

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ



“...Now That We Have Successfully Assassinated Basic Food Items, Let Us Bury What Is In Our Constitution”

The Ethiopian Affair

እንኳን ለብርሃነ ጥምቀቱ በሰላም አደረሳችሁ!!



Happy Ethiopian Epiphany

The Feast of Timkat is the most important Christian holiday in Ethiopia. Baptism (Timkat in Amharic), is the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo celebration of the Epiphany. It celebrates the baptism of Jesus in the Jordan River by John the Baptist.

On the eve of Timkat, clergy wear ceremonial robes, men and women don traditional white clothing (shamma), and children wear colorful clothes and crowns to partake in the festive processions. The Tabot, a symbol of the Ark of Covenant containing the 10 Commandments, is wrapped in luxurious clothing and taken out of the church in procession on the head of the priest. The Divine Liturgy is celebrated near a body of water early in the morning after which the water is blessed and sprinkled on the faithful gathered. Many choose to immerse themselves in the water, thereby, symbolically renewing their baptism. Following the ceremony, the Tabot is taken back to church in a colorful procession.

Timkat is celebrated on the 11th day of Terr on the Ethiopian calendar, which corresponds to Jan. 19 (Jan. 20 in Leap Year) in the Gregorian calendar. This year Timkat was celebrated on Jan 19, 2015.

ዋና አዘጋጅ

አስናቀ ደመና

ም/ዋና አዘጋጅ

ማህደር ገብረእግዚ

ረዳት አዘጋጆች

ተዋቸው ደረበ

ወንድወሰን ታሰና

አምደኞች

ደብተራው ፀጋዬ

ኤዱዋርድ ባይሮኖ

ገሊላ ከበደ

ፀሐፊ

ምንትዋብ ኢትዮጵያ

ሕትመት አስተባባሪ

አማን ረጃው

የገጽ ሽፋን ሥራ

አስናቀ ደመና

ካርቶኒስት

አሌክስ ተፈራ

Editor in Chief

Asnake Demena

Deputy Editor

Mahider Geberegzi

Assistance Editors

Tewachew Derebe

Wondwosen Tasena

Columnists

Debteraw Tsegaye

Eduardo Byrono

Gelila Kebede

Secretary

Mentewab Ethiopia

Publication Coordinator

Amin Rejawu

Cover Design

Asnake Demena

Cartoonist

Alex Tefera

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ ያገባናል!

The Ethiopian Affair
Waldstraße 42A, 63589 Lisengericht
Mobile: 004915218034219
Email: ethiopianaffair@gmail.com
Germany

ማውጫ/ Contents

ክፍል ፩ አማርኛ	3	Part II English	13
የተልዕኮ መግለጫ	3	Mission Statements	13
የአዘጋጁ መልዕክት	4	Editors Notes	14
ግልፅ ደብዳቤ ለተቃዋሚ ፓርቲዎች	5	The Current Political Climate of Ethiopia	15
ሀገር ማለት	6	Freedom of Expression in Ethiopia	16
ባሕርዳር ዛሬም ስለልጆቿ አነባች	6	Charges against Ethiopian Publications	17
የአምባገነኖች አክርካሪ በተባበረ የሕዝብ ክንድ ይሰበራል	7	Freedom of press in Ethiopia is almost Dead compared to Western countries	18
በሴቶች ላይ የሚፈጸም በደልና ጾታዊ ጥቃት ይቁም	7	Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn and His Lies	20
ኢትዮጵያዊነት በዘር ማንነት አይደበዝዝም	8	The third way to dismantle Dictatorship in Ethiopia	21
ለነፃነትና ለዲሞክራሲያዊ ስርዓት ግንባታ የሚደረገው ትግል በቀላሉ አይቀለበስም	8	Social Media for Nonviolent Civil Disobedience	22
ፖሊስና ሰብዓዊ መብት በኢትዮጵያ	9	The TPLF Drama of Lawlessness	23
ጠሀይቱ ስንቅ ቤት (ጣይቱ ውቴል)	10		
በሽታን ተከላካይ የሆኑ አረንጓዴ ተክል ምግቦች	11		
ይህን ያውቁ ኖሯል?	12		

ክፍል ፩ አማርኛ

የተልዕኮ መግለጫ

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ በጀርመን አገር በሚኖሩ ኢትዮጵያውያን ከመስከረም 2007 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ በየሦስት 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 ላለማሰልቸትና የመጽሔታችን ጥራት ለመጠበቅ በሌሎች ማህበራዊ ሚዲያዎች የወጡ መጣጥፎችን ለማስተናገድ እንችግራለን። ስለሆነም በምንችለው ሁሉ እውነተኛና ሚዛናዊ መረጃዎችን ለአንባቢዎቻችን በማቅረብ ፤ በሀገራችን እንዲሰፍን የምንፈልገውን ዲሞክራሲያዊ 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።

ኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ

ትክክለኛ መጽሔት በትክክለኛው ቦታና ጊዜ!

መስከረም ፳፻፯ ዓ.ም ተመሠረተ።



የአዘጋጁ መልዕክት

ማሕበራዊ ሚዲያ ለሕዝባዊ እምቢተኝነት!

ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ እውነተኛ ለውጥ ሊመጣ የሚችለው በምርጫ ወይም በትጥቅ ትግል አለመሆኑን ካለፈው ታሪካችንና አሁን ካለንበት ተጨባጭ ሁኔታ ተገንዝበናል። ይህን ስንል በምርጫም ሆነ በትጥቅ ትግል የህወሓትን አምባገነናዊ አገዛዝ ለማስወገድ የሚታገሉ የፖለቲካ ኃይሎች በመክፈል ላይ ያሉትን መራራ መስዋዕትነት ዋጋ ለማሳጣት አይደለም። ይልቁንም እየከፈሉት ያለው መራራ መስዋዕትነት መሠረታዊ ለውጥ ማምጣት ከሚችልበት ወሳኝ ምዕራፍ ላይ መድረሱን ለመጠቀም እንወዳለን።

ቀደም ሲል የዘጠኙ የተቃዋሚ ፓርቲዎች ትብብር “ነፃነት ለፍትሃዊ ምርጫ” በሚል መርህ ያወጣውን ሰላማዊ የትግል እንቅስቃሴ ተግባራዊ ለማድረግ ጠርቶት የነበረው የ24 ሰዓት የአዳር ሰላማዊ ሰልፍ፣ የትብብሩን አመራሮች ከፍተኛ ዋጋ አስከፍሎ በፖሊስና በደህንነት ሃይሎች ድብደባ መበተኑን ተመልክተናል። በቅርቡም በአንድነትና በመኪኒድ አባላትና ደጋፊዎች ላይ የተፈጸመው የውንብድና ተግባር ፣ እስርና ደብዳቤ ፣ ከዛም አልፎ ደርጅቶቹን ለማፍረስ የተሄደበት መንገድ የህወሓት አገዛዝ ለነፃና ፍትሃዊ ምርጫ ያልተዘጋጀ መሆኑን ብቻ ሳይሆን ለሰላማዊ ትግል የነበረው ጣባብ የፖለቲካ ምህዳር መሉ በመሉ መዘጋቱን በግልጽ ያሳያል።

የኢትዮጵያ ጉዳይ ከትጥቅም ሆነ ከሰላማዊ ትግል ይልቅ ሕዝባዊ እምቢተኝነት የኢትዮጵያን ሕዝብ ከህወሓት ዘረኛና አምባገነናዊ አገዛዝ ነፃ ለማውጣትና ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሥርዓትን ለማስፈን ሦስተኛ አማራጭ የትግል ስልት መሆኑን አበክራ ታምናለች። ጋዜጠኛ ተመስገን ደሳለኝ ከዝግብ እስር ቤት ጓዶች ሆይ ምርጫውን እርሱት! በሚል ርዕስ ባስተላለፈው ጠንካራ መልዕክት “እኔና የትውልድ ተጋራዎቼ ቀሪውን የለውጥ ጥያቄ በድል ለማጀብ የቀለም አብዮትን ወደ መምረጡ ጠርዝ ላይ መጥተናል” በማለት የሕዝባዊ እምቢተኝነትን አስፈላጊነት አስምርበታል። ስለሆነም የተሳካና ቀጣይነት ያለው የሕዝባዊ እምቢተኝነት ትግል ለማካሄድ ማህበራዊ ሚዲያዎች በቱኒዚያና በግብጽ በተደረጉ የትግል ንቅናቄዎች ላይ የነበራቸውን ከፍተኛ ሚና ከግምት ውስጥ በማስገባት ላማይቀረው ሰላማዊ እምቢተኝነት መዘጋጀት ይኖርብናል።

ድል ለኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ!!

ወቅታዊ ጉዳይ

ግልፅ ደብዳቤ ለተቃዋሚ ፓርቲዎች

By Mesfin Yehualashet (Büdingen)

ከወያኔ ወንበይና ተራ ዱርዬነት ባህሪ አንጻር የተያያዘችሁት ሰላማዊ ትግል ውጤት ያመጣል ብላችሁ ታምናላችሁ? በምታደርጉትስ የምርጫ ፉክክር ወያኔ ከስልጣን የምታስወግዱት ይመስላችኋል? አላማችሁ በሰላማዊ መንገድ ታግሎ ወያኔን ከስልጣን ማስወገድ ከሆነ የወያኔን ተፈጥሮዊ ባህሪ አልተረዳችሁም ማለት ነው። የተደራጃችሁት በኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ስርዓት አለ፣ እኛም የዚህ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ስርዓት ማሳያዎች ነን። እንድትሉ እና ተቃዋሚ ፓርቲ ለመባል ብቻ ከሆነ ከወያኔ በበለጠ የኢትዮጵያ ህዝብ ጠላቶች እናንተ ናችሁ።

ወያኔ በስልጣን ላይ ከተፈናጠጠ ጀምሮ በሰላማዊ ትግል ውስጥ ውድ ህይወቱን ያጣውን ኢትዮጵያዊ በቁጥር ታውቁታላችሁ? አካሉን ያጣውን? በእስር ቤት ታገሮ ልጆቹን እና ቤተሰቡን ለችግር የዳረገውን? የሞቱትና በእስር ያሉትን ጥሩ ብትባሉ ሁላችንም የምናውቃቸውን ከታዋቂ ጋዜጠኞችና የፖለቲኞች ውጪ በየ ክፍለ ሀገሩ በወረዳ እና ቀበሌ ደረጃ የተገደሉትን፣ የታሰሩትን እና ቤተሰቦቻቸው የተበተኑትን አመራሮች ቢሯችሁ በቁጥር የሚያውቁቸው አይመስለኝም። ብታውቋቸው ኖሮ የጀመራችሁት ሰላማዊ ትግል እንደሚታወቅ ተረድታችሁ ሌላኛውን የትግል ስልት በመረጣችሁና የወያኔን ግብአት መሬት ባፋጠናችሁ ነበር።

ከእናንተ ውጤት አልባ ትግል ያልተማሩ በሰላማዊ ትግል ወያኔን ከስልጣን ለማሰገድ በሚል በርካታ አዳዲስ የፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎች ባልተፈጠሩና ዳግመኛ በሰላማዊ ትግል ሠብብ ለምት፣ ለእስራትና ግርፋት፣ ለስደትም ባልተዳረጉ ነበር።

እናንተ እኮ ተሰባስባችሁ ልዩነታችሁን ወደ ጎን በማለት የኢትዮጵያ ህዝብ ጫንቃ ላይ እንደ መኸገር ተጠብቆ ያለውን ወንበይ መንግስት ለመጣል ከመተባበር ይልቅ ልዩነታችሁን አስፍታችሁ በተናጥል መንቀሳቀስን

መረጣችኋል። አንዱ ፓርቲ የጠራው ሰላማዊ ሰልፍና የተቃውሞ ጥሪ የፓርቲው ብቻ ሀሳብ እንደሆነ አድርጋችሁ ሲታሰሩ፣ ሲገረፉ እና ሲዋከቡ ለኢትዮጵያ ህዝብ ብለው ሳይሆን ለግል ጉዳያቸው እንደሆነ በመቁጠር ስትተባበሩ እንኳን አትታዩም። ይህ ልዩነታችሁ ለወያኔ በተናጥል ለማጥቃት እንዲመቸው ሁናችኋል። ይህን ሳይ ለኢትዮጵያ ህዝብ ጥቅም ሳይሆን ለግል ስልጣናችሁ የምትተጉ ይመስለኛል። ለመሆኑ የፖለቲካ ልዩነቶቻችሁ እንዳለ ሆኖ በወቅታዊ ሀገራዊ ጉዳይ ላይ በጋራ ትወያያላችሁ? መልካም የሆነ ማህበራዊ ግንኙነትስ አላችሁ? ነው ወይስ ከወያኔ በወርሳችሁት ጥላቻ እርስ በእርሳችሁ እንደ ጥላት ትተያያላችሁ?

በሰላማዊ ትግል ውስጥ ውድ ህይወታቸውን ያጡትን በየ እስር ቤት ታገረው በነብስ በላ ሆዳደር ገራፊዎች የሚሰቃዩትን ሳስብ ወያኔ በሚገባው የትጥቅ የትግል ስልት ውስጥ ብንገባ ይህን ያህል ኢትዮጵያዊ ጥጋ አይከፍልም እላለሁ። መንግስትን ለመቃወም አይደለም ለሌሎች ጉዳዮችም ሰላማዊ ሠልፍ ለማድረግ የወጡ ኢትዮጵያውያን ላይ የደረሰውን አረመኔያዊ እርምጃ አይተናል። እርምጃው ተጠናክሮ ይቀጥላል እንጂ መቼም አይቆምም። ስለዚህ የያዘችሁት ትግል ተውቱ። በያዘችሁት መንገድ ገና በርካቶችን እያጣን ህዝቡ ውስጥም ፍርሀት እያነገስን ነው። ዛሬ ህዝቡ ተስፋ እየቆረጠ ነው። እናንተን ተማምኖ ትግላችሁን በማዘዝ ልጆቹን አጥቷል። ንብረቱን አጥቷል። በቀን አንዴ እንኳን ተመግቦ እንዳያድር ተዳርጓል።

አሁንም አልረፈደብንም። የትግል አቅጣጫችሁን ቀይሩ። ያለ መስዋእትነት ድል የለም። መስዋእትነት ካልቀረ ደግሞ ለውጥ ላያመጣ የወንበይዎችን እድሜ የሚያራዝም መስዋእትነት ይብቃ። ምንም ላታመጡ ለወያኔ የፖለቲካ ትርፍ የሚያስገኘው የይስሙላ ምርጫ ላይ አጃቢ አትሁኑ።

ሀገር ማለት

By Hana Tilaye Desta (Altenstadt)

ሀገር የሚያማምሩ ህንጻዎች ስብስብ፣ ለግንባታ የተዘጋጀ የፈራረሱ የድሀ ጎጆዎች የሚታይበት፣ በተገነቡና በተገጣጠቡ አስፋፊዎች የሚርመሰሙ ውድ መኪኖች፣ ጥቂቶች ዳንኪራ የሚረግጡበት ከድሀው በተዘረፉ ገንዘቦች የሚገነቡ ውድ ሆቴሎች ያሉበት፣ ውሸት መለያቸው በሆነ የቴሌቪዥንና ራዲዮ ጣቢያዎች ዘወትር የህዝብ ጆሮ የሚደነቁበት አይደለም።

ሀገር ማለት ህዝብ ነው። ነጻነቱ የተረጋገጠለት፣ በርሀብና በእርዛት ያልተጠቃ፣ የሚያድርበት ቤት፣ የሚሰራበት መሬት፣ የሚኮራበት ማንነት ያለው። ልማቱ፣ ግንባታው፣ እድገቱ የእርሱ የሆነ። የሚወራው ሳይሆን የሚኖረው የሚነገርለት። ቋንቋው፣ ሐይማኖቱና ባህሉን መሰረት በማድረግ መገለል እና ግፍ የማይደርስበት። መንግስትን ተሳስተህል ያለ የማይገደልበት፣ ንብረቱን የማይነጠቅበት፣ የማይታሰርበት፣ የማይሰደድበት፣ በልማቱና በእድገቱ ተሳታፊና ተጠቃሚ የሆነበት። እናውቅለሁለን እና ይህንን አድርግ ሳይሆን ምን እንዲደረግልህ ትፈልጋለህ ተብሎ የፈቀደውና የተሳተፈበት የሚደረግልት። ፍትህና ስርዓት የሰፈነበት። ዳር ድንበሩ ተጠብቆ፣ ታፍሮና ተከብሮ የሚኖርበት ምድር ነው።

ወያኔ ህወሓት መንግስት በሚመራት ሀገር የጥቂት ወንጀለኞች እና ዘራፊዎች ንብረት የሆኑ ህንጻዎች የሚታዩበት፣ በልማት ሰብብ ለባለ ሀብት በሚሸጡ የድሀው ገበሬ መሬት ለዘመናት ከኖረበት ቅኔ የሚፈናቀልበትና የሚሰደድበት፣ ወንጀለኞች የሚከበሩበት እና ፍትህና ስርዓት ይሰፈን የሚሉ በእስር የሚመቅቁበትና ቤተሰቦቻቸው በችግር አለንጋ እንዲገረፉ የሚደረግበት ቦታ ሀገር አይደለም።

ሀገራችን ኢትዮጵያ የወላጆቻችን መጠሪያና መቀበሪያ፣ የእኛ እና የልጆቻችን መኖሪያ እንድትሆን ነፃነታችንን አግኝተን በቅድሚያ ስርተን በሰላምና በፍቅር እንድንኖር ሠላማችንን የሚያውኩብንን ወንበዴ መንግስት ከሰሩ ነቅልን መጣል አለብን። ይህ የሚሆነው ሁላችንም በአንድነት ስንተባበር ነውና የጋራ ክንዳችንን በህብረት በወያኔ መንግስት ላይ ልናሳርፍበትና ከስልጣን ልናስወግደው ይገባል። ያን ግዜ ሀገራችንም ሀገር ትሆናለች። ህዝባችንም ሠላምና ነፃነቱን ያገኛል።

እግዚአብሔር ሀገራችንንና ህዝቡን ይጠብቅልን!!

ባሕርዳር ዛሬም ስለልጆቿ አነባች

By Tewachew Derebe

ፍትህ በሌለበት አገር ውስጥ የዜጎች አንባና ደም በከንቱ መፍሰሱን አያቆምም። በተለይ የአንድ ብሔር የበላይነት በነገሰበት አገር ውስጥ በሰላማዊ መንገድ ተቃውሞን ማሰማት በራሱ ያስገድላል። ዓርብ ታህሳስ 10 ቀን 2007 ዓ.ም. በባህርዳር ከተማ ውስጥ ህገ መንግስታዊ መብታቸውን ተጠቅመው በልማት ስም የዕምነት አደባባያችን አይፈርስ በማለት ጥያቄያቸውን በሰላማዊ መንገድ ለክልሉ ባለሥልጣናት ያቀረቡ ከፍተኛ ቁጥር ያላቸው ህፃናት፣ ወጣቶችና አረጋውያን በህዝባዊ ወያኔ ሓርነት ትግራይ ነብስ ገዳዮች ጥይት በአደባባይ ተጨፍጭፈዋል።

በባሕርዳር ሕዝብ ላይ ጭፍጨፋ ሲፈጸም ይህ የመጀመሪያ ባይሆንም፤ በግንቦት ወር 2005 ዓ. ም ከ18 በላይ ወገኖቻችን በግፍ ተጨፍጭፈው በመንግሥት በኩል የተወሰደ አንዳችም ሕጋዊ እርምጃ አልነበረም።

ዛሬም ከዝያ የተለየ ፍትህ ይገኛል ተብሎ አይታሰብም ። ምክንያቱም ፍትህ ያለቸው በህዝባዊ ወያኔ ሓርነት ትግራይ ነብስ ገዳዮች እጅ ውስጥ በመሆኑ ካለፈው የተለየ አዲስ ነገር አይጠበቅም።

ጥያቄው ታዲያ ይህ በርሃብና በበሽታ የሚሰቃይ ህዝብ እስከመቼ የጨካኝ አምባገነኖች ጥይት ማብረጃ ይሆና? መልሱ በጣም ግልጽና አጭር ይመስለኛል። የህዝባዊ ወያኔ ሓርነት ትግራይ ዘረኛ አገዛዝ በሥልጣን ላይ እስካለ ድረስ በባህርዳር ሕዝብ ላይ የሚፈጸመው አሰቃቂ ጭፍጨፋው ይቀጥላል። ስለሆነም እያንዳንዳችን ተራችን ደርሶ የወያኔ ጥይት ቀለብ ከመሆናችን በፊት ወገኖቻችን የሞቱበትን ህዝባዊ እምቢተኝነት አጠናክረን በመቀጠል ራሳችንን ከአምባገነኖች የግፍ አገዛዝ ነፃ ማውጣት ይኖርብናል።

ሕዝባዊ እምቢተኝነት

የእምባገነኖች አከርካሪ በተባበረ የሕዝብ ክንድ ይሰበራል

By Demeke Desta Liya

ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ የለውጥ ማዕበል ከየአቅጣጫው መነሳት ጀምሯል። በተለይ በመከላከያ ሰራዊቱ ውስጥ የተነሳው ማዕበል እንደ ሰደደ እሳት ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ አድማሱን በማስፋት ላይ ይገኛል። የትጥቅም ሆነ ሰላማዊ ትግል የሚያደርገው ተቀዋሚ ኃይልም ከመቼውም በላይ የእምባገነኖችን አከርካሪ ለመሰበር ክንዱን አስተባብሮ በቆራጥነት መታገል ጀምሯል። ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ እያየለ የመጣው የለውጥ ሞገድ ያስጨነቃቸው እምባገነኖችም ወጀቡን ለመግታት አበክረው በመታተር ላይ ይገኛሉ። የህወሓት/ኢህአዴግ መንግሥት ውጥረት ውስጥ መግባት ዕረፍት የነሳቸው ምዕራባውያንም ሁኔታውን በቅርብ ከመከታተል አለፈው መፍትሔ ይሆናል ያሉትን ምክረ ሃሳብ ማቅረብ ጀምረዋል።

የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብም የተነሳውን የለውጥ ማዕበል በረጋና በሰከነ መንፈስ በመከታተል ላይ ብቻ ሳይሆን፤ ከእምባገነኖች ጋር የሚደረግ ትግል መራራ መስዋዕትነት የሚያስከፍል መሆኑን ከግምት ውስጥ በማስገባት ትግሉ የሚጠይቀውን ዋጋ ለመክፈል ተዘጋጅቷል። በገጠርም

ሆነ በከተማ የሚኖረው ሕዝብ የወያኔ/ኢህአዴግ ካድሬዎች ዛቻና ማስፈራሪያ ሳይበገረው ትግሉን በጽናት አጠናክሮ ቀጥሏል። ሕዝቡ ወቅታዊ መረጃዎችን ከየአካባቢው ፍልፍሎ በማውጣት የህወሓትን የጭቆና ሰንሰለት በመበጣጠስ ታሪካዊ ግዴታውን በመወጣት ላይ ይገኛል። የፖለቲካ ተንታኞች ሰሜን አፍሪካን ያንቀጠቀጠው የለውጥ ማዕበል በኢትዮጵያ መደገሙ የማይቀር መሆኑን አጽንኦት በመናገር ላይ ናቸው።

በውጭ አገር የምንኖር ኢትዮጵያውያን ሀገር ውስጥ የሚደረገውን ትግል በገንዘብና በዲፕሎማሲ በማጠናከር የእምባገነኖችን ዕድሜ ማሳጠር ይጠበቅብናል። የእምባገነኖች አከርካሪ የሚሰበረው በተባበረ ክንድ በመሆኑ እያንዳንዳችን በራሳችን ተነሳሽነት የምናበረክተውን አስተዋጽኦ አጠናክረን መቀጠል ይኖርብናል። ይህ ደግሞ ብሔራዊ ግዴታችን በመሆኑ ሁላችንም ባለንበት ትግሉን በመቀላቀል እጅ ለእጅ ተያይዘን ደማቅ ታሪክ ማስመዝገብ ይጠበቅብናል።

በሴቶች ላይ የሚፈጸም በደልና ጾታዊ ጥቃት ይቁም!

By Serkalem Mulugeta

ኢትዮጵያ የሴቶችን መብት ለማክበርና ለመጠበቅ ዓለም አቀፋዊና ብሔራዊ ግዴታ አለባት። በአንጻሩ ባለፉት ሃያ ሶስት ዓመታት ውስጥ በሴቶች ላይ የሚፈጸመው በደልና ጾታዊ ጥቃት ኢትዮጵያን ለብሔራዊ ውርደት ዳርጓታል። በተለይ አረብ አገራት በሚኖሩ ኢትዮጵያውያን ላይ የሚደርሰውን አስቃቂ ግድያ፣ጉልበት ብዝበዛ፣ ድብደባና አስገድዶ መደፈር በተመለከተ የህወሓት/ኢህአዴግ መንግሥት ዝምታን መምረጡ አገዛዙ ለዜጎቹ ደንታ የሌለው መሆኑን ያሳያል። በቅርቡ የወያኔው ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ሃይለማርያም ደሳለኝ መረን በለቀቀ አንደበታቸው በአረብ አገራት የሚኖሩ እህቶቻችንን “ያበደ ውሻ” ብለው መሳደባቸውን አገዛዙ ለሴት ልጅ ያለውን ከልክ ያለፈ ንቀት በግልጽ ያሳያል።

በተጨማሪም በመቶ ሺህዎች የሚቆጠሩ እህቶቻችን በአረብ አገራት ለአስቃቂ ግድያና ለጉልበት ብዝበዛ መጋለጣቸው አንሱ፤ ጥቅምት 21 ቀን 2007 ዓ.ም አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ውስጥ ሆኖ ላላንን የተባለች የ16 ዓመት ታዳጊ ከትምህርት ቤት ወጥታ ወደ ቤተሰቦቿ ለመጓዝ በተሳፈረችበት ታክሲ ታፍና በእምስት ግለሰቦች

በተፈጸመባታ የግዳጅ ወሲብ ሕይወቷ በአስቃቂ ሁኔታ አልፏል። በተማሪ ሃና ላላንን ላይ የተፈጸመው ወንጀል ወጣቷን ለሞት ቤተሰቦቿን ደግሞ ለመረረ ሀዘን ዳርጓቸዋል። ከሁሉም በላይ በመንግስት በኩል በወንጀለኞቹ ላይ የተወሰደ ሕጋዊ እርምጃ አለመኖሩ ዜጎች በፍትህ ሥርዓቱ ላይ ከፍተኛ ጥርጣሬ እንዲያደርገባቸው አድርጓል።

በአጠቃላይ ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ በሚፈጸመው ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ሕጻናትና አዛውንት እናቶች ሳይቀሩ በቡድን እና በተናጠል በሚፈጸሟቸው ተገዶ የመድፈር ወንጀል ለከፍተኛ የሥነልቦና ቀውስና ሞት ይዳረጋሉ። ከዚህም በተጨማሪ ንቁ የፖለቲካ ተሳትፎ የሚያደርጉ ሴቶች በመንግሥት የጸጥታ ኃይሎች ከፍተኛ የድብደባ ወንጀል ይፈጸሟቸዋል። ለአብነት ጥር 6 ቀን 2007 ዓ.ም የአንድነት ፓርቲ የሴቶች ጉዳይ ምክትል ኃላፊ በሆነችው ወዘሪት ወይንሸት ላይ የተፈጸመው ጭካኔ የተሞላበት ድብደባ በሀገራችን የሚፈጸመው መንግስታዊ ውንብድና ከፍተኛ ደረጃ ላይ መድረሱን በግልጽ ያሳያል። ስለዚህ በሴቶች ላይ የሚፈጸመውን በደልና ጾታዊ ጥቃት ለማስቆም የጀመርነውን ትግል አጠናክረን መቀጠል ይኖርብናል።

ኢትዮጵያዊነት በዘር ማንነት አይደበዝዝም

By Amin Rejawu

ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ የተለያዩ ብሔረሰብ አባላት ተቻቻለውና ተከባብረው በአንድነት ለዘመናት መኖራቸውን በርካታ የታሪክ ድርሳናት ያስረዳሉ። ትናንት ከባንዳ ቤተሰብ የተፈጠሩት ሚቹ መለስ ዜናዊና ግብር አበሮቻቸው የሥልጣን ጥማቸውን ለማርካት የኢትዮጵያን ሕዝብ በዘርና በሐይማኖት በመከፋፈል ፤ ህዝባዊ ወያኔ ሓርነት ትግራይ በሚል ስያሜ ዘርን መሠረት ያደረገ የፖለቲካ ድርጅት መሥርተዋል። በዚህ ፀረ-ኢትዮጵያ በሆነ የፖለቲካ ድርጅት ውስጥ የተሰበሰቡት ግለሰቦች ላለፉት ሃያ ሦስት ዓመታት የኢትዮጵያን አንድነትና ጥንታዊነት በማጣጣል ፤ አንዱን ብሔር ከሌላው ጋር በማጋጨት፣ የአንዱን ዘመን ታሪክ ከሌላው ጋር በመደባለቅና የአንዱን ሃይማኖት ተከታይ ከሌላው ጋር በማላተም የፖለቲካ ሥልጣናቸውን በእጃቸው ለማቆየት ሞክረዋል።

ይሁን እንጂ አሁን ካለው ተጨባጭ ሁኔታ መረዳት የሚቻለው የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ በዘርና በሐይማኖት ሳይለያይ ወያኔን ለአንዴና ለመጨረሻ ለማስወገድ ከመቼው በላይ ቆርጦ ተነስቷል። በአንጻሩ የህወሓት አገዛዝ ኢትዮጵያዊነትን በዘር ማንነት ለመተካት አጥብቆ የታገለ ድርጅት በመሆኑ የኢትዮጵያን ሕዝብ ብሶትና ጨኸት ለመስማት የጫካ ባህሪው አይፈቀደለትም። ነገሩን የበለጠ ግልፅ ለማድረግ የህወሓት ዘረኛ አገዛዝ ለኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ የመረረ ጥላቻ ያለው በመሆኑ በመቶ ሺህዎች የሚቆጠሩ ወገኖቻችን እጅና እግራቸውን አስሮ በማሰቃየት የለየለት አምባገነናዊ ሥርዓት መሆኑን በተግባር አረጋግጧል። ስለዚህ ይህንን አምባገነናዊ አገዛዝ ለማስወገድ የሚደረገውን የፖለቲካ ትግል ውጤታማ ለማድረግ በዘርና በሐይማኖት ሳንለያይ እጅ ለእጅ ተያይዘን በጽናት መታገል ግዴታችን ነው።

ለነፃነትና ለዲሞክራሲያዊ ስርዓት ግንባታ የሚደረገው ትግል በቀላሉ አይቀለበስም

By Genet Zewdie Wondmu

ገዥው ፓርቲ የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝቦች አብዮታዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ግንባር (ኢህአዴግ) ሰላማዊ ትግል የሚያደርጉትን ተቀዋሚዎች በተለይም አንድነት፣ መከላከያና ሰማያዊ ፓርቲን ከምርጫው ሂደት ገፍቶ ለማስወጣት ጠንካራ ዘመቻ ከፍቷል። ዘመቻው ገዥው ፓርቲ ብቻውን ጨምሮ ከያዛቸው ራዲዮና ቴሌዥን ፕሮፓጋንዳ አልፎ የፓርቲዎቹን አባላትና ደጋፊዎች በጭካኔ በመደብደብ፣ በመግደልና በማሰር ከምርጫው ሂደት ለማስወጣት ያለመ በመሆኑ በበርካታ ወገኖቻችን ላይ ከፍተኛ ጉዳት አስከትሏል። ኢህአዴግ በሕዝብ ዘንድ ተቀባይነት በማጣቱና በምርጫ ተወዳድሮ ማሸነፍ የማይችል ድርጅት መሆኑን በማወቁ ተጨባጭ ሆኖ ከውድድሩ ሂደት ገፍቶ በማስወጣት ምርጫውንም ብቻውን ለመቆጣጠር ያለ የሌለ ኃይሉን በመጠቀም ላይ ይገኛል።

ፓርቲውን ለመከፋፈልና ለማፍረስ የሚያደርገውን እኩይ ተግባር በመቃወም ሰልፍ የወጡ የአንድነት አመራሮች፣ አባላት፣ ደጋፊዎችና በአካባቢው የነበሩ ሰላማዊ ሰዎች ሳይቀር በመደብደብ ጭካኔውን በድጋሚ አሳይቷል፤ አብዛኛዎቹንም በጅምላ አስሯል።

በአንጻሩ ለፍትህ ፣ ለነፃነትና ለዲሞክራሲያዊ ስርዓት ግንባታ የሚደረገው ትግል የላቀ ደረጃ ላይ በመድረሱ ፓርቲዎቹ በቀላሉ ከምርጫው ሂደት ተገፍተው አይወጡም። ነገር ግን ገዥው ፓርቲ በሰላማዊ ትግሉ አራማጆች ላይ በሚወስደው የኃይል እርምጃ ምርጫው አጣብቂኝ ውስጥ መግባቱ ያሳሰባቸው ወገኖች ምርጫውን ተከትሎ ለሚከሰተው አመጽና ሥርዓት አልበኝነት ተጠያቂ ገዥው ፓርቲ መሆኑን በመግለጽ ላይ የገኛሉ። የአውሮፓ ህብረትና ሌሎችም ዓለም አቀፍ ተቋማት በጀት የለንም በሚል ሰብብ ምርጫውን ለመታዘብ ፍላጎት የሌላቸው መሆኑን ግልጽ አድረገዋል። ይህ ሁሉ ተደማምሮ ምርጫውን ተከትሎ አመጽና “የቀለም አብዮት” ሊፈነዳ ይችላል የሚል ፍርሃትና ስጋት ሰንገረው ዘረኛው የህወሓት አገዛዝ አፈናና ግድያውን አጠናክሮ ቀጥሏል። በእርግጠኝነት ከህዝብ የተጣላ ሥርአት በመግደል፣ በማሠርና በመደብደብ ጥቂትን ጊዜ መቆየት ይችላል ይሆናል። ይሁን እንጂ ለፍትህ ፣ ለነፃነትና ለዲሞክራሲያዊ ስርዓት ግንባታ የሚደረገውን ትግል በቀላሉ መቀልበስ አይቻል።

በዚህም ህዳር 27 ቀን 2007 ዓ.ም የዘጠኙ የተቃዋሚ ፓርቲዎች ትብብር “ነፃነት ለፍትሃዊ ምርጫ” በሚል መርህ ያወጣውን ሰላማዊ የትግል እንቅስቃሴ ተግባራዊ ለማድረግ ጠርቶት በነበረው የ24 ሰዓት የአዳር ህዝባዊ ስብሰባና ሰላማዊ ሰልፍ፣ የትብብሩን አመራሮች ከፍተኛ ዋጋ አስከፍሎ በፖሊስና በደህንነት ሃይሎች ድብደባ መበተኑን ተመልክተናል። በቅርቡም ጥር 17 ቀን 2007 ዓ.ም ገዥው ፓርቲ በፓርቲያቸው የውስጥ ጉዳይ ጣልቃ ገብቶ ምርጫ ቦርድንና የህዝብ ሚዲያን ተጠቅሞ

ህግና ኢህአዴግ

ፖሊስና ሰብዓዊ መብት በኢትዮጵያ

By Helen Belete

ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ የፖሊስና የድህንነት አባላት በሰላማዊ ዜጎች ላይ ስለሚፈጽሙት ድብደባና ዘግናኝ ግድያ መስማት አዲስ ነገር አይደለም። ሰሞኑን ግን በዓይናችን የተመለከትነውን አሰቃቂና አረመኔነት የተሞላበት ድርጊት ማመን ከማንችልበት ደረጃ ላይ ደርሶናል። ነገሩ እንዲህ ነው፤ በሰላሌ አውራጃ በዳራ ወረዳ በነገር መስቀል መንደር ውስጥ ሁለት ግለሰቦች በመንግስት የጸጥታ ኃይሎች ተገድለው አስከሬናቸው በከተማ መሃል መጎተቱ አንሶ ለሌሎች መቀጣጫ ይሆን ዘንድ በአደባባይ ተሰቅሎ በሕዝብ እንዲታይ ተደርጓል። ድርጊቱ በሃያ አንደኛው ክፍለ ዘመን የተፈጸመ ጭካኔ የተሞላበት ተግባር በመሆኑ በማንኛውም መመዘኛ ተቀባይነት አይኖረውም፤ የድርጊቱ ፈጻሚዎችም ጨካኝ አውሬ እንጂ ሰው ሊባሉ አይችሉ።

ምክንያቱም የሰው ልጅ ህግና መንግስት ባለበት አገር ምንም ዓይነት ወንጀል ቢሰራ ፍርድ ቤት ቀርቦ ለሰራው ወንጀል ተመጣጣኝ ቅጣት ይወሰንበታል። ምናልባት ወንጀለኛው የጦር መሳሪያ የታጠቀና እጁን በሰላም ለፖሊስ አልሰጥም ብሎ በተኩስ ልውውጥ ቢገደል አስከሬኑ በክብር ይቀበራል እንጂ ለሌሎች መቀጣጫ

ይሁን ተብሎ እንደ ውሻ እሬሳ በየመንገዱ አይጎተትም። ነገር ግን የህግ የበላይነት በሌለበት አገር ውስጥ የሚኖሩ ዜጎች እጣፈንታ የሚወሰነው በአምባገነኖች ጥይት በመሆኑ ከላይ የተመለከትነው ጭካኔ የተሞላበት ድርጊት ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ተፈጽሟል።

ሌላው ጥር 17 ቀን 2007 ዓ.ም በአዲስ አበባና በተለያዩ የክልል ከተሞች በአንድነት ለዴሞክራሲና ለፍትህ አባላትና ደጋፊዎች ላይ ፖሊስ በወሰደው የኃይል እርምጃ በካርታ ሰዎች ተጎድተዋል። በዕለቱ ፌዴራል ፖሊስ በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በወሰደው የኃይል እርምጃ እጥፍወቅ በልሰቲ የተባለች የሰባት ወር ነፍሰጡርን ጨምሮ በርካታ ወገኖቻችን በደረሰባቸው ጭካኔ የተሞላበት ድብደባ የስብራትና የመፈንከት ጉዳት ደርሶባቸዋል። በአጠቃላይ መንግሥታዊ ሽብርትኝነት ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ እየከፋ በመምጣቱ፤ የፖሊስና የድህንነት አባላት በሰላማዊ ዜጎች ላይ የሚፈጽሙት አሰቃቂ ድብደባና ግድያ ከመቼውም በላይ ከፍቷል። ይህ ደግሞ የሥርዓት አልበኝነት አደገኛ አዝማሚያ በመሆኑ ኃይላችንን አስተባብረን በጽናት ልንታገለው ይገባል።

ዝክረ-ታሪክ

ጠሀይቱ ስንቅ ቤት (ጣይቱ ውቴል)

By Eduardo Byrono

ይህ በምዕራባውያን አቆጣጠር በ1925 ዓ.ም ላይ የአፋር ማህበረሰብ ልዑካን ዘውዱን ተነጥቆ ዘብጥቶ የወረደውን ልጅ እያሱን ለመጎብኘት ከብዙ ቀናት የእግር ጉዞ በኋላ አዲስ አበባ እንደ ደረሱ በዝቅ ታሪካዊ ውቴል ፊት ለፊት በነበረው መስክ ላይ ከምሳ ግብጥው ቀድመው የተቀረጹት ታሪካዊ ትዕይንትን ያዘለ ምስል ነው። እንዲሁም በ110 ዓመት እድሜው ውስጥ ከዚህ በፊት እና ከዚህ በኋላ የተደረጉ የተለያዩ ዕልፍ አዕላፍ ወሳኝ ታሪካዊ ትዕይንቶች በዝቅ ታሪካዊ ውቴል ውስጥ እና ውጪ ተፈጽመው በታሪክ ሰንድ ተጽፈዋል።

በምዕራባውያን አቆጣጠር በ1903 ዓም ላይ ራስ ሞኮንን የአውሮጳ ጉዞቸውን ጨረሰው ሲመለሱ በጉብኝታቸው ላይ የማረካቸውን የአውሮጳውያን ውቴሎች ጥቅም ለአጤ ምንጊክ አማክረው ንጉሱም ምክሩን ተቀብለው ይህኛን ጥንታዊ ኮረብታማ ስፍራ መርጠው Muse Minase የተባለውን የአርመን ሰው የዘመኑ ድንቅ ግበኛን ቀጥረው አመት ተኩል በፈጅ የግንባታ ስራ ተጠናቃ በምዕራባውያን አቆጣጠር በ1905 (1898) E.C ተመርቃ ተከፈተች።

በዚህ የሩቅ ትውልድ ውቴል ቤት ገብቶ መሰንቅ እንደነውር ለሚቀጥረው ህብረተሰብ አርዓያ ለመሆን ታስቦ ለተወሰነ ጊዜ አጤ ምንጊክ አጋፋሪ እቴጌ ጣይቱ ደግሞ ወጥ ቤት እና አስተናገጅ በመሆን በዝቅ ውቴል ቤት ውስጥ መስራታቸውን መረጃዎች ይጠቁማሉ። በተጨማሪ በጥሊያን ወረራ ጊዜ ስሟ ተቀይሮ Hotel Grande ተብላ በምትታወቅበት የ5 አመት ዘመን አባ ማዘንጊያ የተባለ አንድ አርበኛ በዝቅ ስንቅ ቤት ማጀት ውስጥ ተደብቋል ተብሎ ጥቆማ የደረሳቸው የፋሽስት ወታደሮች ለሰዕታት ያህል ከበው በጥይት ናዳ ደብድበዋታል።

ብዛት ያላቸው መረጃዎች በተደጋጋሚ እንደሚያሳዩት ይህ በተለያዩ አመታት ውስጥ የተፈጸሙ አያሌ ታሪካዊ እና ወሳኝ ትዕይንቶችን አጣምሮ የያዘ ህንጻ ቀድሞውኑ ወደ ሙዚዬም ተቀይሮ ለታሪክ መቀመጥ ሲገባው እስካሁን ድረስ እንደ ተራ ጉዳይ የንግድ ስራ ላይ መቆየቱ ተገቢ አይደለም። አሁንም ጥጋናው ከአለቀም በኋላ ለታሪክ ቅርስነት መቀመጥ አለበት እንጂ ተመልሶ የንግድ ቦታ ማድረግ ታሪካዊነቱን እንደመካድ እና እንደመናቅ ይቆጠራል።



ጤናችን

በሽታን ተከላካይ የሆኑ አረንጓዴ ተክል ምግቦች

(በዶ/ር ሆነሊያት ኤፍሬም ቱፈር)

የአረንጓዴ ተክሎች ለጤና ጠቃሚ መሆን የማያጠራጥር ሲሆን ለዛሬ በጥቂቱ ስለተከሰቱ አይነትና ጥቅሞቻቸው ልነግራችሁ ወደድኩኝ።

✓ ብርኮሊ

ይህ አትክልት በቫይታሚን ሲ እና በፋይበር የበለጸገ ሲሆን በወሰጡ የያዛቸው ንጥረ ነገሮች በሽታን የመከላከል አቅማቸው ከፍተኛ ነው። የሳንባ እና የካንሰር ህመሞችን የመከላከል አቅም አለው።

✓ ጥቅል ጎመን

የተለያዩ አይነት የጎመን ዝርያዎች ያሉ ሲሆን ሁሉም በቫይታሚን ኤ፤ ሲ፤ካልሲየም እና ሌሎች ንጥረ ነገሮች የበለጸጉ ናቸው። በአወሰትራሊያ የተሰራ ጥናት እንደሚያመለክተው እነዚህን አረንጓዴ ተክሎች መመገብ ለካንሰር ተጋላጭነትን ይቀንሳል።

✓ የጀርመን ሰላጣ

የጀርመን ሰላጣ ሠውነታችንን ካንሰር እንዲዋጋ አቅም የሚሠጥ ሲሆን ከዛም ባለፈ ለብጉር፣ የፀጉር መነቀል እና ሌሎችንም ይከላከላል።

✓ ቆስጣ

ቆስጣን መመገብ የጉበት፣ የአንጀት፣ የማህፀን እና የፕሮስቴት ካንሰር ተጋላጭነትን እንደሚቀንስ ጥናቶች የሚያሳዩ ሲሆን ከነዚህም በተጨማሪ ለጡንቻ መዳበር ጠቃሚነት አለው።

✓ የሾርባ ቅጠል

ምግብን ለማጣፈጥ የምንጠቀምበት የሾርባ ቅጠል በወሰጡ ፎሊክ አሲድ፣ ቫይታሚን ኤ፤ቢ፣ ኤ፤ቢ፣ እና ሌሎች ንጥረ ነገሮችን የያዘ ሲሆን የአጥንት መሳሳትንና የልብ ህመም ተጋላጭነትን እንደሚቀንስም ጥናቶች ያሳያሉ።

✓ ሠላጣ

ሠላጣን መመገብ ለደም ግፊት ህመምተኞችና ከፍተኛ የሠውነት ክብደት ላላቸው ሠዎች የሚመከር ሲሆን የደም ወሰጥ ስር መጠንንም ይቀንሳል። ሠላጣ በወሰጡ የያዘው ካልሲየምና ፎስፈረስ ለአጥንት ጤናማነት ጠቃሚ ሲሆን ሴሊኒየም የሚባለው ንጥረ ነገር ደግሞ የሠውነታችን ቆዳ ቶሎ እንዳረጅና የአንጀት ካንሰርን የመከላከል አቅም እንዲኖረው ያደርጋል።

✓ ጥቁር ጎመን

ጥቁር ጎመን በወሰጡ ቫይታሚን ቢ1፣ ቢ2፣ ቢ3፣ ቢ6 ፣ሲ እና ሌሎች እንደ ፖታሲየም ፣ካልሲየም ፣ፎስፈረስ እና አዮዲንንም ይይዛል። የሠውነት የበሽታ የመከላከል አቅምን የሚያጠነክርና በሽታንም የሚከላከል የተክል አይነት ነው።

ለወዳጅዎ ያካፍሉ

ጤና ይስጥልኝ

ዝንቅ

ይህን ያውቁ ኖሯል?

ኢትዮጵያ የሚለው መጠሪያ በመጽሐፍ ቅዱስ ከአርባ አምስት ጊዜ በላይ ተጠቅሶ ይገኛል፤

ኢትዮጵያ የሚለው ስም የተገኘው ጥንታውያን ግሪኮች የሀገራችንን ነዋሪዎች ይጠሩበት ከነበረው ስም ሲሆን ትርጉሙም በፀሐይ የጠቆረ ወይም የተቃጠለ ማለት ነው። ኢትዮጵያ የኩሽ ምድር ለመባል የበቃችው የካም የመጀመሪያ ልጅ የኩሽ ዘሮች ስለሰፈሩባት ነው። ይህች

ልማታዊው ቀልድ

--ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ አንዲት ሴት ... አንዱን ወንድ "3500 ብር ሰረቀኝ " ብላ ትከሰዋል። ተከላኹም ፍርድ ቤት ቀርቦ የተባለውን ገንዘብ መስረቁን ያምናል ። የሰረቀበትን ምክንያትም ሲያስረዳ ደግሞ "3500ቱ ብር ላይ ከራሴ 1500 ብር ጨምራለሁ ... የአባይ ግድብ ቦንድ ገዛሁበት " ብሎ ያስረዳል።ይህንን የሰሙት "ልማታዊ "

አገር በሌላ አጠራር የሳባ ምድርና አቢስኒያ እየተባላችም ትጠራለች። ስያሜው የተገኘውም ከኩሽ ልጆች ከሳባና አቢስ ነው። ኢትዮጵያ በሳባውያን የሳባ ምድር በአቢስ ደግሞ አቢስኒያ ተብላ ትጠራ ነበር። አረቦች ደግሞ ምንጭ ባይኖራቸውም ድብልቅልቅ፣ ቅልቅል ለማለት ሐበሻ ብለው ይጠራሉ።

ምንጭ:- የኢትዮጵያ ኦርቶዶክስ ተዋሕዶ ታሪክ ፤ አዘጋጅ አባ ጎርጎሪዎስ የሸዋ ሊቀጳጳስ

ዳኛ ...አንተ "ልማታዊ ሌባ " ስለሆንክ ... በነጻ ተለቀሀል ... ከሳሽህ ደግሞ "የልማት አደናቃፊ " ስለሆነች እንድትታሰር ወስነናል ' ብለው "ልማታዊ " ውሳኔአቸውን አሰሙ።

ምንጭ ኢትዮጵያን ሪቪው

Part II English

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 Notes: Election doesn't Work in Ethiopia

Dear Reader:

This is a vital and challenging time for all of us. According to a schedule released by the National Electoral Board of Ethiopia, the country will go to the polls to elect a new government on May 24, 2015. This will be Ethiopia's fifth national election with severe restriction of freedom of expression and momentous political tension. There are many questions that need responses of all the political actors in the country. Why does the government regularly organize elections and invite election observers only to reject their findings? Why do opposition parties participate in these regular ceremonies only to criticize the processes and claim for reruns after the election? Why do international actors such as the EU and the US Observer Mission continue to participate in these processes where their credibility is tarnished? What do all these mean to the people of Ethiopia?

Election in Ethiopia had become a regular ceremony that took place every five years. Domestic politics had interfered with administration to the extent that even competing in elections requires the blessing of the ruling circle of TPLF. The government controlled electoral board has an absolute power to ban opposition parties at any time. This was what happened to the main opposition parties in the past few weeks. In general, there is no healthy election practice and competition to accomplish democratic values through free and fair elections. As a result, election doesn't work Ethiopia for peaceful transition- it only sustains the absolute power of TPLF and its affiliated thugs. Therefore, it is time to call for nonviolent civic disobedience to end the current monstrous regime in Ethiopian.

Asnake Demena,

Editor-in-chief

Recent Issues

The Current Political Climate of Ethiopia

By Markos Ezana

Ethiopia's fifth national election will take place on May 24, 2015. Ahead of the election, the political climate of the country began to resemble that of the early 1990s. During that time, all of the liberation fronts were fighting against the military regime of the Derg. At the end of the civil war, the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) came to power in 1991, only to divide the country into nine regional states based on ethnic lines.

Today, the internal social-economic and religious interrelationship is in turmoil. Much of the conflict is along ethnic lines that have been ever growing since the current government's grasp to power. The current government in Ethiopia has been in power for a total of almost 24 years, and it is based on a single ethnic minority group. The government has made sure to control all sectors of the country with its own ethnic group. The military, religious, and economic composition has always and still continues to revolve around the Tigray ethnic group.

To prolong its grasp on power, the Tigray government has been using the age-long known strategy of divide-conquer. It has pitted several ethnic groups against each other and particularly the major ethnic groups, the Amhara and Oromo. There have been several genocides, massacres, and ethnic cleansings that have taken place throughout the country, and not

one individual has been held accountable for all those killings and massacres.

Political parties are not allowed to exist unless they serve the Tigray government's interests. In January 2015, the government controlled election board NEBE had banned Ethiopia's main opposition parties UDJ and AEUP, in what observers said was the biggest blow to democracy since 2005. Private and independent Medias are not allowed to function, and those that do are intimidated and abused on a regular basis to point where they are exiled. Several hundred Journalists have been exiled and many more have been put in prison to serve decade long sentences that were based on trumped up bogus charges.

Religious tension within the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewhado is another factor where the Tigray government has practically cleared all other ethnic groups and put its own ethnic groups in control of all Church matters creating two Church leaderships. The Tigray government has also split Muslim community by illegal appointing its own Muslim leaders as opposed to those chosen by the community.

The western policy and particularly that of the U.S has been complete deliberate ignorance to promote its Al-Shabab interests. The U.S has not done anything other than give lip

service to the Ethiopian people. This deliberate ignorance, however, could be costly for the U.S as Ethiopia is heading on to full-fledged failed state, and its own reports confirm this; and yet still support the Tigray

government. The disintegration of Ethiopia will inevitably lead to the disintegration of the horn. Time is of the essence and the issue needs to be immediately confronted.

Freedom of Expression in Ethiopia

By Mentewab Ethiopia

Article 19 of both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights declares that “everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.” According to UNESCO (2014), freedom of expression is a fundamental human right that underpins all other civil liberties, that is vital for the rule of law and good governance, and that is a foundation for inclusive and open knowledge societies. Theoretically, Article 29 of the 1994 constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia also provides the freedom of expression, including the free flow of information, ideas and opinions which are essential to the functioning of a democratic order. But practically, the government in Addis Ababa is completely against the provision of the constitution. For this reason, individuals face harassment and imprisonment as a result of exercising their rights to freedom of expression.

It is true that democracy can only exist and flourish through open dialogue among the citizenry. When there is open dialogue among citizens there is free flow of information among them. Through the free flow of information, we are able to hold our public officials and civil servants accountable, we are able to evaluate and compare their suitability for public

office and service, we are able to convince our fellow citizens to join our political parties and interest groups, we are able to explain the political choices of the day so that the people, who are sovereign in democracy, can choose the policy options most suitable to them and the representatives who will pursue the policies they select.

Given the scenarios discussed above, this article will explore the status of freedom of expression in Ethiopia. To begin with, freedom of expression such as freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of association, freedom of assembly and freedom of religion have eliminated by the government of the Tigray People’s Liberation Front (TPLF). The authorities have already buried all of these basic human rights by silencing dissents. As the May 2015 national election approaches: intimidation, detention, abduction, eviction, torture and killings of opposition party elements, bloggers, journalists, activists and civilians have worsened than ever seen before.

Consequently, thousands of Ethiopians are leaving their country in fear of their life. Recently, Human Rights Watch reported that Ethiopia now has the most journalists in exile of any country in the world other than Iran

(Human Rights Watch, 2015). The report also revealed under repressive laws, the authorities frequently charge and the courts invariably convict journalists for their reports and commentaries on events and issues. Individuals like Eskinder Nega and Reeyot Alemu have come to symbolize the plight of dozens more media professionals, both known and unidentified, in Addis Ababa and in rural regions, who have suffered threats, intimidation, physical abuse, and politically motivated prosecutions under criminal or terrorism charges. Their trials are fraught with due process violations and the courts have demonstrated little independence in the verdict of their cases. The 2014 World Press Freedom Index published by Reporters without Borders had also classified Ethiopia as one of the enemies of freedom of expression.

In general, freedom of expression, come under frequent attack of the

government of the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in the name of fighting terrorism. Today bloggers and journalists are serving long-term jails or life in prison sentences for speaking out against the government and human rights abuses in the country. At least 60 journalists have fled their country since 2010 while at least another 19 languish in prison. The government has shut down dozens of publications and controls most television and radio outlets, leaving no options for Ethiopians to acquire independent information and analysis on domestic political issues. This shows that even though freedom of expression was recognized as a universal human right, as long as 1948 in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; it remains under sustained assault in Ethiopia.

Charges against Ethiopian Publications

By Murad Awel (Fulda)

Five independent magazines and a weekly newspaper have been charged by Ethiopia's Justice Ministry, a move that may add to the long lists of shuttered publication and Ethiopian journalists in exile. In a press release issued August 4, the ministry accused the journals of publishing false information, inciting violence, and undermining public confidence in the government, news reports said.

The ministry said it pressed charges after running out of patience with the publications for "encouraging radicalism and terrorism." The state

broadcaster aired the ministry's announcement, but none of publications received the charge sheet, local journalists told me. The six independent publications are Afro Times, a weekly newspaper, and magazines Addis Guday, Enku, Fact, Jano, and Lomi. All are popular alternatives to the state-run press, which espouses an increasingly position narrative. Local journalists and news reports said the charges could be a way for the ruling party to silence critics ahead of elections expected in may 2015.

Freedom of press in Ethiopia is almost dead compared to Western countries, e.g. France

By Desalegne Abebew (Germany)



It is really impossible to get independent voices in Ethiopia. Media is treated as a threat rather than a valued source of information and analysis. The TPLF/EPRDF regime has been shut up Freedoms of expression for the last 23 years in Ethiopia. All pillars of democracy are under the tight control of the cruel and lawless repressive regime. Political leaders and popular journalists are either in prison or in exile. Different ways through which TPLF is terrorizing journalists include threatening by phone and text, arresting, robbing their livelihoods, put families under pressure and fear of harassment, follow up by cars while they are on the road. The government exerts control of the press media in many different ways. Printers and distributors of critical publications are also closed. There are some print publications which are working affiliated with the government. Due to this, Ethiopia is suffering from lack of independent media so as to have pure information and they are forced to have only state-owned media for those boring

and unreliable information. For example, the government always says Ethiopia's GDP is growing at about 10.4%. So, if there is someone who trusts such figures of the Ethiopian government, he is illiterate, because such data are one-sided information unless and otherwise they are confirmed by independent media. That is why TPLF is always fighting with journalists the same thing like cats and mouse doing.

Facts are always hidden by state media. For example, dragging of body of killed person on the ground is totally inhumane and this is something which is commonly seen when terrorists are doing. The same thing has been done by TPLF soldiers recently in area called "Seman Shewa, Dera wored", according to ESAT news on 28/1/2015. After they killed two persons who were claimed as "bandit", they dragged their cadavers on the ground and the hanged them on fence of the main road. Such terrible news, which is out of Ethiopian culture, was able to release to the ear of the Ethiopian people only through a privately owned media located in USA which is called ESAT.

Witness from external bodies like Human Right Watch (HRW) has confirmed that social media in Ethiopia is heavily restricted, blogs and websites of Ethiopians abroad are blocked inside the country, jamming broad casts and foreign Diaspora radio and television stations are daily practiced by TPLF as if it was written in constitution of the country. HRW

reported that found patterns of government abuses against journalists that resulted in 19 being imprisoned for exercising their right to free expression, and that have forced at least 60 others into exile since 2010. In April 2014 authorities arrested six people from the Zone 9 bloggers, who have now been in prison for more than 260 days under antiterrorism laws. A report from Reporters without Borders also said at least six publications had been forced to close in recent months and 30 journalists forced to flee abroad as the result of the biggest crackdown on privately-owned press since 2005. After observing the depth of problem of freedom of expression and freedom of the press, government of United States urges Ethiopia to ensure fair trial to bloggers and journalists.

Historically, Ethiopian had many inputs to Africa, but now the history of Ethiopia is distorted thanks to TPLF for their antidemocratic governance. Africa Union whose main office is located in Addis Ababa, capital city of Ethiopia, prefers to sit calm. Shame on Africa Union which is unable to criticize the brutal TPLF party in Ethiopia, this is because all dictators in Africa help each other to increase their life on power. When we see Ethiopia comparing to other African countries, unlike Nigeria Ethiopia government did not invite witness from European Union for the election in May, 2015, afraid of release of their lies. When Ethiopia is jailing more and more journalists, recently Eritrea is

releasing 6 journalists from prison. Due to this Ethiopia's media will not play a crucial role in the coming national election in May 2015. This indicates the failure of commitment of TPLF for democracy.

Freedom of speech in Western countries is alive. For example, when we see France, historically it had philosophers who wrote and published a lot of reading materials for their citizens. Their work gave the principle of tolerance to diverse ideas and acceptance of multiple of religious beliefs to take part in the development of the society. A peaceful demonstration had been carried out in France on 07 January, 2015 in which over 3.7 million participants were involved to defend freedom of speech guaranteed by the French Constitution and to oppose the act of terrorists on Charli Hebdo which is a weekly magazine, they express their support displaying a slogan: "I suis Charlie" (I am Charlie). This is indication to the quest for free speech in all its forms tolerated in all genuinely democratic societies. Contrarily, it remains as a dream even to make a real demonstration against the ruling party in Ethiopia.

Freedom of speech in Ethiopia is terrorized by the government itself and it is happening daily, but in France it was done by terrorists and also only once. That is why we are saying that freedom of speech and press are dead in Ethiopia.

Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn and His Lies

By Mahider Geberegzi

The Ethiopian prime minister, Hailemariam Desalegn has discussed about the living conditions of Ethiopian asylum seekers in Germany, after he holds an official visits to the Federal Republic of Germany, in December 2014. In his speech, in a local meeting in Ethiopia, the PM stated that when he was in his official state visits he realized that Ethiopian asylum seekers are suffering from of food shortages. PM Hailemariam also explained that "Heim" is a place like prisons in Ethiopia in which the refugees are suffering from torture and other forms of ill-treatment. He also witnessed these refugees have been receiving only wheat flour for food for several years.

Mr. Prime Minister, this is an insult for the government of Germany. Even though, we are not food migrants I would like to assure you that there is no food shortages in Germany to feed thousands of asylum seekers. To be honest, Ethiopian asylum seekers are in a better place to enjoy their basic human rights and we do have everything to fulfill our basic needs. We do have a great thing that we haven't before and still most Ethiopians don't have-that is freedom. I think you yourself are in need of freedom to get back your liberty.

For your real information "Heim" mean simply House, Home or living place. It's not like Ma'ekelawi, Kilinto, Zeway, Shewa Robit and/or Kaliti prisons in Ethiopia. How can prime minister of a dictatorial regime disseminate such kind of false information about a democratic country like Germany? Mr. Hailemariam please mind your words, Ethiopian asylum seekers are treated in Germany according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Germany is not like Ethiopia or not under the control of the TPLF dictatorships. The Federal Republic of Germany is a democratic country and its people know much about the values of democracy and human rights. They do have the greatest respect for these values. Above all, the country is governed by the rule of law. So you don't have moral values to accuse the government of German in human rights abuse. Instead, please tell us how many Ethiopians are suffering from torture, intimidation and other forms of ill-treatment in every corner of the country?

Civil Disbedince

The third way to dismantle dictatorship in Ethiopia

Part I

By Asnake Demena

The history of Ethiopia is steeped in human right abuses and political repression. Two violent and bloody revolutions have occurred over the past 40 years. However, none of them had brought justice, freedom and democracy for the people. Despite the end of the civil war in 1991, Ethiopians are suffering under a dictatorship of no alternatives. We have tried for transition from dictatorship to democracy through peaceful struggle and election for the last 24 years. But still, we don't have a democratic political system that holds the different political actors in the country.

Currently, Ethiopia exists in a complete state of political crisis. Ahead of the 24 May 2015 national elections, the narrow political space for peaceful struggle had already suffocated by the dictatorial regime of EPRDF. Two of the main opposition political parties: Unity for Democracy and Justice (UDJ) and All Ethiopia Unity Party (AEUP) had banned from the election by EPRDF controlled electoral board of the country. Moreover, internationally recognized political and civil rights of the society are severely restricted by the ruling party than ever before. The failure of the government to hold multiparty election leads the country to civil disobedience. Thus, it's time to consider civil disobedience as an obvious alternative to end the current monstrous regime in Ethiopian.

Part I of this article attempts to explore and justify the need for civil disobedience in Ethiopia. To start with, civil disobedience is act of an individual or a group of individuals refuse to comply with certain unjust laws as a peaceful form of political protest. It has a long history as a form of protest and resistance. According to the United State Institute of Peace (2009), in the spring of 1930, a group of 78 Indian citizens led by Mohandas K. Gandhi, had violated the British colonial salt laws and seek to unify other Indians in their act of opposition. As they marched through village after village, the original group slowly grew until tens of thousands of Indians approached the sea, where they broke the law by collecting seawater. The simple, but powerful, act sent shockwaves across India's 600,000 villages and united the country against the Salt Laws and also rallied the nation around a series of larger nonviolent independence protests. More recently, tens of thousands of fearless young protestor inspired by Facebook and Twitter took the streets of Tunis and Cairo to bring down two giant dictators in Tunisia and Egypt respectively. This indicated that civil disobedience has been worked wonders as a method of struggle to dismantle dictatorships in Africa.

As a social tactic, civil disobedience has developed dramatically within the past few years. Undoubtedly, the

author of this article strongly believes that nonviolent civic resistance that involved the participation of masses of people is a major source of pressure to change the current dictatorial regime in Ethiopia. The results achieved by these cases have depended on various factors, including the situation, knowledge of earlier cases, the presence or absence of a wise strategy, the degree of planning that was possible and utilized as well as the methods to be used. Furthermore, nonviolent civil disobedience requires courage, discipline and preparation, as well as burning commitment and desire for change.

There several reasons for Ethiopians to bring down the dictatorial regime of

TPLF. Some of these are: unjustified violent repression from the government, the divide and conquer policy of the government, poor economic condition, endemic corruption, the presence of violent and abusive police as well as military force, electoral fraud, land grabbing, unemployment, human smuggling, violence against women and many more burning issues that are inevitable for revolution. I am calling on Ethiopians from North-to-South and East-to West regardless of their ethnic and religious backgrounds to say no for dictatorship and to fight for freedom, justice and democracy once for all.

Social Media for Nonviolent Civil Disobedience

Part I

By Asnake Demena

Each generation has its own clichés and aspirations. In our time, using social media for nonviolent civil disobedience has become part of our daily routine. Hence, our Motto will be: We are nonviolent soldiers. We use our mind, our heart, our sense of humor and every faculty available to us. We strongly condemn the use of weapons of violence because no one has the right to take the life of another human being! To accomplish our Motto, it is time to discuss how social media can be used to organize nonviolent civil disobedience in Ethiopia. In doing so, in Part I of this article the revolutionary power of Facebook will be described to raise awareness among Ethiopian youths.

Over the past few years, the political role of the Internet and digital social media has become a well-established topic of research concerning political communication and participation. Social media platforms such as Facebook, Skype, Twitter, WordPress, Flickr and YouTube are the most important tools that allow revolutionary groups and activists to lower the costs of participation, organization, recruitment and training. But like any other tool, they have inherent weakness and strengths and their effectiveness depends on how effectively leaders use them and how accessible they are to people who know how to use them.

According to Marco and Sean (2011), the situations in Tunisia and Egypt have both seen an increased use of social media to help civil disobedience campaigns and street actions. Another study also confirmed that social media had an impactful role on the 2011 Egyptian Revolution. Facebook as a public sphere was used as a powerful tool to enhance communicative action among Egyptian, dissidents, and global observers (Bowerbnak, 2013).

Currently, social media are the only alternatives for Ethiopian oppositions to communicate each other and to reach their followers at large. It's nearly impossible to talk about social media without talking about Facebook. Miller (2011) stated that Facebook is by far the world's largest social media website, with close to a billion users worldwide. The number of Facebook users has also increased in Ethiopia than ever before. Most Ethiopians use Facebook as a free communication media on daily basis. On top of this, there are a number of Facebook groups and pages with tens of thousands of active members that encourage political dialogs among youths.

As mentioned above, Facebook had demonstrated its revolutionary power during the Arab Spring. It had played the most decisive role in both Tunisian and Egyptian revolutions of 2011. A study conducted by Bowerbnak (2013) indicated that Asmaa Mhafouz, who

was an internet activist and blogger since 2008, and is credited as being a key initiator of the April 6th Youth Movement, posted a video to Facebook on January 18th, 2011 in which she was called on Egyptians to demand human rights reforms and voice their disapproval of President Hosni Mubarak. Mhafouz posted the second video urging mass protest in Tharir Square on January 25th, a national Egyptian Holiday. The ensuing response by Egyptians in Tharir Square marked the beginning of an uprising that resulted in disposition of President Hosni Mubarak after 30 years in power.

This is a great lesson to learn for Ethiopian Youths, particularly for those who live in urban areas to organize such kind events on Facebook. It's a well-known fact that Facebook allow us to do many things with people on our friends list including: providing up to date information about our situation, commenting on messages that other people have posted to Facebook, posting photo albums and video clips that shows human rights violence and so on. In general, it's a matter of time and determination to mobilize Ethiopians for nonviolent mass action to end repression and endemically corruption regime of the country. For these reasons, the writer of this article, strongly encourage Ethiopian Youths to join Facebook at large to be part of the inevitable civil disobedience.

EPRDF & the LAW

The TPLF Drama of Lawlessness

By Dejenie A. Lakew (Dr.)

The court drama (with no court) Ethiopians and the world are watching on the languishing in prison and abuse of journalists, bloggers, political personalities and activists by TPLF is mind boggling.

The show purely displays not the rule of law but the absence of law and abuse of power of a higher order by TPLF against Ethiopians.

The American black minorities did not go to court to fight Jim Crow and segregation by the existing laws which were laws of Jim Crow and segregation supported by police force to keep them inferior. They fought the existing system of injustice by declaring first that the very law was wrong and should be abolished. They knew that they could not prove anything right within that system of injustice, abuse, nonsense of idiocy of a backward society of power to prove the invalidity of an injustice. The struggle against such a law through that very law is a paradox of reasoning, an act of nonsense and a betrayal of truth and justice.

The same is true with the Ethiopian society's struggle against TPLF. It is not to win TPLF through its laws of

terror, absurdities and abuse but to get rid of the very law of TPLF and itself from Ethiopia.

I will give one example from the plenty of several hundreds and thousands of abuse of power, actions of impunity TPLF commits on a daily basis and how impossible it is to think of a free and democratic horizon for Ethiopia under TPLF. I recently learned that the Ethiopian Human Rights Council was ordered to change its name by dropping the adjective "Ethiopian" from its name and use the remaining words as its name. This is one example to show the lawlessness and the boundless abuse of TPLF on the Ethiopian society - I mean if this happens in America, the world will turn upside down literally.

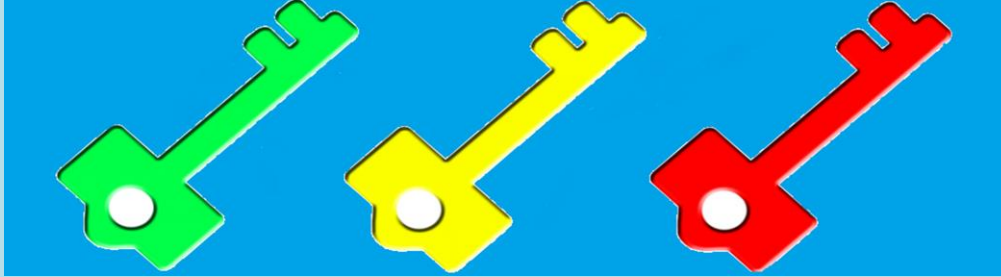
They create fake synonym names, fake synonym public organizations and political parties to confuse, disrupt and disconnect those established innately Ethiopian parties from the Ethiopian society and to completely stop them. No society of a modern era tolerates and lives with such impossible to describe type of unknown, illicit and contraband TPLF political system of hell.

Congratulations!



Photo Credit: AP, 2015

Ethiopian Athletes dominated on the 23rd January, 2015 Dubai Marathon by making a sweep of all podium places in both men's and women's races. In the men's race, our athletes occupied the first ten places in the result sheet and in the women's race; they occupied the first nine places in the result sheet!



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