

PREFACE

The impetus for presenting this book is to offer an Ethiopian Democracy Instrument with its vision-mission-goals-objectives-strategies and tactics system. Democracy is meaningful when the people know their rights (“mebet’), the government honors its contract with the people, the government is accountable to the people, and institutions dispense justice without prejudice. However, the progression of governance since the end of monarchy in 1974 through military dictatorship to the current fascism has presented roadblock to the establishment of democracy in Ethiopia. A multidisciplinary approach is used in this book to expose the difficulties and to propose potential solutions.

Ethiopia is an ancient land with a geography that has changed in size through the centuries. Likewise the languages people speak have also changed over time. The earliest pre-Christian era written language, the Ge'ez, is now spoken only by those who learn to do so, and not by any particular ethnic group of Ethiopians. By 1990, over eighty languages and dialects are spoken in Ethiopia.

Since language propagates over the vernacular of a people, and due to intermarriage of people, it is difficult to ascertain the ethnic origin of an Ethiopian or to distinguish between those of ancient origins and others who immigrated to Ethiopia in the medieval period (Appendix 1). Neither is it possible to identify the ethnic origin of an individual based on the given name of the individual (Appendix 2). Yet, recent Ethiopian dictators have attempted to divide Ethiopians into linguistic groups by

assigning the names of languages to administrative regions similar to what had been done during the five-year fascist occupation of Ethiopia in the Second World War. Also, hired hands and/or alien propagandists work to foster disunity (Appendix 3). What the dictators have created is contrary to the linguistic, cultural, economic and geographic ties that have historically been determinants for the development and evolution of a unique and inclusive Ethiopian political culture.

Ethiopians had their own brand of governments throughout history. They used to rule lands across the Red Sea in the early Christian era. From AD 200 to 550 Ethiopia was among the four powers of the ambient world. The most enduring form of Ethiopian government is monarchy, and a Christian kingdom was established ever since the crown accepted Christianity in the early 4th Century. The monarchy, notably after the 15th century, alternated between autocratic and oligarchic systems of government.

In the 17th century, an Ethiopian philosopher had expounded in his "hateta" (step by step discourse) that God is revealed through reason, and that morality is to be evaluated by "the light of our will" ("ayene helina") and not necessarily from edicts of organized religion. The contributions of the 15th century reformers and that of the 17th century philosophers are incorporated in the text of this book.

The last Monarch, Emperor Haile Selassie, gave a constitution by which his subjects might be ruled. He also established the first parliament in Ethiopian history. He brought about many other changes that weakened the

traditional support system to the monarchic governance. Yet, he did not establish nor did he permit the establishment of political parties. Consequently, Ethiopia was available for the taking by organized local subversive groups and for interference by foreign governments.

In 1953, General Mengistu Neway, head of Emperor Haile Selassie's bodyguard, staged a coup. The coup failed to unseat the monarch, but it spawned revolutionary fervor across cities and among the educated. In the 1960's university students took a great role in attempting to unseat the monarch. The majority of these students pursued socialism as their political movement, and spread a socialist fervor among pre-college students and city dwellers.

The revolutionaries knew what they did not want. However, they did not succeed in getting what they wanted. They disdained the monarchy and as a strategy to dislodge it from Ethiopia they demonized and discounted all achievements gained until then by Ethiopians under monarchic rule. The malaise fostered by the revolutionaries figuratively turned Ethiopia into an orphan available for the taking by the most organized power in the land. Consequently, the military took over the leadership and a military committee called the Derg came to power in 1974. Major Mengistu Haile Mariam (later Colonel) eventually took charge of the Derg, and conditions worsened as student activists organized into pan-Ethiopian parties called the MEISON (All Ethiopian Socialist Movement) and the EPRP (Ethiopian peoples Revolutionary Party). These parties battled against each other with MEISON later joining the Derg. The net result of this infighting was the strengthening of a secessionist

party called the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front (EPLF). Meanwhile, destructive and inapplicable philosophies involving “the question of nations and nationalities (QNN) was injected in the opposition movement by the EPLF. The socialist movement considered the QNN as the foremost point for the struggle and blamed one language-based group, the Amahara as the oppressor nation responsible for all the ills of the country. This was accepted and later encouraged and supported by alien intelligence forces that were engaged in the deconstruction of Ethiopia. The political conditions of Ethiopia worsened when the EPLF organize the Tigre Peoples Liberation Front (TPLF).

Individuals of the Tigre Gossa control both the TPLF and EPLF. A gossa is group of individuals who have the same mother tongue. Those who speak Tigrigna language are called Tigre. Some Tigre intellectuals of Eritrea and Tigrey provinces were apparently busy translating into Tigrigna a lengthy communist document of North Korean origin, itself modified from a work of Mao Tse-Tung, called Revolutionary Democracy. It was over 1000 pages long, and provided the revolutionary program that the TPLF would pursue as a way of enabling the leadership of the TPLF and EPLF to divide Ethiopia into geographically impoverished regions. They treasonously reasoned that a divided and impoverished country would not resist if the TPLF gave the coastal and island inhabitants and territories of Ethiopia to the EPLF, the latter headed by Mr. Isaias Afeworki.

The TPLF had organized other parties to which it assigned gossa names, and had bundled them in a coalition of gossa-centered parties called the EPRDF (Ethiopian Peoples

Revolutionary Democratic Front). Its propagandists continually downgraded Ethiopian history, and desired to make the ancient country seem as though it only existed for a hundred years.

Before the TPLF officially gave away coastal Ethiopia to the EPLF, a certain David Mercer from the Open University at London had tutored and educated some of the TPLF leaders (Appendix 4). It appears that his instructions had helped the TPLF to extract a succinct twelve page Revolutionary Democracy instrument, with well-organized goals, objectives, strategies and tactics (see Chapter 5). The TPLF leadership might be unique in attending classes while ruling a country, it, however, was not the first to be influenced by aliens (Appendix 5).

The TPLF Revolutionary Program served as the necessary magic for the deconstruction of Ethiopia, particularly after the USA pressured Mengistu to be exiled to Zimbabwe days before the victorious EPLF and TPLF ascended to power in Ethiopia in 1991 (Appendix 6). The history of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Ethiopia was mostly detrimental to the citizens (Appendices 5, 6, 7, and 8).

By 1993, the treasonous TPLF/EPRDF had given the coastal regions as a gift to the EPLF. Thus, Mr. Isaias Afewerki from Asmara ruled the coastal and maritime territories of Ethiopia. Mr. Meles Zenawi from Addis Ababa ruled landlocked Ethiopia, which he called the FDRE (Federal Republic of Ethiopia) and which he divided into gossa-based homelands, called the "Kilil" and later states.

Through persistent execution of its Revolutionary Democracy Instrument, and successful fundraising through its lucrative holding company called the EFFORT, described below, the leadership of the TPLF amassed sufficient wealth and was unwilling to share the same with the EPLF leadership. War ensued between the EPLF and TPLF/EPRDF, but was dubbed as war between Eritrea and Ethiopia, and the Tigre led parties took inimical posture. That set the stage for the treasonous Zenawi and Afeworki to go to Algiers and fashion an international boundary within Ethiopia in 2000. Hence these Tigre cousins have become champions of placing an international boundary within Ethiopia, making the larger part of Ethiopia landlocked and separating families who live on different parts of the boarder. The American Administration led by President Clinton was only too eager to facilitate such a division of Ethiopia. By this act, Zenawi, who is an Ertirawi by his mother's side, boasts that he has placed Eritrea outside of the political equation that Ethiopians may discuss about.

While Zenawi was busy deconstructing Ethiopia and attempting to erase the long history and culture of the people, Ethiopians both within the country and in the Diaspora began to organize in opposition to his efforts. In the first decade of his rule, Zenawi did not permit the legal functioning of pan-Ethiopian parties within Ethiopia so that all opposition parties were conditioned to identify their efforts by providing gossa-based names to their parties. In the Diaspora several attempts were made to organize a united front in opposition to Zenawi and the TPLF/EPRDF anti Ethiopia alliances. One among these tried to organize the grassroots in one house called the congress (later it was

renamed the Ethiopian National Congress) and the political parties in a second house, the Senate, so that the two working in harmony would constitute a united front (Appendix 9). The effort had influenced the formation of pan-Ethiopian parties, and the coalition of such parties in Ethiopia.

As Ethiopians were grappling with the formation of democratic opposition entities, Zenawi was executing his Revolutionary Democracy full steam ahead. By 2005 he felt that he had prepared the political ground so well that he would be voted to power in a free election. Consequently he permitted the opposition to campaign for elections. Zenawi was dead wrong in his belief that he would be elected to power. Exit poles had indicated that the opposition that is called the Coalition for Unity and Democracy (CUD, Kinijit) had won 49 % of the votes, while others including the TPLF/EPRDF and its affiliated parties had received 34% and Hebrat and affiliated parties 17%. However, the TPLF and EPRDF made an erroneous claim and the whole issue became murky. From the 547 seats sought by parties 299 were contested. Of the uncontested votes, Hebrat and others had received 54 seats. Zenawi had not contested at least 109 seats won by Kinijit though he denied immunity to these elected members of parliament and put them in jail on trumped-up charges. Thus, the fascist TPLF/EPRDF party and other allied to it had won only 85 ($547 - 299 - 54 - 109 = 85$) seats that were not contested by the opposition parties and the electorate. However, the TPLF used the Election Board to provide it all the changes it wanted and the contests of the opposition were dismissed outright.

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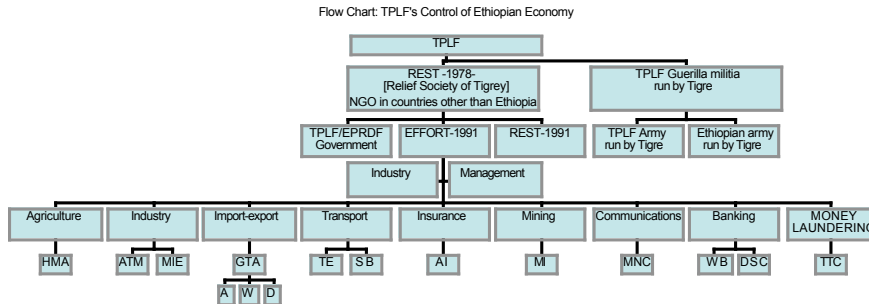
Shortly after the May 15, 2005 election the victorious coalition of four pan-Ethiopian parties, called the Coalition for Unity and Democracy merged into one party called the Kinijit. To circumvent the political impasse of the country it presented Eight Points Principles (Appendix 10) to work with the TPLF/EPRDF. Instead of accepting the principles Zenawi utilized all kinds of maneuvers including jailing the leaders of the Kinijit in November 2005. However, because of immense support for the Kinijit leaders, Zenawi had negotiated with his prisoners on the conditions for their release. Yet, Zenawi reneged on the terms agreed upon, and sentenced them to life imprisonment on July 16, 2007, before he released the Kinijit Party leaders from prison on July 20, 2007.

Clearly, though Ethiopians were united in their support of the Kinijit, they had not thought through the democratic procedures including the right to protect their votes. The ruling TPLF/EPRDF party does not respect the laws that it had authored. It orders its judges to rule in favor its political and economic advantages. Lack of just laws, an independent judiciary, and independent and fair-minded judges characterize the TPLF/EPRDF fascistic regime. Its control of Ethiopia is multifaceted as described below in Parts A, and B. Part C provides reasons that disallow the formation of a strong opposition effort against the TPLF, and Part D underscores the ways out of the TPLF caused problems.

Part A. The TPLF and its EFFORT.

The following flow chart shows how the TPLF which had organized a guerilla army and an economic structure called REST (Relief Society of Tigrey) was, upon ascending to

power, expanded to control Ethiopia through a TPLF controlled army and an economic plan called EFFORT (Endowment Fund for the Rehabilitation of Tigrey).



Legend.

A = Ambassel; Ato Bereket owns Ambassel

AI = Insurance (Africa Insurance SC.)

ATM = Industry (Almeda Textiles Manufacturing Sc)

D = Dinsho, Ato Girma owns Dinsho

DSE = DEDEBIT Credit and Savings Institution (located at Meqele)

EFFORT = The Endowment Fund for the Rehabilitation of Tigrey

GTA= Import-export (Guna Trading House)- Ato Sebhat owns Guna

HMA= Agriculture (Hiwot Mechanized Agriculture)

MI = Mining (Meskerem Investment SC.)

MIE = Industry (Mesfin Industrial Engineering SC.)

MNC = Communications (Mega-Net Corporation)

REST = Relief Society of Tigrey

SB = Selam Bus

TE = Transport (Trans-Ethiopia SC.) Ato Sebhat owns Trans-Ethiopia

TTC =Tower Trading Company -a London-based TPLF owned company mandated with money laundering.

W = Wando; Ato Kassu who owns Wando
WB = Banking (Wegagen Bank)

The EFFORT was established in 1991 (see Chapter 5) as a holding firm of all companies owned by Tigre individuals and for the benefit of Tigrey Province. It siphoned off billions of dollars from the national bank but did not repay its debts. Members of the TPLF central committee including the prime minister run the EFFORT. Moreover, the TPLF has a strategic alliance with the Ethio-Saudi AI-Amudi-family, the Midroc which has been given free reigns of buying in cash the natural resources in the south including gold and other precious stones (Chapter 5). Such relationships are among the ways by which the fascist TPLF raises funds to enrich its members and supporters. Also, the TPLF through its EFFORT forces farmers to borrow money for the purchase of fertilizers at exorbitant interest rates. Yet another fundraising method is described below.

Part B. The TPLF benefits by fostering stressful conditions in its surrounding.

Stress and the plight of people are but an economic windfall for the TPLF. Before ascending to power, the leaders of two Tigre-gossa parties called the TPLF an EPLF, Zenawi and Afeworki, were known as Famine Queens. They robbed banks, pillaged Ethiopians in different ways, and also begged for handouts from international sources in the name of famine victims of Ethiopia and invested the proceeds for the benefit of their respective parties. In the case of the TPLF, in addition to investments in foreign lands, REST (Relief Society of Tigrey) was a front for enriching the party. In the case of

the TPLF, in addition to investments in foreign lands, REST (Relief Society of Tigrey) was a front for enriching the party. Subsequently, the EFFORT was founded as a holding firm for all Tigre-owned companies. Funds pillaged from Ethiopians are laundered through its international companies such as the TTC (the Tower Trading Company based in London) and other methods described in Part C. The TPLF constantly instigated and prosecutes wars so that they can profit by using different companies of the EFFORT to supply the necessities for conducting the wars. The 1998-2000 wars between the TPLF and EPLF, dubbed as the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea, greatly benefited companies of the TPLF that furnished buses and fuel to transport soldiers, water and food to feed combatants, medicine and pharmaceutical components to care for casualties. A particularly advantageous condition to the TPLF happened when the USA authorized and partially paid for the invasion of Somalia by the TPLF. Though hundreds to thousands of unfortunate soldiers and civilians might have been killed or displaced the invasion of Somalia must have brought windfall profits to the TPLF through its companies in the EFFORT. The appetite for monetary gain will likely lead the TPLF and EPLF to engage in yet another war between them.

Part C. How the opposition to the TPLF become ineffective.

Opposition to monarchy began with the Ethiopian Student Movement (ESM). The most celebrated student demonstration of 1965 is usually taken as the beginning of the ESM. The movement spawned parties, the oldest of which was MEISON (1968) followed by the EPRP (1972).

The EPLF (Eritrean Liberation Front) recruited some individuals of the Tigre gossa from the Tigrey Province that were members of the EPRP to establish the TPLF party. The EPLF also prompted and helped the organization of other gossa-based parties such as the OLF (Oromo Liberation Front). The EPLF campaigned and together with leftist and gossa-centered parties succeeded in the creation of other gossa-centered parties, the invention of the Amhara as the oppressor nation, the declaration of the so-called question of nations and nationalities (QNN) as the major problem of Ethiopia that has to be resolved before anything else, the infiltration and subversion of existent organizations with the purpose of taking control over Ethiopia. The interest of most of the so-called opposition parties was to control activities in Ethiopia, but not to form a meaningful coalition that would remove a tyrannical government for the benefit all. Instead they were engaged in fanning hatred of the so-called "Amhara oppressor nation", a cause that will enhance the secession of Eritrea that the EPLF championed. Moreover each party was engaged in infiltrating and subverting pan-Ethiopian organization, with the view of dividing and weakening non-leftist organizations including the congregations of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.

Infiltration, subversion and disabling other organization are accomplished with greater effect by the TPLF. Its military comprising of the Tigre military such as the Agazi Brigand, which is entirely run by the Tigre gossa, and the Ethiopian army in which more than 90% of the high-ranking officers are Tigre are subservient to the TPLF. Through the EFFORT the TPLF has amassed great wealth, and its officials have built mansion, businesses and companies in

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Ethiopia and in some selected parts of the world. Some of the officials by themselves or through their relatives have bought companies in foreign lands that were previously owned by other Ethiopians in the Diaspora. Others jointly with Diaspora have opened business abroad. These are some of the ways by which the TPLF launders funds that it has pillaged from Ethiopia. The TPLF also uses the businesses, which the members have established, and the people who work in the businesses to weaken the opposition. More directly, the TPLF has allocated millions of dollars for infiltration and subversion of Ethiopian organizations both in Ethiopia and in the Diaspora. It spends millions of dollars hiring the services of lobbying firms to influence foreign governments. Clearly, Ethiopians have to redouble efforts in a concerted and united way to oppose the TPLF fascists as described in Part D.

Part D. The ways to rescue Ethiopia from the fascism of the TPLF

Infiltration and subversion of pan-Ethiopian parties by members of gossa-centered parties and the fascist TPLF are challenges that must be overcome. The best solution is to involve the majority of Ethiopians in a movement that builds institutions based on fairness, firmness and justice for all.

At all levels the nonviolent movement should insist on providing justice for all. Justice is deeply rooted in ethics and morality and a respect for human dignity.

Accordingly, a discussion on the fundamental precepts of ethics both classical ethics on virtue, universality,

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deontology, and ethical egoism are described in Chapter 1. A less known concept of ethical yelugnta is also described.

Chapter 2 offers a description on rights and social contracts of societies. This chapter also describes "Hizbawi Imbitta" (civil disobedience), which is deeply rooted in the 15th Century Ethiopian history as a viable form of nonviolent movement. The current nonviolent movement should implement "Hizbawi Imbitta" as Ethiopians pursue to extricate themselves from the economic, political and social stranglehold placed on them by the TPLF fascism. These concepts are crucial to understanding the foundation of Ethiopian democracy.

Chapter 3 describes Ethiopian historical experiences at democratic governance of the 13th Century, 16th & 17th centuries, and the 20th Century. It also briefly assesses the efforts since the 1960's to the present.

Chapter 4 offers the vision-mission-goals-objectives-strategies-tactics of the Ethiopian Democracy Instrument. The implementation of the instrument can begin even during the fascistic reign of the TPLF. Because the Kinijit party is so popular in Ethiopia, power hungry individuals from within the party and the TPLF government from outside have colluded to carve another party with the same name as the original one. President Hailu Shawel may succeed in securing his party's name as Kinijit. If he does not, the party to which he may belong is the one for which the name Kinijit in this document applies.

Chapter 5 describes points of alienations that have affected Ethiopians, and how the TPLF came into being and stays in

power. Chapter 5 also offers a shortened version of the TPLF Revolutionary Democracy Instrument. The instrument shows that the TPLF will use legal institutions as tools to maintain its partisan stranglehold on the people, that the party will own all land and that the party will have its own factories and industries. Moreover, it asserts that the military will be subservient to the TPLF and that it will not lose power by means of an election. It had laced article 39 in the constitution as the right of so-called nations and nationalities to secede, and has used that article to effect the secession of Eritrea in 1993, while it unjustly invaded Somalia on December 2006. Despite all its efforts, the proverbial Rubicon was crossed (Appendix 19) on May 15, 2005, when the Ethiopian electorate overwhelmingly voted the Kijijit to office, and the influences of the TPLF shall wither away.

Nineteen appendices augment material described in the text and provide the reader with a sense of Ethiopian history. A figure showing the rivers, lakes and mountains of Ethiopia is given on the page 361. A list of acronyms and what they mean is provided on page 363.

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