናል። ሽልማቱ በማን እና ለምን እንደተበረከተልዎ ቢያብራሩልን?

ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወስን፡- የቀድሞው የጀርመን ፌዴራል መንግሥት ፕሬዝዳንት ሚስተር ጋውክ ፈርዲኒስት አርድን የተሰኘውን የሪፖብሊኩን ከፍተኛ ኒሻን በሽለሙኝ ወቅት ባደረጉት ንግግር ላይ "ይህንን ሽልማት ልንሰጥህ የወደድነው ካሉት አፍሪካውያን ሁሉ ጋር ትልቅ ድልድይ ገንቢ በመሆን ነው። ባለፉት በአርባ አምስት ዓመታት ውስጥ የገነባኸው ድልድይ በአውሮፓና አፍሪካ መካከል ቅርብ ግንኙነት እንዲፈጠር አድርጓል።ይህም ሳይበቃህ በራሳችን ቋንቋ እኛን ማስተማር ጀምረሃል። እኛም እስከዛሬ ድረስ የፃፍካቸውን መጻሕፍት የጀርመን ደም የሌለበት ቀርቶ ዕድሜ ልኩን ጀርመንኛ የሚናገርና የሥነ ጽሑፍ ባለሙያ የሆነ ሰው የማይጽፋቸውን መጻሕፍት ጽፈሃል።በዚያም ምክንያት የተለያዩ ሽልማቶችን በማግኘትህ መንግሥት ይህንን አውቆ በተራው የሚገባህን ይህንን ሽልማት የሰጠህ መሆኑን እንገልፅሃለን" ብለዋል። በዕለቱ ከእኔ ጋር ሰላሳ ሁለት ሰዎች በተለያዩ ዘርፎች ተሸላሚዎች ነበሩ። ከፕሮፌሰሮች እስከ መንግሥት ባለሥልጣናት እንዲሁም ከአሜሪካን ሁለት ሳይንቲስቶች አብረውኝ የተሸለሙ ነበሩ። በነዚያ

ስም ለፕሬዝዳንቱ የምስጋና ንግግር ያደረኩት እኔ ስሆን በንግግሪም እንዳሳሰብኩት" ይህንን ሽልማት የምቀበለው ለእኔ ለራሴ ብቻ ሳይሆን በመላው ዓለም ተሰደው ባሉ ኢትዮጵያውያን ወገኖቼ ሁሉ ስም ነው።ከዚያም አልፎ ለአንድ አፍሪካዊ የተሰጠ የኒሻን ሽልማት በመሆኑ በአፍሪካውያን ወንድሞቼ ስም ጭምር ነው።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ፡- በሚዲያ ከሚያዩትና ከሚሰሙት ኢትዮጵያ በአሁኑ ወቅት እንደ አገር የገጠማት ከባድ ፈተና ምንድነው? ከሌላው ጊዜ የከፋ የፖለቲካ አጣብቂኝ ውስጥ ገብታለች ብለው ያስባሉ? ከሆነስ ከዚህ አጣብቂኝ ለመውጣት መፍትሄው ምንድነው?

ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወስን፡- እንደኔ አስተሳሰብ አጣብቂኝ ውስጥ ከገባን ብዙ ዓመታት አስቆጥረናል። አሁን ግን የለየለት ምንድነው ቢባል የኢትዮጵያ ጥያቄ እንደሌለች የአፍሪካ አገሮች የዴሞክራሲና የመብት ጥያቄ ብቻ አይደለም።አፍሪካ ውስጥ ካሉት አገሮች ሁሉ የመኖርና ያለመኖር ጥያቄ ያለው ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ብቻ ነው። የገባንበት ማጥ ነገ ኢትዮጵያ የምትባል አገር ትኖራለች ወይስ አትኖርም የሚል የህልውና ጥያቄ ነው። ለዚህ ሁሉ ምስቅልቅል ሁኔታ መልሱ አንድ ብቻ ነው። አሁኑኑ አገር አቀፍ የሆነ የሰላም፣ የዕርቅና የመቻቻል ኮንፈረንስ መዘጋጀት አለበት። ይህ በእርግጥ ቀላል አይደለም። በተለይ ለተጎዳው ወገንና ብዙ መከራ ላየው የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ታረቅ ማለቱ በራሱ ቀላል አይደለም። ነገር ግን ከፊታችን ከተደቀነው ቀውስ የተሻለ አማራጭ ነው። የኢትዮጵያ መንግሥት ብዙጊዜ የብሔራዊ ዕርቅ ሃሳብ ቀርቦለት ነበር። ነገር ግን ባለሥልጣናቱ በዕብራት ተወጥረው ዕርቅ አንቀበልም ብለዋል። እንዲያውም መሳቂያ አድርገውን ከማን ጋር ነው የምንታረቀው የሚል መልስ እየተሰጠን ይኸው እዚህ አደገኛ ሁኔታ ላይ ደርሰናል። ሆኖም ግን የኢትዮጵያን መንግሥት እንዲህ ዓይነቱን የብሔራዊ ዕርቅ ስብሰባ ጥሩ ብለን ከመነሳታችን በፊት እኛ ውጭ አገር ያለነው ኢትዮጵያውያን ጥሩ ምሳሌ በመሆን መጀመሪያ እርስ በእርሳችን ይቅር መባባል አለብን። ይሄ ካልሆነ ኢትዮጵያውያን እርስ በእርሳችን ተበላልተን አገራችንን ገደል እንከታታለን።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ፡- የህዝባዊ ወያኔ ሃርነት ትግራይ ዘረኛ አገዛዝ ላለፉት ሃያ አምስት ዓመታት የተከተለው ጎሳን መሠረት ያደረገ ፌዴራላዊ የመንግሥት አወቃቀር የኢትዮጵያን ህልውና አደጋ ላይ በመጣሉ በየአካባቢው የማንነት ጥያቄ የሚያነሱ ወገኖች በርክተዋል። ለመሆኑ የማንነት ጥያቄ ምንድነው? እንዴትስ ይገለጻል? የፌዴራል ሥርዓቱ በጀርመን ካለው የፌዴራል አስተዳደር በምን ይለያል?

ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወስን፡- ከመጀመሪያውም ቢሆን ፌዴራሊዝም ለኢትዮጵያ ያስፈልጋታል ብዬ እ.ኤ.አ. በ1989 የተደረገውን አገር አቀፍ ኮንፈረንስ በእንግሊዝ

አገር የጠራሁት እኔ ነኝ። ምክንያቱም ኢትዮጵያን የመሰለች የብዙ ብሔረሰቦች አገር ማዕከላዊ መንግሥት እንደሚጠቅማት በማወቅ ነበር። አሁንም ትላንትም በፌዴራሊዝም ከሚያምኑ ሰዎች አንዱ ነኝ። ይህ ሲባል የኢትዮጵያ መንግሥት እየተጠቀመበት ያለውን ዓይነት የፌዴራሊዝም ሥርዓት ሳይሆን እንደ ሕንድ፣ ጀርመን፣ ሰሜን አሜሪካ እና የመሳሰሉት አገራት የሚጠቀሙበት በመልካዓ ምድርና በታሪክ ላይ የተመሠረተ ፌዴራሊዝም ነው። ደጋግሜ እንደተናገርኩት ግን በዘር ላይ የተመሠረተ ፌዴራላዊ አገዛዝ እንደ አፓርታይድ መቆጠር አለበት። በመላው አፍሪካ ሊወገዝ ይገባዋል። በአንድ አገር ፍትህና እኩልነት ከሰፈነ በዘር መከፋፈል የሚያመጣው ቁም ነገር የለም። አፍሪካን እኮ ለዚህ ያበቃት ችግር መነሻው ዘረኝነት ነው። ለኮሎኒያሊዝም መስፋፋት አንዱን ብሔር ከአንዱ በማጋጨት እና መሳሪያ በማስታጠቅ ነው አውሮፓውያን አፍሪካውያንን ቅኝ ግዛት ሊገዙ የቻሉት። ከአፍሪካ በመጨረሻ ነፃ የወጣችው አገር ናሚቢያ ናት። የናሚቢያ ሕገ መንግሥት ይሄን በመገንዘብ አንድ ዳኛ አንድ ፖሊስ ወይም አንድ የመንግሥት ባለሥልጣን አንተን "የየትኛው ብሔረሰብ አባል ነህ" ብሎ የመጠየቅ መብት የለውም። ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ፖለቲካው ኢኮኖሚው ሁሉ በብሔር ላይ የተመሠረተ ብቻ ሆነ። ፓርቲያዊ ሳይቀሩ ብሔር ተኮር ሆኑ። ከዚያ ሐሳብ ውስጥ ወጥተን እኛ ኢትዮጵያውያን በብዙሃንነታችን መኩራት አለብን። ለእኔ ኢትዮጵያ ለሁሉም ብሔር ቋንቋና ባህል እናት በመሆኗ ነው ትልቁ ኩራቴ። ወደድም ጠላንም እናታችን ኢትዮጵያ በአንድ ባል የረጋች እናት አይደለችም። ብዙ ባሎች ያላት ናት። እኛ ግን ከአንድ ኢትዮጵያ ማሕጸን የወጣን ልጆቿ መሆናችንን መርሳት የለብንም።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ:- በታሪክም ሆነ በባህል የወልቃይት ጠገዴ አማራ ከትግራይ የተለየ መሆኑን እንዴት ማስረዳት ይቻላል?

ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወሰን:- ነፍሳቸውን ይማርና ቢትወደድ አዳነ መኮንን ለብዙ ጊዜ የወልቃይት ጠገዴ አገረ ገዥ የነበሩትን ጠይቁ ነበር። እርሳቸውም ይህን ነበር ያሉኝ “ትግርኛ የተናገረ ሁሉ ትግሬ ነው ወይ?” “ሁለት ቋንቋ ለመናገር መብት የለም ወይ?” “አማራ ውስጥ የሚኖረው ትግሬ አማርኛ ስለተናገረ ብቻ አማራ ነው ወይ?” በማንኛውም ወቅት ቢሆን ወልቃይት ጠገዴ የጎንደር ጠቅላይ ግዛት አውራጃ ነው። ታሪክም ባህልም ይመስከራል።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ :- በርካታ ወገኖች የአማራ ሕዝብ ዛሬ ለምናየው ጥቃትና አደጋ የተጋለጠው ከራሱ ይልቅ ለኢትዮጵያ አንድነት በከፊለው መስዋዕትነት ነው ብለው ይከራከራሉ። እርስዎ ይህንን ሐሳብ ይጋራሉ?

ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወሰን:- እዚህ ላይ ትልቅ የትውልድ ጥያቄ አለ። በእኔ ትውልድ እናቴም አባቴም ዘመዶቼም “አንተ አማራ ነህ” ብለው አላሳደጉኝም። በኢትዮጵያዊነቴ ነው ያደግሁት በክልስነትህ ነው ማመን ያለብህ እየተባልኩ ነው የተማርኩት። አማራ አለብኝ፣ ስልጤ አለብኝ፣ አሮሞ አለብኝ፣ ለዚያም ይሆናል ኢትዮጵያዊነቴን ያጠነከረልኝ። ስለዚህ በሕይወቴ አማራ ነኝ ብዬ ተናግሬ አላውቅም። የአሁኑ ትውልድን ስንመለከት ግን ኢትዮጵያ ወደ ዘጠና ሚልዮን ሕዝብ አላት። ከዚያ ውስጥ 85 ፐርሰንት የሚሆነው ከሃያ አምስት ዓመት በታች ያለ ወጣት ነው። ይህንን ወጣት ማነው ላለፉት ሃያ ስድስት ዓመታት ኢትዮጵያዊ ነህ ብሎ ያስተማረው? ይልቁንም አንተ አማራ ነህ፣ አንተ ደግሞ አሮሞ ነህ በዘርህ ተሰማራ ተብሎ ስለደገ አሉም ያንን ሰሜት እንደሚያንፀባርቅ ይገባኛል። ሆኖም ሁላችንም ማለት ያለብን አማራም ኢትዮጵያዊም ነኝ፤ አሮሞም ኢትዮጵያውም ነኝ ወዘተ ነው።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ :- የሕዝባዊ እምቢተኝነት ትግሉን በጋራ ከመምራትና አቅጣጫ ከማስያዝ ይልቅ የትግሉ ባለቤት እኔ ነኝ እኔ ነኝ የሚሉ ቡድኖች የሚያደርጉት የጎንዮሽ መቆራቆስ ጎልቶ ይታያል። ይህንን አላስፈላጊ ንትርክ እንዴት ማስቀረት ይቻላል? ትግሉንስ ከግብ ለማድረስ ከእያንዳንዱ ኢትዮጵያዊ ምን ይጠበቃል?

ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወሰን:- እንደሚታወቀው ሁሉ ያለፉትን ሃያ ስድስት ዓመታት ያሳለፍኩት የአንድ ፓርቲ አባል ሳልሆን፤ በግል ወያኔን ሰላማዊና ዲሞክራሲያዊ በሆነ ሥርዓት በመቃወም ነው። አገር አቀፍ ሰላማዊ ትግል ድልን ሊጎናጸፍ የሚችልው አንዱ ለአንዱ ሲቆም ነው። እዚህ በዲያስፖራ ውስጥ የምንኖረው ኢትዮጵያውን ግን ይህንን ፍልስፍና አልወደድነውም። በእውነት ከሆነ አንደበታችን የተመሠርተው የሌላውን ሥራ በማንቋሸሽና ሥሙን በማጥፋት ብቻ ነው። ብዙዎቻችንም የተነሳነው የራሳችንን ብሔር ለማዳበርና ለማጎልበት ብቻ ነው። ሌላው ብሔር ግን ሲጎሳቆልና ሲዋረድ ዝም እንላለን። ታዲያ ይህ ከሆነ ጥሩ ኢትዮጵያዊ ነን ለማለት ምን መብት አለን?

እንደምንም ብለን ይህንን ራስ ወደድ ዜጅቢያችንን ትተን በፍቅር፣ በመተማመንና በአንድነት ለመጓዝ የሚያስችለንን አዲስ አንደበት ካልፈጠርን፤ ለኢትዮጵያ አለን የምንለው ራዕይ መቸውንም ሳይሟላ የህልም ሩጫ ሆኖ ይቀራል።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ:- በአማራና አሮሞ ሕዝብ መካከል የተጀመረውን መልካም ግንኙነት እንዴት አጠናክሮ መቀጠል ይቻላል?

ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወሰን:- የአገራችንን ሰፊውን የሕዝብ ቁጥር የሚይዙት የአሮሞና አማራ ብሄር ሕዝቦች ለኢትዮጵያ ያላቸው ራዕይ አንድ እስካልሆነ ድረስ አብሮ የመኖር ዘይቤን እስካላወቁበት ድረስ አስቸጋሪ ነው።

አሁን የመስማማት እና የመቻቻል ጊዜ ነው። በመሆኑም እነዚህ ሁለቱ ብሄሮች ግንኙነታቸውን እስካላጠናከሩ ድረስ የረባ ነገር ይፈጠራል ብዬ አላስብም። በእውነቱ ከሆነ ከሞያሌ ጠረፍ ጀምረን እስከ አሰብ ወደብ ብንዘልቅ አንድም የአሮሞ ብሔር የሌለበት ስፍራ አናገኝም። ከሁሉ ብሔሮች ጋር የተገራበቱ ናቸው። ይህ ሁሉ የሚያሳየው ሕዝባዊ ለመሆን የሚያስችል አቅም አላቸው ያንን ይጠቀሙበት። አሮሞዎች እንደጠላላን የሚለውን ግንዛቤ ትተው፤ ከእኛ የበለጠ ለኢትዮጵያ ነፃነት ደሙን ያፈሰሰ ብሔራዊ የለምና ዋና የኢትዮጵያ ባለ አደራ እኛ ነን ቢሉ ለሌላው ብሔር ሁሉ ትልቅ ምሳሌ ሊሆኑ ይችላሉ።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ፡- አምባገነናዊው አገዛዝ ከመስከረም 29 ቀን 2009 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ የአስቸኳይ ጊዜ አዋጅ አውጇል። በእርስዎ ዕይታ ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ አስቸኳይ ጊዜ አዋጅ ለማወጅ የሚያስችል ምክንያት አለ ብለው ያምናሉ?

ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወስን፡- በታሪካችን የአስቸኳይ ጊዜ አዋጅ የሚባለው ነገር የመጀመሪያው አይደለም። በአፄ ኃይለሥላሴ ዘመን በኤርትራ ላይ የአስቸኳይ ጊዜ አዋጅ ታውጆ ነበር። በዚህም ምክንያት ነበር ልዑል አባቴ አልቀበልም በማለት የእንደራሴነት ሥልጣናቸውን በገዛ ፈቃዳቸው የተዉት። በወቅቱ አልጠቀመም ነበር። እንደውም የኤርትራ ሕዝብ "ለካስ እነዚህ መሪዎች እንደራሳቸው ሕዝብ አያዩንም" በማለት መገለል ጀመረ። ስለዚህ በዚያን ወቅት አልሆነም። በደርግም አልሠራም። አሁንም ሊሰራና ምንም ለውጥ ሊያመጣ አይችልም። ለእኔ ሃያ ስድስት ዓመት ሙሉ በአስቸኳይ ጊዜ አዋጅ ሥር ነን ማለት እችላለሁ። ከዚያ ባለፈ ለፖለቲካ ፍጆታ ከመጠቀም ውጭ ለዚህ አዋጅ የሚያበቃ ችግር ኖሮ አይደለም።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ፡- በስድስተኛ ክፍል እንግሊዝኛ በአስረኛ ክፍል የሥነዜጋ ትምህርት ማስተማሪያ መጽሐፎች ላይ ራስ ደጀን ተራራ የሚገኘው ትግራይ ውስጥ ነው በማለት ለአስር ዓመታት ጊዜ ትምህርት ሲሰጥ ቆይቶ ባለፈው ዓመት በድንገት ችግሩ የተፈጠረው በመጽሐፉ አዘጋጆች ነው በሚል ሥርዓቱ ይቅርታ ጠይቆአል። አስር ዓመት ሙሉ ለተሠራ ስህተት ሃላፊነት ወስዶ ተጠያቂ ነኝ ከማለት ይልቅ በይቅርታ እለፉኝ ማለት ምን ማለት ነው?

ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወስን፡- ይሄ የመጣው የትግራይን ግዛት ለማስፋት ከሚጠነሰሱ አንዳንድ ሐሳቦች ሊሆን ይችላል። ነገር ግን ከዚያ የባሰ እኔ ያየሁትና ለኢትዮጵያም የወደፊት ትልቅ ችግር ይሆናል የምለው ከዛሬ ስድስት ዓመት ጀምሮ ስለ ኢትዮጵያ ታሪክ ለከፍተኛ ትምህርት ተቋማት ጀማሪ ተማሪዎች ይሰጥ የነበረው የኢትዮጵያ ታሪክ ትምህርት መቋረጡ ነው። ነገ ደግሞ ጥርጥር አይኖረንም የኢትዮጵያ ታሪክን ማስተማር የክልሉ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ጉዳይ ብቻ መሆን ይጀምራል ብዬ እሰጋለሁ።

ስለዚህ በሁሉ በኩል የኢትዮጵያዊነትን ስሜት ማጥፋት ይመስለኛል። በአንድ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ውስጥ የሚማሩ ተማሪዎች በገበታ ላይ እንኳን ተለያይተው ነው የሚቀመጡት። አማራው ከአማራው ፣ አሮሞው ከአሮሞው፣ ደቡቡ ከደቡቡ ጋር ነው ለይተው የሚበሉት፤ አዲሱ ትውልድ ይህንን ተቀብሎታል። ስለዚህ ያቺ አገርን እንዴት ቢጠሉዋት ነው ይህንን ፀረ-ኢትዮጵያ ስሜትን በትውልዱ ውስጥ የሚቀርፁት ብዬ እራሴን እጠይቃለሁ። እኔ ክርስትያን የሆንኩት ሰው ሐረር ውስጥ ያለው መስጊድ የእኔ የባሕል ምልክት ነው ብዬ የምኮራ ሰው ነኝ እንኳን ሌላው ቀርቶ። ከዚህ ውጭ መቻቻል በምን ይገለጻል?

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ፡- ላለፉት ሃምሳ ዓመታት ያገለገለው የኢትዮጵያ ቱሪዝም ዓርማ በአዲስ ዓርማና መርሕ መተካቱን ለማሳወቅ በተሠራ የእንግሊዝኛ ማስታወቂያ የላሊበላ ውቅር አብያተ ክርስትያናት የሚገኙት ትግራይ ውስጥ ነው የሚል ገለፃ ሰምተናል። እንዲህ አይነት ያፈጠጠ ቅጥፈት የአንድ አገር መንግሥት ነኝ ከሚል አካል በተደጋጋሚ መስማት ጉዳዩ በአጋጣሚ የተከሰተ ስህተት ነው ብሎ ለማመን ያስቸግራል። በዚህ ላይ የእርሶ አስተያየት ምንድነው?

ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወስን፡- ይህንን ሁሉ ችግር የሚያመጣው በዘርኝነትና በጎሳዊነት ላይ የተመሠረተው የህወሐት ፍልስፍና ነው። ላሊበላ ከምዕት ዓመታት ጀምሮ የላስታ መሣፍንትና ነገሥታት አገር ናት። ከትግራይ ጋር የሚያይዛት ነገር ቢኖር አክሱማዊ የሆነው የሥነሕንፃዎቹ አሰራር ብቻ ነው። ለአብነት የደብረ ዳሞ አቀራረጽ ከላሊበላ ጋር ይዛመዳል። ለእኛ ለኢትዮጵያውያን ሁለተኛው ኢየሩሳሌም የፅዮን ታቦት ያለባት ቅድስት አክሱም ናት፤ የሷም መንግሥት ከወደመ በኋላ ላሊበላ ስለተተካ ይህንን ታሪካዊ ቦታ ሦስተኛው ኢየሩሳሌም ነው ብለን እናምናለን።

ኸረ ለመሆኑ ኢትዮጵያ ማለት ማን ናት? አክሱም አይደለችም ወይ? ከሁሉ በላይ አክሱም የመላ ኢትዮጵያ የታሪካችን መሠረትና የሐይማኖታችን አንጋፋ ደብር ናት። ይህም ስለሆነ አክሱም ከትግራይ ብቻ የሚወለዱ ኢትዮጵያን ቅርስ ናት ማለት አንችልም። እኛ እስካሁን የምንኮራባቸውን ታሪኮች ሁሉ ማጥፋትና ማጥላላት መያዛቸው ነው ገደል የከተተን። የኢትዮጵያ ሥልጣኔ ዕምብርት አክሱም ናት ቢሉ ሁሉንም ኢትዮጵያውያን ለማቀፍ ይችሉ ነበር። በዚያ እሳቤ ውስጥ አለመሆናቸው ነው የሚያሳዝነው። ስለዚህ የታሪክ ሽሚያ ውስጥ መግባቱ ማንንም አይጠቅምም።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ፡- በቅርቡ የጀርመንዋ ቻንስለር አንጌላ ሜርኬል ኢትዮጵያን በጎበኙበት ወቅት ሁልጊዜም ቢሆን ኢትዮጵያ የውጭ ጉዳይ ፖሊሲዋን መሠረት አድርጋ በመንቀሳቀስዋ ተሰሚነትዋን በማጥፋት፤ ልማትዋን በማፋጠን ሰላሚን በማረጋገጥና ዴሞክራሲዊ

ሥርዓትን በመገንባት ተጨባጭ ውጤት እያሳየች ነው ብለዋል። አያይዘውም ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ላለው ገዳይ አገዛዝ የፖሊስ ኃይሉን ለማሰልጠን ጀርመን ፍላጎት ያላት መሆኑን ጠቁመዋል። ቻንስለርዋ ከአገዛዙ ጋር መተባበር ለምን ፈለጉ? አንዳንድ ወገኖች የቻንስለር ድርጊት በኢትዮጵያ የሰብዓዊ መብትና የምዕራባውያን ፍላጎት መካከል ያለውን ግልፅ ግጭት አመለካከች ነው ይላሉ። በዚህ ላይ ሃሳብዎን ቢያካፍሉን?

ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወስን፡- እኔ ከሰላሳ አምስት ዓመት በላይ የምታገለው ይህንን ነው። በተለይ ባለፉት ሃያ ስድስት ዓመታት አትንኩብን ወያኔን የእኛ ነው በማለት ለዓለም ያስተዋወቁት አሜሪካኖች ናቸው። ከሁሉ በላይ ከሊንተን ለራሳቸው ፖሊሲ ምቹ የሚያደርጉት አሰራር ወደ አውሮፓም ተሻግሮ እነሱም እንዲቀበሉት ተገደዋል። ሌላውን ትተን በባለፈው ምርጫ ላይ ወያኔዎች መቶ በመቶ በሚሆን ውጤት አሸንፈናል ሲሉ የጀርመን ጋዜጠኞች በዚህ ጉዳይ እኔን ጠየቀውኝ ነበር። “ሌላውን ተውት ኤሪክ ሆኔከር እንኳን ይህንን መሰል ማንም ይሞክራት የማይቀበለውን የፖለቲካ ሥነሥርዓት በአርባ ዓመት ውስጥ አንድ ጊዜ ተጠቅሞ አያውቅም” ብዬ ነበር የመለስኩላቸው።በዚያን ጊዜ ጋዜጠኞቹ በሳቅ ነበር የሞቱት። እንዲህ ዓይነቱ ሕዝብን ማታለያ ድርጊት በዓለም እንኳን መደረግ ቀርቶ ተሰምቶም አያውቅም።

የአሁኑ መጽሐፌንም ለመጻፍ ያስገደደኝ ይህ ጉዳይ ነው። የአርባ ዓመት ቃጠሎ ነው። ስለ አፍሪካ ሲነሳ ሪያል ፖለቲካ የሚሉት ነገር ነው ችግሩ። ይህ ማለት የመጨረሻው ጨቋኝ ብትሆንም እውነታው ሥልጣን ላይ እስካለህ ተቀብዬሃለው የሚሉት ፈሊጥ ነው። ስልጣን ላይ እስካለህ አንተ የፈለከውን አደርግልሃለው ማለት ሆነ። አሁን ያ ተለውጦ በብዙ ሺህ የሚቆጠር ስደተኛ ሲመጣባቸው ራሳቸውን መጠየቅ ጀመሩ። አሁን ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ከአርባ ዓመት በኋላ ይሄ ጥያቄ ተጠይቆ አያውቅም። አንድ ሰው የስደቱ ምክንያት ምንድነው? በጭራሽ አይታወቅም ያው ለገንዘብ ነው ተብሎ ነበር የሚታመነው፤ ገና አሁን ነው ኮሚቴ አዘጋጅተው ለምንድነው ከአፍሪካ ሰው እንደዚህ የሚሰደደው ያሉት፤ እኔ ደግሞ ዋናው መንስዔ ራሳቸው አውሮፓውያኑ ናቸው እላለሁ። አንድ የአውሮፓ አፍሪካ ፖሊሲ ከሌለና ይህንን መቆጣጠር ካልቻሉ አይሠራም።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ፡-ይህ የተፈጠረው የፖለቲካ አዙሪት ለአንዴና ለመጨረሻ ጊዜ መፍትሄ የሚያገኘው በምን ይመስሉታል? የዲያስፖራው በአገሩ ፖለቲካ ላይ ያለው ዕሳቤስ ምንድነው?

ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወስን፡- እኔ እኮ ከዚህ በላይ ምን እስከሚደረግ ነው የሚጠበቀው? አንደበታችን እና ሥራችን አንድ አልሆነ አለን። ከጥፋታችን ለምን አንማርም? ደጋግመን እናጠፋለን። ዋናው ጥፋት ደግሞ

አምስት ኢትዮጵያውያን አምስት ቀን አብረው የማይሠሩበት ጊዜ ላይ ደርሰናል። ትብብር የሚባል ነገር በሥራችን ውስጥ የለም። የሚያራቁንን ነገሮች ወደ ጎን ትተን አሁን አገራችንን ነው ማዳን ያለብን።አንድነት ካልፈጠርን የትም አንደርስም። መላውን ኢትዮጵያዊ የሚያካትት ድርጅት እንኳን መቸ አለንና ሁሉ በተናጠል ሆነና ችግሩ በረታ፤ ብዙ ለአገሪቱ የሚጠቅሙ አስተሳሰብ ያላቸው ሰዎች አሉን። እነሱን መጠቀም አለብን። በአንድነት መሥራት ይኖርብናል። ልዩነታችን ሰፍቷል። ወደ አንድነት መምጣት ይኖርብናል። በተለይ እኛ ስለ አገሪቱ መዳን ማሰብ ይሻለናል። ወደ አንድነት የሚያመጡን ድርጅቶች ሊመሰረቱ ይገባል። ያ እስካልሆነ ድረስ በተናጠል ችግራችንን መፍታት አንችልም።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ ፡- ለቃለ መጠይቃችን ፈቃደኛ ስለነበሩና ምላሽ ስለሰጡን በመጽሔታችን ስም እናመሰግናለን።

ልዑል ዶ/ር አስፋወስን፡- እኔም ለቃለመጠይቁ ለተሰጠኝ ዕድል አመሰግናለሁ!!

ፖሊስና ሰብዓዊ መብት በኢትዮጵያ

Amin Rejauw

ፖሊስ በአንድ ኅብረተሰብ ውስጥ የሕግ የበላይነት እንዲኖር፣ ኅብረተሰቡ ከወንጀል ሥጋት በፀዳ ሁኔታ የዕለት ተዕለት ሥራዎቹን እንዲያከናውን የሚያስችል ኃይል ነው።ፖሊስ መደበኛ ተግባራቱን ሲፈጽም ከሰብዓዊ መብት ጋር ተያያዥነት ያላቸውን ሥራዎች ይሠራል። በአንድ በኩል በወንጀል ምክንያት ሰብዓዊ መብቶቻቸው የተነፈጋቸውን ሰዎች የሕግ ጥበቃ እንዲያገኙ ያደርጋል። ይህም የሚሳካው ሕጉ በግልጽ ለፖሊስ የፈቀዳቸውን ተግባራት ማለትም ተጠርጣሪን የመመርመር፣ የመያዝ፣ የመበርበር ወዘተ. ግዴታዎቹን በማከናወን ነው። ፖሊስ አንድ ተጠርጣሪን ወደ ፍትሕ ባቀረበ መጠን የተጎጂውና የአጠቃላይ ኅብረተሰብ ሰብዓዊ መብቶች ይከበራሉ።

በሌላ በኩል ደግሞ ፖሊስ ይህንኑ ግዴታ ሲወጣ የተጠርጣሪውን የሰብዓዊ መብቶች ሊያከብር ይገባል። የሰብዓዊ መብቶች ሥርዓት አልበኝነትና የሕግ የበላይነትን ለማስፈን ቁልፍ መሣርያዎች ናቸው። ስለዚህ ፖሊስ የተጠርጣሪዎችን ሰብዓዊ መብት በማክበር ሕግና ሥርዓት እንዲሰፍን ሊያደርግ ይገባል። ሕገ መንግሥቱን ጨምሮ ዝርዝር ብሔራዊ ሕግጋት የፖሊስን ተግባራት ሲያስቀምጡ ሕግ የማስከበርን ግዴታና የሰብዓዊ መብትን የማክበር ግዴታ በጥንቃቄ በማስቀመጥ ነው።

ይሁን እንጂ የወያኔ አህአዴግ የአገዛዝ ዘመን የፖሊስ አባላት ለዚህ ህብረተሰባዊ አገልግሎት ዘብ ከሞቀም ይልቅ የአገዛዙ ሎሌ በመሆናቸው፤ በሕግ ከለላ ሥር ያሉ እስረኞችን ጨምሮ ሕፃናትና አረጋውያንን ሳይቀር በጭካኔ ተኩሰው ይገድላሉ። ህወሓት ላለፉት ሃያ

ስድስት ዓመታት የኢትዮጵያን ሕዝብ አፍኖ መግዛት የቻለው በዋናነት ፓሊስን ለአፈናው ተግባር በመጠቀም ነው። የተቃውሞ ድምፆች በተሰሙ ቁጥር ፓሊስ በወገኖቹ ላይ የሚያወርደው ዱላና ጥይት የሚዘገንን ሆኗል።ይህ ደግሞ በዚህ ተግባር የተሠማሩ ፓሊሶችን በቡድንም ሆነ በግል በህግ የሚያስጠይቅ ከባድ ወንጀል ነው። በመሠረቱ በህወሓት እየተመራ ያለው የኢትዮጵያ ፓሊስ ተግባራት ተብዳዮችን ብቻ ሳይሆን ራሱን ፓሊስንም አንገት የሚያስደፋ አሳፋሪ ተግባር ነው።

ዛሬ ለሙያቸው ክብር ከመስጠት የታዘዙትን የሚፈጽሙ የፓሊስ ሠራዊት አባላት በመብዛታቸው፤ የህወሓት ባለሥልጣና ልባቸው እንደ ኳስ አብጧል። እነዚህ ከወያኔ አገዛዝ በሚጣልላቸው ፍርፋሪ ተቃለው በሰላማዊ ዜጎች ላይ ግፍና ሰቆቃ የሚፈፅሙ የፓሊስ አባላት ጊዜያቸውን ጠብቀው ለፍርድ ይቀርባሉ።

የሎሚ ጭማቂ 10 የጤና በረከቶች (ዶ/ር ሆሊያት ኤፍሬም)

1. ጸረ-ባክቴሪያ ባህሪ አለው። የሎሚ ጭማቂ በምንጠጣበት ጊዜ የሎሚ ጭማቂው ውስጥ ያለው አሲድ ሆዳችን ውስጥ ጸረ ባክቴሪያ ከባቢን ይፈጥራል።ሎሚ የምግብ ማብሰያ አካባቢዎችንና ቁሳቁሶችንም ለማጽዳት ይረዳል።

2. በቫይታሚን ሲ የበለጸገ ነው። ቫይታሚን ሲ ደግሞ የሰውነታችንን በሽታ የመከላከል አቅም ከማነቃቃቱም በላይ የጨጓራ በሽታ (አልሰር) በማስከተል የሚታወቀውን ኤች ፓይሎሪ የተሰኘውን ባክቴሪያ ይገድላል።

በጨጓራችን ውስጥ የሚኖሩትን እንደ ኤች ፓይሎሪ እና መሰል ባክቴሪያዎችን ለማጥፋት የሚከተለውን ቀምሞ መጠጣት ይመከራል፡- አንድ ኩባያ ለብ ያለ ውሃ፣ የግማሽ ሎሚ ጭማቂ እና አንድ የሻይ ማንኪያ የተፈጠረ ተልባ።

3. የሎሚ ጭማቂ በውሃ ቀላቅሎ መጠጣት ሰውነታችን የአሲድ አልካላይን ሚዛኑን ለመጠበቅ ይረዳዋል።

4. የጉበትን ስራ በማነቃቃት ዩሪክ አሲድና ሌሎችንም ጎጂ ንጥረነገሮች ከሰውነታችን ውስጥ ለማስወገድና የህሞት ፈሳሽንም የፈሳሽነት ባህሪውን እንዳያጣ ያደርጋል።

5. የሎሚ ጭማቂ በቫይታሚን ፒ የበለጸገ እንደመሆኑ ከህዋሳት መጎዳትና በእድሜ መጨመር ሳቢያ የሚከሰቱትን ‘ፍሪ ራዲካሎች’ን ለማስወገድ ይረዳል።

6. የሎሚ ጭማቂ ጸረ-ካንሰር ባህሪያት አሉት። የሎሚ

ጭማቂ 22 ያህል ጸረ ካንሰርና የካንሰር ትዩመሮችን እድገት የሚገቱ ባህሪያት አሉት።

7. ከዕድሜ መጨመር ጋር ተያይዞ የሚመጣውን የመገጣጠሚያ አካላት በሽታን ይከላከላል።

8. በሎሚ ውስጥ ያለው ፔክቲን ፋይበር የመጥፎውን ኮልስትሮል መጠን ከመቀነሱም በላይ የመጥገብ ስሜትን ስለሚፈጥር በብዛት ከመመገብ ያግዳል።

9. የሎሚ ጭማቂ እና ሙቅ ውሃ መጠጣት በብዛት ሽንት የማስሸናት ባህሪ ስላለው መርዛማ እና ጎጂ ንጥረ ነገሮች ከሰውነታችን ተጠራርገው እንዲወጡ ያደርጋል።

10. የሎሚ ጭማቂ የሰውነታችንን የሊምፍ ስርዓት በማነቃቃት ከበሽታ እንድንጠበቅ ያደርጋል።

ወግ

Eyob Melaku (Troisdorf)

አንድ ተማሪ በትምህርት ቤት ውስጥ በሥነ-ዜጋና ሥነ-ምግባር ትምህርት ላይ ስለዲሞክራሲ ይማርና ወደቤት ሲመጣ ጉዳዩ ግልፅ ስላልሆነለት ከአባቱ ጋር ለመወያየት አስበ፤ አባቱ ከሥራ ሲመጣ የሚከተለውን ውይይት አደረጉ።

ልጅ፡- አባቤ ዛሬ በተደጋጋሚ ተምሬ ያልገባኝ ጥያቄ አለኝ

አባት፡- ችግር የለም ጠይቀኝ ይለዋል

ልጅ፡- ዴሞክራሲ ምንድነው? መገለጫውስ?

አባት፡- በጥያቄው በጣም ተገርመው

አይ ልጄ ዴሞክራሲ መንፈስ ነው። በኢትዮጵያ ቴሌቪዥን ትሰማዋለህ እንጂ አታየውም አሉት ይባላል።

“የኢትዮጵያ ዴሞክራሲ መንፈስ ነው” የሚገርም ነው፤ ግን እስከመቼ?

Mission Statements

The Ethiopian Affair is a quarterly private Magazine established in September, 2014. It is voice of the voiceless Ethiopians initiated by determined individuals to be published in *Amharic* and *English* in Germany as well as beyond. The Ethiopian Affair is a print and online publication dedicated to publishing latest information together with significant proposals. We used images of three keys on the cover of this Magazine to symbolize mistrusts among Ethiopians, the regime in power and opposition political parties. It is an obvious fact that Keys have been used to lock away secret information and most valuable things of the greatest significances for centuries. Consequently, we used images of the three keys to symbolize the ultimate quest of Ethiopians for freedom, justice and democracy. Thus, our aim in this volume is to unlock the range of political, social, economic and environmental issues that are locked before twenty years but still affect all of us.

Editorials of the Ethiopian Affair strongly believe that information is a key to maintain power in this twenty first century. Thus, we are committed to increase the circulation of information to have a direct and positive effect on political, social, economic and environmental affairs of Ethiopia in order to create a more inclusive democratic political system that involves all stakeholders in it. Therefore, we encourage all Ethiopians regardless of their political, ethnic and/or religion affiliation to actively participate in all affairs of the country without any restriction. However, the opinions expressed in this Magazine are not necessarily those held by Editorials of the Ethiopian Affair. Indeed, contrary views are most welcome to enhance further discussion.

The Ethiopian Affair
The right Magazine in the
right place at the time!
Established in September, 2014

Editors Note

'Qoshe' Disaster – Government Failure to Protect Citizen

In Addis Ababa, capital city of Ethiopia March 9, 2017- collapse of a mountain of solid waste officially known as 'Qoshe' buried and killed more than 150 citizens and residents of the area say at least dozen people remain disappeared. These people, including many women and children, had no option but to live and work in such a hazardous environment because of the government's failure to protect their right to adequate housing, and decent work. Whatever kind of country we have except people neglected, the government cannot let people live in this situation and also that has caused large-scale displacement for the poor in the capital. The government has been constructing high-rise apartment blocks on the edges of the city to house people at subsidized rates, but those efforts have been plagued by corruption. Many of the displaced have resorted to building makeshift shelters in dangerous and undesirable areas, including on and around the 'Qoshe' landfill. The government is fully responsible for the people living on this site and for their condition of those people who died, and for their lack of safety. It was aware that the landfill was full to capacity but continued to use it regardless. The government as soon as possible starters an inquiry into the landfill collapse (by excluding it self from investigation leading), which is at odds with the image Ethiopia wants to project as a rapidly developing country. The government has not yet given a cause for the collapse, but must take responsibility for what happened and come up with a better plan for a sustainable solution for the victims.

Abebe Abidie /Deputy Editor

Massacre of Amhara

Daniel Shitie

An evil campaign has been fired up in Ethiopia by the regime in place and other extremist elements to provoke violence and the mass slaughter of Amharas considered by the TPLF/EPRDF regime and its supporter as the main enemy as a people. Inside the country and in the diaspora, crazed extremist elements have been mobilized to call for the massacre of Amharas and some of these elements have been guests of Western TV stations and radio programs given the chance to spread their toxic propaganda of hatred. The ruling Tigray people's liberation front defined its struggle back in 1975 as anti-Amhara. Long before it took power in 1991, the Tigrean front now in power collaborated with the Eritrean front (EPLF) and the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) to attack hospitals in Assossa and wollega to cause the massacre of hundreds of Amhara there. The Eritrean commander of the operation has proudly narrated in an interview how they dealt with the Amhara's there. Some three hundred Amhara were killed, burnt alive and/or slaughtered. Video evidence of the horrible massacre is available.

The alliance of the Tigrean front, the Oromo and the Eritrean fronts has always been stringently anti-Amhara and by extension anti-Ethiopia. These elements have for long equated being an Amhara with being for Ethiopia and as they consciously stood and still stand against Ethiopian identity they consider Amharas as the main enemy. Hence, the conscious anti-Amhara campaign. Once the TPLF took power using the name EPRDF as a cover, it let loose anti-Amhara elements to commit massacres of Amhara in ARBAGUGU and the brutal killings of Amhara in BEDENO in Eastern wollega too, the OLF has been involved in the murder of innocent Amharas.

October 31, 1991: beginning at 6 a.m. in the morning, the OLF surrounded 16 peasant associations Dibu and Gigan areas in the district of Gololcha killing 7 people and wounded many others. The people in the area opposed this massacre by trying to defend themselves by resorting to spears. Upon the intervention of

elders the shooting was stopped. November 2, 1991 on this very area Dibu and Gigan areas the OLF opened fire beginning 7 a.m. thereby killing more than 1000 people. The homes and properties of 16 peasant associations and their individual members were looted pillaged and the reset set on fire by the OLF. The genocide which took place on this day was extremely horrendous and barbaric around Moya the District of Chole.

October 19, 1991: on this market day in an attempt to attack the Amhara people and disperse the people at the market, opened gun fire and shot killed 3 people. October 22, 1991: These same peoples, having organized an army of between 300 and 400 men, opened fire on the town of Moya killing an unknown number of people. In general, they looted and ransacked everything ranging from business owned by individuals to governmental organisations thereby leaving the town empty. October 23, 1991: These same fighters set on fire four peasant villages thereby leaving no less than 1000 families without any shelter. October 28, 1991: This same attack continued thereby destroying and burning 12 peasant villages by fire and leaving behind more than 10,000 inhabitants (people without shelter and exposing them to starvation and dispossession.

November 5, 1991: On this day, also an OLF army, no less than 400 in number, penetrated deep into Moya from the neighbouring administrative region of Hararghe. This OLF force bombed and shelled with launchers, automatic rifles, bombs and explosives innocent farmers who do not know anything else except farming and civilian life. This modern army has several types of canned and dry foodstuff and was particularly attacking members of the Amhara ethnic group and the Christina population living in the area.

October 4, 1991: Mr. Tesfaye Alemu and Mr. Gebre Sellase Gebre Egziabher, both of whom were working on their farms, near ABOMSA town - the capital of the sub-province, were perforated and killed with bullets by the OLF forces. The killers went away ululating. The killers of these two men are Mr. Hussien Safeno and Mr. Kedir Gelma. Having committed these atrocities, the

two men still live freely in the town (ABOMSA town) with their arms. Since the killing of these two men, the property and domestic animals of the Christian population of the area are openly looted and the rest being set on fire. October 28, 1991: 900 (nine hundred homes) housing people in six peasant associations in ANGODECHI area in the district of GEGU were set on fire and the properties of the inhabitants looted and ransacked. Although burned and tarred human skulls were found in the burnt houses, it was not possible to know the exact number of victims of this atrocity. However, those who survived this horrendous attack have fled into the surrounding bushes and valleys.

October 29, 1991: In this same district in Werenso Gure, Wengelo Kersa, Amshera Mengagsa areas 420 houses were burnt down by fire. As the houses were set on fire during the night, at which time many people were in deep sleep, the number of people killed by far exceeds that of GEGU mentioned above. But the exact figure of the people who had died is not known. October 30, 1991: In three areas in the district of Merti i.e. in Molleme Seka, Ferekese Meskobe, Molome Kesa areas a total of 570 homes were burnt down. October 31, 1991: In this same district of MERTI in areas called Awachura Micha, Ferekese Mukagelo, Ashe Felika 336 houses were burnt down.

November 5, 1991: In a peasant association known as Gobenu Chaka except for 16 houses with corrugated roofs, all the remaining 116 houses (one hundred sixteen) were burnt down. While houses in the above -mentioned areas were set on fire, children and old people housed in these homes were also burnt alive. Those who were strong and tried to escape from the burning houses were shot at and the ones who survived have fled to an unknown direction. Within these two days, in these two districts alone property worth millions of Birrs, accumulated over centuries has been destroyed. More than one thousand homes were burnt down. Schools and churches in the districts have been looted and pillaged. Parts of these schools and churches have also been burnt down. At this moment, in the whole sub-province 197

elementary and junior high schools as well as 2 high schools, thus a total of 199 schools are closed. While a school teacher in the district of MERTI had been killed, the remaining teachers have fled the area. Except for government offices in the sub-provincial capital, all government offices in other parts of the sub-province have been looted and closed. The culprits or the people responsible for this serious massacre (genocide) of people and the destruction of property.

Various elders, representatives of the populace, church representatives have at various times appealed and brought to the attention of various authorities including the prime minister this genocide (massacre) and this boundless tribulation of the people. However, to this day no measures have been taken. The committee presenting this appeal has the backing of 221 persons and has as its aim the cessation or stopping of the current genocide or massacre that is being directed against the Amharas and the Christian people living in the area; if at all this appeal is heeded and supported.

The current crisis in Metekel Zone of Benshangul-Gumuz regional state was instigated in relation to the elections of May 2015. About a month before the fateful election, Special Police Force of the regional state had been sent to Wembera and Bulen Woredas of the zone to quell any rebellion against the TPLF rule. Since the TPLF coined in its political program as a struggle against “Amara and imperialism” and labelled the Amaras as staunch enemies of the Tigrean people, it is generally assumed that the opposition to TPLF’s apartheid-style rule would come from the Amhara, ethnic group. Accordingly, TPLF instigated members of the Gumuz ethnic group to single out and hunt down Amaras living in Metekel Zone.

In this case, the mission given to the Special Police Force was to terrorize the local population in Wembera and Bulen Weredas of Metekel Zone so that by coercion they are forced to elect TPLF candidates for local and national parliament. Those Amaras who were suspected of supporting opposition parties were rounded up and thrown into jail. The pretext given by local authorities were that those Amaras were armed

and have been supporting rebel groups who waging armed insurrection against TPLF rule. Based on the pretext given, the remaining peaceful local Amara population came under constant harassment and intimidation by the Special Police Force.

Massacre in Melkan Kebele: The instructions to round up and massacre Amaras were received by officials of Melkan Kebele in Wembera Wereda. On May 16 and 17, 2015 Amhara children, elderly, women, expecting mothers and the disabled were picked up from their homes, imprisoned and murdered in cold blood. Like Mussolini's fascist massacre of Ethiopians in Addis Ababa in the 1930s, the Gumuz carried out their mission of genocide using machetes, knives, shovels, axes and with live bullets. In those two days 160 Amaras were slaughtered like sacrificial animals. Those who tried run and escape the wholesale massacre were chased, shot point blank and fell in the bushes of the area.

Young, old, pregnant, and elderly Amaras found hiding in their homes, were also slaughtered indiscriminately. All male victims were castrated; breasts of female victims were slashed, and taken as trophies by the Gumuz hordes. The killers left all the victims' beds and clothes stained in blood. After the massacre the killers used the dishes and utensils of the victims for feasting on the flesh of those they killed. The livers and kidneys of Amara victims were immersed in chili powder and eaten. In a nutshell, the torso of the perpetrators became the burial grounds of the slaughtered Amaras. To date, not a single corpse of the massacred Amaras was buried, and their skeletons are either thrown into the Gursha River, which crosses the area, or scattered everywhere in the village.

Massacre Committed in Ayigali-Mozambique Kebele: About a month after the Melkan massacre, a similar incident occurred on June 19, 2015 in Ayigali-Mozambique Kebele, Bulen Wereda, Metekel Zone of the Benshangul-Gumuz region. In this case eye witness accounts said that the scale and breadth of the massacre could be less compared with what happened in Melkan Kebele. However, the Amara were the

sole victims of the June 19, 2015 massacre. What happened in Ayigali-Mozambique Kebele has been the torchlight for this whole report. Two of the perpetrators from the local Gumuz community were apprehended by the police. The Bulen district police inspector, who investigated the two suspects, happened to be from the Oromo community. During the investigation, the police inspector asked the two suspects how they carried out the massacre. Unashamed of their deeds the suspects boastfully told the inspector how they committed the atrocity: They said that they killed the two Amaras, castrated their genitals, and consumed their livers and kidneys. Upon hearing the testimony of the two suspects, the Bulen Wereda police inspector was in an utter and complete shock.

Hundred feared dead in Bishoftu Massacre **Imran Girma Geleta**

The annual Irreecha religious festival of the Oromo people that was held on Sunday in Bishoftu, 40 km south of the capital Addis Ababa, ends with tragedy after regime forces fired teargas and guns from ground and a military helicopter to disperse a protest, triggering a stampede, witnesses said.

Among the over million festival goers, crowds formed and start chanting "we need freedom" slogans with their arms crossed above their heads. That triggers security forces to fire teargas and warning shots resulting to the death of hundreds just like that.

Social activists and Director of the Oromo Media Network, Jawar Mohammed citing police sources, said besides the 120 confirmed deaths inside Bishoftu hospital, another 175 dead bodies have been loaded and taken to Addis Ababa.

At least 250 feared dead in Bishoftu, Ethiopia, after police used tear gas and opened fire on people gathered to mark Irreechaa, the Oromo thanksgiving festival, according to activists and eyewitness reports. The Irreechaa holiday at Hora Arsadi, the crater lake near the site of Sunday's massacre, is considered the biggest cultural and spiritual celebration in Africa.

On this day, October 2, which will be entered into history books as the Irreechaa Massacre, the sacred grounds of Arsadi were littered with dead bodies, according to reports. The mass arrests began a day early. Tensions run high all day as military helicopters flew above the crowd at lower altitude, in what was seen as an effort to intimidate the gathering crowd. At the city entrances security checkpoints stretched for hours as festival goers arrived from across Oromia. But despite the heavy security presence, Irreechaa goers still expected to partake in a peaceful celebration of the arrival of Birraa, as the holiday marks a seasonal change from dark and rainy winter months to a bountiful Spring.

But chaos, confusion and stampede broke out in the early afternoon when the youth booed the newly elected chairman of the ruling Oromo People's Democratic Organization, OPDO, off the stage. The protests began as soon as the crowd filed into the malka, the river bank, close to the stage where politicians hoped to make political statements – statements that are often unheard and unheeded even on a “normal” year. It's clear that the youth were ready to make a statement of their own to the local officialdom – in an unusual in your face type of way. But their protests were peaceful. They crossed arms, forming an X, popularized by Oromo marathon runner Feyisa Lilesa, to say no to the killings, beatings and arrests. It is an incident like no other. A turning point for the 11-month old Oromo protests, a popular uprising against the Oromo people's continued social, economic and political marginalization by the central government in Ethiopia.

Irreechaa has emerged at the most important event among the Oromo. It is officially a celebration of the bountiful harvest of Birra but a celebration of “Oromummaa” itself. It is the most unifying event for the Oromo, who constitute at least half of Ethiopia's 100 million people.

This wasn't an ordinary year for Oromo and for Ethiopians as a whole. More than 1,000 people have been killed.

Ethnic tension and groups interest in Ethiopia

Abebe Abidie

In Ethiopia, the key facts that people were killed and jailed, high corruption and human right violation by the current government of EPRDF are hidden but outright lies, claims based on hate politics and other incidents felt really exaggerated that leads to the frustration, shocking and disappointing the whole citizen.

Currently almost all Ethiopian political situation is going to be exercising ethnic based political movement. That is why currently in every aspect people those who have political knowledge or not raising questions about ethnic biased/bad attitude and hate each other. Activists, many of whom are based abroad take a major share but it includes all people those who think themselves as a 'politicians'; Facebook 'hero's' and political parties including EPRDF. If they continue to fight Ethiopian Unity, they will not supposed to sustain their protest that it was too late, that no one had the opportunity to listen to them any longer.

The country instead of becoming progressive, is becoming regressive by the day. The people finds it polluting to live in such a disgusting political environment and therefore people has taken to rebellion and develop a hatred towards politics. Our country politics going to disillusioned with the political discourse especially among the so-called diaspora elites who have hijacked the very welfare and wellbeing of the country.

It's time for Ethiopians to think of reconciliation and start thinking of our legacy for the next generation when we say let's work together for the good of the country. If Ethiopian politics could be common concern of the whole citizen, it should be either people (those who agreed each other) take over the real power, government introduces significant reforms, or by negotiation otherwise, it will get worse. If it couldn't be solution, the people are waiting until the state of emergency will over and then ready to begin to protest again.

Justice and Politics in Ethiopia Addis Genene (Stockholm, Sweden)

EPDRF has been terrorizing Ethiopians since they came to power, the situation getting to its worst after the 2005 elections. For the Ethiopian government, journalism, blogging, being a member of any opposition party is considered as an act of terrorism. Simply, it is possible to conclude that, any one criticizing the government is classified as a terrorist.

Constitution guarantees religious freedom, but the government has increasingly harassed the Muslim community, which has grown to rival the Ethiopian Orthodox Church as the country's largest religious group. Muslim groups accuse the government of trying to impose the beliefs of an obscure Islamic sect, Al-Ahbash, at the expense of the dominant Sufi-influenced strain of Islam. A series of protests against perceived government interference in religious affairs since 2012 have ended in a number of deaths and more than 1,000 arrests.

Academic freedom is often restricted in Ethiopia. The government has accused universities of being pro-opposition and prohibits political activities on campuses. There are reports of students being pressured into joining the EPDRF in order to secure employment or places at universities; professors are similarly pressured in order to ensure favorable positions or promotions. The Ministry of Education closely monitors and regulates official curricula, and the research, speech, and assembly of both professors and students are frequently restricted.

The Chairman of the Opposition Oromo Federalist Congress (OFC) party, Merara Gudina, was arrested last month upon return from a meeting with European Union (EU) lawmakers in Belgium. In Brussels, Merara appeared at the EU parliament to testify on the recent political crises and reports of alleged human right violations in the horn of Africa's nation. He was accused of meeting with members of an armed Ethiopian opposition group in Brussels, an act banned under the emergency law.

The most significant human rights problems included: restrictions on freedom of expression and association, including through

arrests; detention; politically motivated trials; harassment; and intimidation of opposition members and journalists, as well as continued restrictions on print media.

Other human rights problems included arbitrary killings; allegations of torture, beating, abuse, and mistreatment of detainees by security forces; reports of harsh and, at times, life-threatening prison conditions; arbitrary arrest and detention; detention without charge and lengthy pretrial detention; a weak, overburdened judiciary subject to political influence; infringement on citizens' privacy rights, including illegal searches; allegations of abuses in the implementation of the government's "villagization" program.

The reality is that durable peace cannot be maintained through a state of emergency and other forms of repressive measures. The only way towards sustainable and just peace is democracy, the supremacy of the rule of law and freedom for all citizens. Anything short of these fundamental changes and democratic dispensations could only be described as "pressure cooker" stability that is secured using brute force. History tells that the peace and stability that result from authoritarian rule are not only short lived but also dangerous.

The regime has a well-established record, not only violating citizen's fundamental rights, but disregarding the sanctity of human life. As such, it is plausible that these kinds of irresponsible attacks on civilian targets could be the works of the regime itself to sow suspicion and mistrust among and between various communities.

All concerned parties, especially the international community, must take note of the progression of conflict and the deteriorating peace and security situation in Ethiopia under the veneer of a false sense of stability the leaders of the TPLF regime proclaim. In the absence of free and independent media, both national and international information on what is happening around the country and beneath the surface is hard to come by. However, citizen reporting and alternative media outlets are describing the deteriorating security situation in various parts of the country.

The unstoppable strong accusations of Oppositions and Dictator Response of Ethiopian government

Hailu Kassa

The Ethiopian government has prisoned many opposition political party members and ordinary people since starting the official claim of “State of Emergency”. These people have been demanding their Political, Freedom and Democratic right for the past decades. Even the Human Rights Watch accuses this government repeatedly over the illegal prison of all these people. The Ethiopian government usually uses the technique of Terrorism hoping to get positive attention from its own people and from international organization as a secure and strong government in drawing a picture of the word Terrorism in mind to take action against these innocent people but rather these people are the people who are struggling for the realization of Democracy in the country.

There are many political prisoners in different stations in the Capital city Addis Ababa including the famous opposition officials Dr. Merara Gudina and his partner Mr. Bekele Gerba. Even if there are pressures from the International organizations on this regard but there is no response on the side of the Ethiopian government but rather making the situation worse. This shows the confirmation how the Ethiopian government has no intention at all to accommodate the different political opinions, pressures and bring the real democracy in the country.

The different political parties are still accusing the government for the release of its members and complaining even they are not secure enough to continue with their political struggle and to implement their political rights in the country.

The dominant political parties with many followers such as: Blue party and All Ethiopian Unity Party are still under pressure by the government. These political parties have been asking the government for the release of its members in different times but they have not got any response from any government officials. All

Ethiopian Unity Party is still trying to put its maximum efforts and continue to sit around the table with the government officials to reach to goals to release its members out of prison. However; the Blue party on the other hand has no any sort of intention to sit with the government officials unless all its political prisoners are released. This party member officials have also made discussion with the European Union officials regarding its party agendas, accusations and over the current situation in the country.

However; all the accusations are as usual denied by this dictator government and for sure will continue with its dictator leadership unless something happen by the Ethiopian people as well as help from the International communities.

May God bless Ethiopia!!!

Repression and corruption in Ethiopia

Alemayehu Molla Shahe

Ethiopians have been for many years now suffering from the compound effects of repression, poverty, famine and ethnic conflict. However, this year has become the worst one in the recent history of the country. The widespread popular unrest, famine in many parts of the country, a cholera outbreak and stampede at a culture festival claimed the lives of more than 2500 innocent civilians. Yet the recent death toll in Addis Ababa from the intentional collapse of a mountain of rubbish was “totally preventable disaster.” Is there any heart-breaking story other than this tragedy? Why, we Ethiopians are unable to overcome such kind of preventable disasters over the past twenty-six years? Why, we are still in a vicious circle of poverty, repression, corruption and famine? Answering these questions yield important insights into the current political climate of Ethiopia.

To begin with, the March 02, 2017 edition of Forbs Magazine indicated that the amount of money stolen by leaders of the Tigray People’s Liberation Front (TOLF) since it came to power in 1991, reached \$30 billion. This figure is based on the UN’s own 2015 report on Illicit Financial Outflows by a panel chaired by former South African President Thabo Mbeki and another from Global Financial Integrity, an American think tank.

These documents \$2-3 billion—an amount roughly equaling Ethiopia’s annual foreign aid and investment—being drained from the country every year, mostly through over- and under-invoicing of imports and exports.

Ethiopia’s far-left economy is centrally controlled by a small ruling clique that has grown fantastically wealthy. Only they could be responsible for this enormous crime. In other words, the same Ethiopian leadership that’s begging the world for yet another billion for its hungry people is stealing several times that amount every year.

To sum up, the above three paragraphs in once sentence, there is a deep-rooted marriage between repression and corruption in Ethiopia. And this deep-rooted marriage the root cause all the problems that we are facing today in Ethiopia including the recent death in Addis Ababa from the intentional collapse of a mountain of rubbish that claimed the lives of more than 100 people most of them are women and children. Therefore, to avoid such kinds of disasters from happening again in Ethiopia, it is to dismantle the TPLF regime once for all. To this end, I am calling Ethiopians in general and friends of Ethiopians in particular to stand together against the repressive and corrupted regime of the Tigray People’s Liberation Front.

The Danger of the Minority Regime in Ethiopia

Daniel Kassa (Hanau)

The manifestation of the danger of minority rule in Ethiopia justified as democratic legitimacy of governance lies in the will of an ethnic group(TPLF), and the politics of the ruling minority contradicts the mandate of the majority, the composition of the regime mostly homogenous.Indeed, various aspects of minority rule are hardly compatible with democratic values.

Ethnic minority rule takes place when an ethnic group representing a demographic minority dominates the political, economic and cultural power of the state but the entire population of the country living under poverty, when their rights are violated, recourse to institutions of justice is often a distant possibility.

Majority of the communities always viewed as both a cause and a manifestation of the diminished rights, opportunities, and social advancement available to the members of those communities.

In Ethiopia, specific groups of people (TPLF group) are dominated state power based on ethnic affiliations (from Tigray). In Ethiopia societies are characterized by deep ethnic divisions; increased risk of violent civil conflicts; the whole economy and military force under the controlled of minority group; all land is theoretically owned by the government, merely leased by tenants, and when the government says go, they must go. So, in Ethiopia all except ruling party and their families(EPRDF) inhabitants know they are living on borrowed time.

To maintain stability, they exercised heavy divide-and-rule tactics, unfair demographic representation, authoritarian leadership that can successfully repress the citizen. Ethiopia is facing political, social and economic challenges. The new generation is going to be informed and are not patient and get protesting, that is why ruling party has intensified its repression over political parties especially on those that advocate Ethiopian nationalism, journalists, bloggers and practically anyone considered to be a threat to its power that is used as a tool to silence any political dissent against the ruling party in the name of fighting terrorism.

But for the seek of propaganda ruling party calls itself democratic without allowing any meaningful opposition activity and free and fair election and properly written under the FDRE constitution ‘being all groups equal and enjoying equal rights’ but practically not implemented.

The ethnic division in the country purposely instigated by the ruling ethnic junta for the past twenty-five years has seriously threatened the unity and territorial integrity of the country. EPRDF government that for decades had brought the country into social unrest and ethnic conflicts.

Rising cost of living that is going from bad to worse every year is making the lives of ordinary Ethiopians harder by the day. Due to the unfair political, economic and social treatment as well

as systematic and regular violation of human rights productive age group of youth migrant flows across the Mediterranean.

The reason for the current political crisis in Ethiopia is also the result of dominant ethnic minorities which exclude the majority from state power, compromises the principle of ethnic representation, causing grievances amongst members of the majority. Such policies based on the objective of creating fear may result in bloody genocides. This in a nutshell is the political landscape of Ethiopia since the ruling ethnic junta took over the country from the military dictatorship in 1991.

The Apartheid regime of Ethiopia (TPLF/EPRDF) **Kasahun Gebermeskel (Offenbach)**

Apartheid is defined as a policy or system of segregation or discrimination people from other racial groups on grounds of race and did not have the same political and economic rights according to the Oxford dictionary. About 25 years, the EPRDF have been promoting their tribal agenda and are not there for the national interests of the Ethiopian people. Because of their narrow ethnic apartheid policy. If it is done in the wrong way, it could jeopardize all the people of Ethiopia. EPRDF/TPLF ruling Ethiopian Government have been oppressed Ethiopian people for about 25 years. Since it came to power thousands of Ethiopians have been massacred, disappeared, imprisoned and millions have been displaced from their ancestral land.

The EPRDF did not fight for the interest of Ethiopia, to liberate Ethiopia or for the well-being of the Ethiopian people, but only for their own group interests. The twin aims of the series "Apartheid in Ethiopia" are: - to demonstrate beyond a shadow of doubt that the political system created and maintained by (EPRDF/TPLF) is a slightly kinder and gentler ethnic form of the racial apartheid system practiced by the white minority regime in South Africa before the establishment of black majority rule.

When the EPRDF continuous to silence and violently stamp out dissent, jail and keep in solitary confinement dissenters, opposition leaders and members, suppress the press and

arbitrarily arrest journalists, trash human rights with impunity, trample upon the rule of law and scoff at constitutional accountability "I call it EPRDF is 21st century Apartheid government in Ethiopia"

Dominating the State and Private Economic Sector: Ethiopian economic structure is theoretical market based economy with the state playing a significant role. EPRDF parties endowments' companies receive preferential access to limited credit and/or foreign exchange stocks, or treatment on government bids and contracts, and import/export license and these likely receive preferences even over the special treatment received by state-owned enterprises.

We have seen how the current regime has established ethnic based domination. This sort of one ethnic domination as never been seen in the that empire history.

Right now, Ethiopians have been divided by tribe; people don't talk to each other, but only about each other. As previously mentioned, Ethiopians from all over the world express their fear that Ethiopia could turn into a Rwanda. This is the fruit of the tribal policy—its inevitable conclusion.

EPRDF must stop killing innocent people of Ethiopian. I believe that there is only one race natural human being and one natural one red blood including the "black" people, "white" people — all human beings everywhere. I believe in every society; the nature of human being is to advocate for justice and freedom. We need to ensure security, freedom, liberty, justice, and prosperity are brought to the Ethiopian people.

Reasons that Makes Me to leave Ethiopia **Tabor Mekonnen**

In this article, I am going to share you my personal story in a police station of Ethiopia. To begin with, I am a graduate of BA degree from the Holy Trinity Theological College in October, 2015.

During my study at Addis Ababa Holy Trinity Theological College I have witnessed the State security apparatus doing all sorts of criminalities that is against the Constitution that the government claims it governs the country with. Contrary to the Constitutional law that

clearly declares separation of State and Church; the government used to come during dark and create havoc; and kidnap those they deem are speaking up against the injustice that is going on in the country.

As part of their plan to control every facet of the society, they force us to use the church venues to preach about their political ideology instead of the Gospel. I used to be one of those who spoke against all they were doing that lands me in jail. After being released and knowing well that my livelihood is in danger as I would be in radars of the eye of the security apparatus of the State.

In 2005, while I was attending the Addis Ababa University (AAU) studying Business and Accounting, I was one of many who were forced to withdraw (kicked out) from school for mere reason that we voiced our protest against injustice and police brutality against students from the Oromo (which I belong to) and Amhara Tribe. We protested the favouritism of the Minority Tigrian Tribe government towards students at the university from Tigray. After being kicked out and imprisoned briefly, I was tortured both psychologically and physically.

Yet again in 2015 when the uprising in Oromia engulfed the region due to the governments corruption through land grab of the Oromia region; consequently, forcefully displacing the Oromos from their ancestral land, I was caught and imprisoned for protesting against disenfranchising the Oromos. At the height of this major protest, the government intensified the mass imprisonment, torture and assassination. I was fortunate enough to make it out of prison alive and I decided it's better for me to flee the country and live in exile. That is why I am living here in Europe now.

Time to be Free from Brutality Teketel Beyene (Stockholm, Sweden)

We the people of Ethiopia need moral leadership and vision for our country to break this self-destructive cycle without destroying the country in the process. We now know that the suffering all our people have endured for many years is because of the selfish, brutal and exploitive leaders who failed to see the humanity

of others. As we have become more tolerant of each other, we must come together, reached our limit of tolerating leaders like the father of Ethiopia's ethnic hatred and ethnic apartheid politics, Mr. Meles.

Ethiopians from all parts of our society are ready to throw away the model of ethnic hatred and division politics—the proto-type of such leaders! Mr. Meles type of leader should never be trusted even with some recycling of its parts—it must be discarded. In other words, to address our problem, we must address “our biggest problem”—ethnic politics leaders! We need a new type of leadership—leaders who are willing to care for the well-being of all Ethiopian and put the interests of all people first—before their own!

For our future, we do not want a cardboard look-a-like of such a leader as Meles—one that merely talks the talk. Instead we want leaders who authentically live the life! The people of Ethiopia should get ready to eradicate these kinds of ethnic hatred leaders. We should prepare ourselves for an inclusive government of the people by the people and for the people, the one that represents all Ethiopians regardless of ethnicity and religion. The public knows that ethnocentric individuals like that of Meles, will only bring us more misery rather than peace, stability, prosperity, justice, equality and opportunity.

May God help us and may we humble ourselves to service all our people defend our beautiful country from all kinds of enemies, domestic and foreign forces. For further information please reach me with this number: 015202019307.

Ethiopia's Political Cancer Yohannes Tikahere

TPLF (Tigray People Liberation Front) is a minority parasitic regime currently bleeding, wounding, imprisoning, selling, killing and terrorizing Ethiopians for the last 26 years. It is private company which controls Ethiopia under the pretext of party owned by an elite ultra Tigrayans and pro-Eritrean secession family members. It owns the Ethiopian economy,

military, foreign affair, security and all the important sector of the society.

TPLF shield itself under Tigrayan people as if it's legitimate representative. TPLF doesn't represent the Tigray people which comprise 6% of Ethiopian population. The majority Tigrayans in Tigray live under fear and double oppression from TPLF.

WHAT causes it? TPLF from its inception 1975 was based on the hate of Amharic speaking people which it blamed as the evil for all ills in Tigray. It was conceived in the womb of hate and jealousy which was delivered as powerful force that changed the course of Ethiopian history for nearly half century. The pioneers were young delusional students who dropped out from the University for variety of reasons. Their orchestra led by none other than Sebhat Nega, whose role was to facilitate Eritrean Separation from its mother Ethiopia.

On 14 September 1974 a group of seven university students (Fantahun (Gidey) Zeratsion, Alemseged (Hailu) Mengesha, Berihu (Aregawi) Berehe, Zeri'u (Agazi) Gessesse, Mulugeta (Asfaha) Hagos, Ambay (Seyoum) Mesfin and Amaha (Aby) Tsehaye) in Addis Ababa formed the Tigrayan National Organization (TNO).

On 8 February 1975, the TNO was transformed into the TPLF. The then newly formed front created the TPLF Manifesto in which it asserted its primary mission was to secede from the wider Ethiopian state, and create an independent Tigray state.

TPLF learnt the reality that by claiming Tigray, it cannot survive in an old settlement land with no proper resources which would remain dry farm lands; it had to acquire the bigger Ethiopia. It applied a new formula to be the new ruler of Ethiopia (which doesn't include Eritrea) to rule as "Ethiopians" until it has enough resources (looted) that enables it to declare independent Tigray.

The strategies it studied seriously and later implemented include Italian colonization and Stalin's oppressive ruling means. It learnt that as minority to rule Ethiopia, the majority have to be weakened and divided. It's targets were the Amharic speaking people, the Orthodox

Christianity, the intellectuals which were the proponent of Ethiopian nationalism.

The rise of Legese Zenawi (aka Meles Zenawi) in power match with this new thinking and practical approach. He led successfully to get rid off his opponents in the TPLF and controlled the yolk of TPLF with Sebhat Nega's support.

TPLF managed to form EPRDF (Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front) by adding prefixes using its Amharic and Oromoffia speaking departments; most of them were soldiers who surrounded during the war in Eritrea and remnants of old EPRP (Ethiopian people revolutionary party) named EPDM (Ethiopian People Democratic Movement). It later added another department calling southern people (SEPDM). This enabled TPLF to rule Ethiopia under the cover name of EPRDF. Although Meles Zenawi died in 2012 and affected TPLF to form a persona like him, it has continued its brutal regime by asserting his legacy.

IS TPLF Hereditary? Yes: It passes through generation of elite ultra Tigrayan and pro-Eritrean secession family members. It doesn't allow any non-Tigrayan Ethiopians to join as full member. An affiliate membership is possible for non Tigrayan Ethiopians as long as they are to serve as spy, servant and fully adherent and comply to TPLF policy by being member of OPDO, ANDM, SEPDM etc.

WHAT does TPLF look alike? It is an ugly but fat party which promote disunity, division, hate and suspicion. It is an opportunistic and parasitic collection of family members. They are the current millionaires, military Generals, top diplomats, spy masters, propaganda chiefs, religious leaders, land lords, land owners, etc

Whenever it is under threat, it uses the "genocide" propaganda, divisive policy against different ethnic and religious members by fermenting hate and inciting violence. TPLF uses brutal force using private military unit called Agazi.

Its political philosophy changed like chameleon over the last 40 years, as ethno-nationalist, pseudo Marxist, "revolutionary democrats", "developmental state" in way that fits the time to rule Ethiopia as long as necessary.

Its fundamental characteristic (ethnic policy, divide and rule, anti-democratic policy, anti-Ethiopian unity and anti-Amahra stand) haven't changed since its inception.

WHAT are the symptoms of TPLF? Hate, suspicion, division, disunity, false identity, fabricated history, disinformation, terrorising people through fake laws, guns before table. etc...

It is well known of its regular action of kill, torture, imprison, loot, destabilise large sector of Ethiopian society which oppose its political course principally the Amahra and Oromo people using its Agazi robotic army, militias and "carrot" eaters (non Tigryans spies, servants and supporters).

It created a delusional federal system in Ethiopia with puppets figure heads while its operatives rule under iron fist. It continued its divide and rule policy by fermenting and waging violence among different ethnicities, nationalities and religious members. Its inflammatory policies have made Ethiopians displaced, homeless, dispossessed, unemployed and to flee from their country

It uses the famous "five to one" controlling system to paralyse the public for years. It has established a structure that facilitate its minority regime while majority are left divided, disunited and paranoid of each other.

HOW is TPLF diagnosed? You don't need to be a doctor to diagnose the TPLF cancer; any Ethiopian affected by it and any observer of the last 25 years of Ethiopian politics can easily spot it by examining the,

History: studying the purpose, the way how it was established and ruled Ethiopians for the last 25 years and noticing the above symptoms. Physical examination: the prison camps, underground concentration camp, military camps, spy structure, militia. Observing the current etc millionaires, Generals, land owners, land lords, top diplomats, etc Investigation: evidences from prisoners, members of family of those murdered, tortured, exiled Ethiopians etc.

Dangerous assignments of

TPLF

Tadele Simegne Masresha(Frankfurt)

Genocide and ethnic cleansing against the Amhara people in Ethiopia has been two of the most dangerous assignments of the Tigray people's Liberation Front (TPLF), since its inception in February 1975. Since then, the TPLF regime has openly declared war against the Amhara people for the last four decades. The genocide and ethnic cleansing campaigns of TPLF against Amhara took different forms in various parts of Ethiopia. Below are a few of the methods used by TPLF to eliminate Amhara's.

- ❖ Systematic killings, torture and disappearance
- ❖ Deliberate spreading of disease such as HIV/AIDS, Cholera and typhoid and many other diseases among the unsuspecting innocent Amhara people.
- ❖ Systematic poisoning through food, drink, and even clothing
- ❖ Depopulation by using of birth control and the killing of infants using their agents in hospitals and clinics.
- ❖ Ethnic cleansing by insisting other ethnic groups against Amhara and exposing the survivors to untold suffering and slow death due to starvation.
- ❖ Deliberate and systematic discrimination Amhara's from education, economic, social and political activities of the country.

In general, the 1976 manifesto of Tigray People's Liberation Front stated that, "the establishment of the Republic of Greater Tigray will become real only on the graves of Amhara". To that end TPLF had been using the above mentioned systematic methods to eliminate Amhara from various parts of the country. As a result, analysis based on the 1994 and the 2007 Population Census of Ethiopia revealed that at least 3 million and possibly as many as 6 million native Amhara were missed from the 2007 census of Ethiopia, which was admitted on the regular parliamentary meeting of dictatorial regime of EPRDF. They are also responsible for the recent killings of more than 350 Amhara in Gondar and Gojjam including pregnant women and children.

The Tigray People's Liberation Front is also responsible for the ethnic cleansing of

Amhara from various parts of the country including Oromia, Benshangul-gumuz, Gura Ferda. Even though, Amhara represent almost 40 percent of the total population of Ethiopia, they are deliberately marginalized from any sort of political involvement despite over the past 26 years. They are also systematically marginalized from the country's economic growth despite being the source of the nation's major economy from the export of sesame, cotton and other cash crops. Amhara women are victims of systematic mass sterilization which is a silent genocide that happened for the past 26 years.

In general, the existence of Amhara people is in a dangerous risk of further full scale genocidal massacres. Therefore, I am calling up on all Ethiopians and the international community to stand against the evil deed of dictatorial regime of the Tigray People's Liberation Front. Ethiopian shall be free! Down with dictators!!

Caring for humanity or promoting dictatorship?

Alemayehu Cheru

Dr. Tedros Adhanom the former Health and Foreign minister of the minority regime of the Tigray People Liberation Front is not the right person to lead the World Health Organization (WHO). Rather, he must be in charge in front of the International Criminal Court for the massacre he has been committing over the past 26 years. In 2010, when Dr. Tedros Adhanom was health minister of the TPLF regime, about 25 ambulances were donated by UNICEF to the Ethiopian health minister. However, all Ambulances were distributed among the TPLF officials to be used as a transporting car instead of using them for to save life. I am one of the eyewitness who saw mothers suffering in north shewa Oromiya regions where I lived and worked there, TPLF officials used ambulances regularly as their transport car ignoring those in need of immediate health care.

Difference sources confirmed that Dr. Tedros Adhanom and his Criminal dictator TPLF snatched and robbed any kind of aid which was

donated by western governments in the form of money or goods.

More recently a piece of article posted on **Forbes** website stated that "Two numbers tell the story in a nutshell:

1. **The amount of American financial aid received by Ethiopia's government since it took power: \$30 billion.**
2. **The amount stolen by Ethiopia's leaders since it took power: \$30 billion"** by letting over 20 million Ethiopians starve to death.

Torture, burning prisoners alive, throwing people in the ditch to their deaths, kicking people from their homes and land. These are all TPLF's crimes and now burying people alive, again Irreecha massacre, in Qoshe; killing people without using bullets then claiming as an accident while one of human Rights organizations say it is a premeditated mass killing. Therefore, nominating TPLF's Tedros for World Health Organization's Presidential Election is just either playing on moral of humanity or promoting dictatorship.

The Challenges of democracy in Ethiopia

Asnake Demena

The struggle for freedom, justice and democracy in Ethiopia has been polluted by ethnic chauvinism. This is one of the major problems confronting the progress of liberal democracy in Ethiopia since the 1974 popular revolution, to the extent that ethnic sentiment has gradually crept into everyday life of Ethiopians. The challenge of further expanding democracy in contemporary Ethiopia rests significantly on lack of national unity and common vision. Even the so-called unity forces are suffering from hidden tribalism or ethnic sentiment. This article examines some of the major challenges of democracy in Ethiopia in relation to ethnic chauvinism.

As far as ethnic liberation fronts maintain their existence in Ethiopian politics, democracy will remain as futile exercise for us and the future generation. This means that human rights violations at the State, community and family levels will continue as usual. Massacre of

civilians, arbitrary arrest and detention, ill-treatment of detainees, termination of the employment to opponents of the regime, much restriction on assembly and association, interference with the privacy of individuals and homes, restrictions of freedom of press, lack of fair trial, and other violations will be the order of the day throughout the country.

As a country, Ethiopia will also continue losing its generation mostly young intellectuals, which I call them the lost (stolen) generation of the proud nation including, the writer of this article. Since, the main concern of a dictatorship is to isolate the people of the nation from each other by all means such as: misinformation, intimidation, and imprisonment. In a similar fashion, the dictatorial regime of TPLF has already done its best to leave us, helpless and forgotten, in our deep shell. As a result, we are unable to stand together as a nation to solve our political problems, which in turn become a fertile ground for cultivation of dictatorship, corruption, poverty, recurrent famine and food insecurity. Unless, we are able to come together to find a common ground to solve our political problems through dialog our nation will face the worst political crisis in the world.

Even though, we don't have immediate solution for the major challenges that we are facing today, political dialog among opposition groups will be the first step to move forward. It seems that we are the root cause of our political failures. Therefore, instead of blaming all political issues on TPLF, it time to start looking for new roads to bring back the political process into the right direction.

Human Rights and the Election of the Next Director-General: Public Accountability Now **Eric A. Friedman**

I believe that human rights, and the right to health in particular, should be a top priority of and guiding principle for the next WHO Director-General, whom the world's health ministers will choose at the World Health Assembly in May. Human rights, after all, encompass the values needed to achieve health for all and health justice, such as equity, non-discrimination,

universality, participation, and accountability. They are legally binding precepts. Above all, they embrace human dignity, and the utmost respect for all people in health systems and health-related decisions. They embody the notion of people-centred health services.

This importance demands electing to the post a credible and strong leader on human rights, someone with a history of fighting injustice, of opposing human rights violations, of standing up for the marginalized and oppressed, of resisting political, corporate, or other interests that stand in the way of human rights. This centrality of human rights means electing an individual willing to stand against forces and policies that tolerate or even perpetuate discrimination, or that let political or other concerns override the rights of women, minorities, immigrants, political opponents, or anyone else. It entails appointing a person who views organizations fighting for human rights as partners, even when their own governments may oppose them.

Three candidates remain in the race to be the next WHO Director-General: Tedros Adhanom, David Nabarro, and Sania Nishtar. All candidates should be accountable for their past support of human rights, and outline their plans for furthering human rights around the world if chosen to lead WHO. While it is important for all candidates to do this, one candidate in particular ought to provide a detailed public account of where he stands, and has stood, on human rights. Having spent more than a decade as a cabinet minister in a government that has committed large-scale human rights abuses, Dr. Tedros must make clear his position and intention.

Dr. Tedros served as Minister of Health of Ethiopia from 2005 through 2012, when he became Minister of Foreign Affairs, remaining in the post until a cabinet reshuffle last November. He was, and remains, a member of the Central Committee of the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), long the country's dominant political party, of the more select, nine-member TPLF Executive Committee, and of the Executive Committee of the Ethiopian People's

Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), the ruling coalition.

Some background on human rights in Ethiopia is in order. It is a country where the ruling coalition won all 547 seats in its most recent (2015) parliamentary election, which surely says much more about the state of democracy than the government's popularity. Freedom House rates Ethiopia as "not free," ranking it below than many other of the "not free" countries (p. 18) and with one of the world's largest declines in freedom over the past decade (p. 10).

In its World Report 2017, Human Rights Watch calls the media in Ethiopia "under government stranglehold," with at least 75 journalists fleeing into exile since 2010, and others arrested. A 2009 law "continues to severely curtail the ability of independent nongovernmental organizations." Security forces "frequently" torture political detainees, of whom there are many. Over the past decade, Ethiopia has denied entry to all UN human rights special rapporteurs, other than on Eritrea.

The Ethiopian government's repressive ways gained international prominence at the Rio Olympics last summer. As he crossed the finish line, winning the silver medal, Ethiopian marathon runner Feyisa Lilesa crossed his arms as a symbol of protest against the government's violent response to protests in the Ethiopia's Oromia region. Two months earlier, Human Rights Watch had released a report detailing the government's violent response to the protests, the most recent round of which began in November 2015. They broke out in response to the government clearing land for an investment project. This fed into wider fears about farmers being displaced without adequate consultation or compensation as part of a master plan to massively expand the boundaries of Addis Ababa, the capital, into the neighbouring Oromia region. Adding fuel to the protests were environmental and other local concerns, and longer-standing grievances among members of Ethiopia's largest ethnic group, the Oromo, of political, economic, and cultural marginalization. Amnesty

International reported that least 800 protesters had been killed by the end of 2016.

Ethiopia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs posted a blog on its official website in October 2016 (when Dr. Tedros was still Foreign Minister) in response to Human Rights Watch's reporting on Ethiopia. The piece accuses Human Rights Watch of baseless allegations, intentionally misleading its audience, and propagating "scare stories." It focuses on the NGO's response to an October stampede during an anti-government protest at an annual festival in Oromia, though addresses Human Rights Watch's reporting in Ethiopia more generally. Yet Human Rights Watch is widely recognized to employ a gold standard of research. The above-mentioned report, for example, was based on more than 125 interviews, "court documents, photos, videos and various secondary material, including academic articles and reports from nongovernmental organizations, and information collected by other credible experts and independent human rights investigators." All material in the report was verified by two or more independent sources.

In light of Ethiopia's severe human rights abuses and Dr. Tedros's prominent position within the ruling party and the government, a natural question becomes: What was his role in the country's systematic abuses of human rights?

I do not know the answer, or the veracity of other charges that Ethiopian diaspora organizations have lodged. In his role in the TPLF and ERPDF power structures, is it possible that he tried to change things from the inside, using his position of power within the government to oppose the government's repression?

What we do know, though, based on the independent reports of Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, the U.S. State Department, and others, is that the human rights situation in Ethiopia is dire. And Dr. Tedros has long been an important member of the government.

Dr. Tedros has committed to an open and transparent approach to running WHO. Now is the time for him to demonstrate this commitment, publicly addressing the concerns about human rights during his time in the

Ethiopian government, and his role, including as a member of the power structures of the ruling party and coalition. States should evaluate his answers carefully and in light of other evidence.

States should also consider whether regardless of Dr. Tedros's actions within the government – perhaps unless he vigorously fought against rights-abusive policies from the inside – the mere fact of having served (particularly for a considerable length of time) in a high-level post of a government that perpetuates such severe human rights abuses should be an automatic disqualifier from any international leadership position. Would electing someone put forward by such a government, particularly someone who has long served in that government, in some way represent the international community endorsing, accepting, the legitimacy of that government and its policies, and diminish the importance we ascribe to human rights?

We live in an era where human rights remain under great threat. Especially at such times as these, it is vital that states vote for a candidate whose record and integrity will enable them to lead WHO into a new era of health and human rights.

Source:

<http://www.oneillinstituteblog.org/human-rights-and-the-election-of-the-next-director-general-public-accountability-now/>

The Recurrence of Famine under the EPRDF regime Fasika Abayneh (Kelkheim)

Many experts relate Ethiopia's cyclical famine with the country's dependence on Rainfed smallholder agriculture, drought, rapid population growth or agricultural market dysfunctions. Although these factors do have significant role in the matter, they tend to hide the critical cause of hunger in the country - lack of rights and accountable government.

A historical investigation of famine also identified 30 major famines during the 20th century. All happened in countries led by autocratic rule or that were under armed conflict, four being in Ethiopia.

Why does autocracy lead to famine? The most fundamental reason is that autocrats often don't care enough about the population to prevent famine. Autocrats maintain power through force, not popular approval. This argument has been proven true in the case of Ethiopia.

During 1983-1985 the worst famine in the country's history had led to more than 400,000 deaths. Extensive investigation by Alexander De Waal in his book *Evil Days: Thirty Years of War and Famine in Ethiopia* has found "more than half this mortality can be attributed to human rights abuses that caused the famine to come earlier, strike harder, and extend further than would otherwise have been the case." The military government is not only spent between \$100 and \$200 million to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the revolution while millions are starving, Mengistu's regime also attempted to impose customs duties on aid shipments.

Similarly, during the 1973-1974 Wollo famine, attempts to hide the reality of the situation by the Imperial Feudal System caused 300,000 deaths. This particular famine was not a problem of food shortage in the country but lack of ability to access food. The Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture Report of 1972 stated that output for 1972-1973 was only 7% lower than the previous year. Also, food price in Wollo were no higher-often substantially lower-than elsewhere in the country. The problem was the poor just couldn't afford to buy. Meanwhile, Emperor Haile Selassie spend some \$35 million to celebrate his eightieth birthday in 1973.

Unfortunately, the trend of autocratic-led hunger has not changed under the current government either, if anything Meles's regime took it to the next level.

In 2004, Humanitarian Exchange Magazine exposed that disregarding experts advise that the situation in the country was very severe and does qualifies as a famine, the government of Ethiopia and USAID conspired to downplay the 2002-2004 food crisis as "localized famine" in fear of global media attention and political dangers for the EPRDF. The report states "the lack of classic famine images.... facilitates

further disengagement by the media and Western publics, even as large numbers of vulnerable people face destitution, malnutrition, morbidity and mortality.”

Again 2010 in a report titled Development without Freedom: How Aid Underwrites Repression in Ethiopia, Human Right Watch extensively documented how the EPRDF is using development aid to suppress political dissent by conditioning access to essential safety net programs on support for the ruling party.

Today, once again the danger of another catastrophic famine is looming large on the horizon. Ongoing drought worsened by the El Niño global weather phenomenon has already caused deaths of many cattle and have put as many as 14 million people at risk.

After denying the problem for weeks; the government finally admitted to it but only to claim that it has enough food stock to tackle the problem. However, journalists on the ground has reported the government’s grain reserve has run out long ago. According to Barrie Came, WFP representative, the food supply by the UN is also not enough to curb the problem.

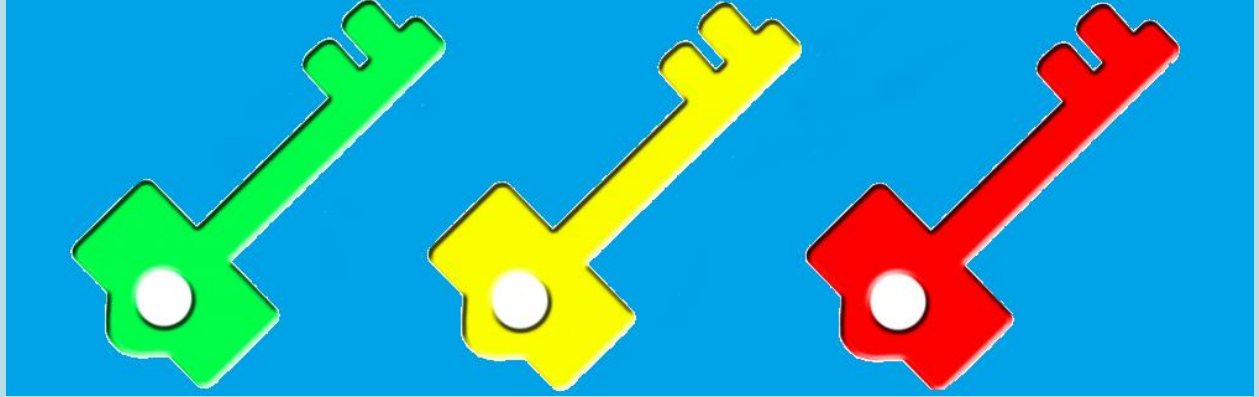
The government also argues the country has already realized food security at a national level, we have enough food in the country to feed everyone. The inherent flaw in this argument is that the presence of food in the country doesn’t necessarily mean those affected by drought will have access to it. As it was the case during the 1973 Wollo famine, when a crop fails it not only affects the food supply, it also destroys the employment and livelihood of farmers, denying them the ability to buy food from the market.

Reports have also shown that the government was informed of the risk of seasonal rain failure forecast as early as two months ago but it chose to keep it to itself. Had the government shared the information with the media and local governments to inform pastoralists to move their cattle near rivers or highlands, much of the animal loss would have been avoided and relief supports would have been delivered on time.

God bless Ethiopia!!

POLITICAL VIEWS OF BIRUK MENGISTU





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