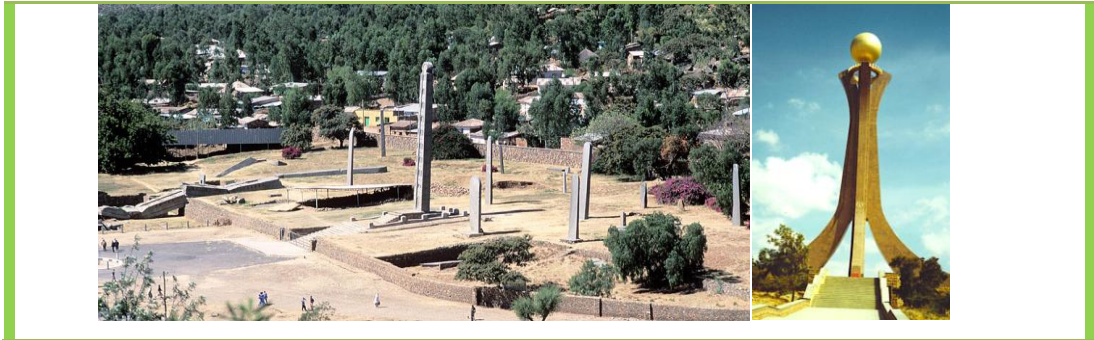


ALL ETHIOPIAN AND ETHIOPIAN FRIENDS IN ABROAD. WE HAVE THE TWO CHOICES: EITHER TO HELP THE COUNTRY TO MOVE FORWARD AS IT IS ON FOOT, OR TO LISTEN EXTERNAL POWERS WHO WANTS TO DOMINATE FROM VERY EBGING OF OUR HISTORY.



The modern Tigray, which is the historical role playing part of Ethiopia, through her children's precious blood cost struggle only, and in addition the historically kingdom of Aksum, would seem to have been the kernel of this State. These people belonged to the Aksumite tribes engaged in the gold and spice trade between Arabia and the Roman Empire; having base centre in the Red Sea, their dealings with civilized races had developed them, and, thanks to their more advanced stage of mental culture, they acquired a preponderating influence over the people among whom they had come to dwell. Still, the descendants of these people form a subsidiary of the Ethiopian people, which mainly composed of Cushitic tribes, together with all other Ethiopian multiethnic tribes.

Ethiopia is a nation with a long, venerable and complex history. Although located in the tropics its high altitudes give much of it a pleasant climate. Religious missionaries either Islamic or Christians were computing and made battle field this country for many years. we were afraid and now still we are not free because of External powers interest and domination of our beautiful country, Ethiopia. Religious interventions and missionary arrival to Ethiopia was always with some side effects, either Islamic or Christians. I hope Hanna Gomez of Portugal might know this history and its consequences on Ethiopian religious history. External intervention for Ethiopia never had good direction for the development of the nation and nationalities. always creating differences and discriminations. In 1997 in Addis Ababa, when I was went for general assembly of religious NGO, One missionary priest from Holland asked me directly are you from north Ethiopia ? I was answered him, Yes father I am, but why you are asking me?

You are constructing big Hawilti in Makale, the capital of Tigray and thus I will make big hawilt in southern Ethiopia. father, I will be very happy if you make, but you will not make, instead you will steal more another ones than what you did before! He was angry, but according to my knowledge and analysing why he asked me, it was my term to be angry... any way it passed and always covering face by the name of missionary message of Christ, they were disturbed us and still they are creating problem for our existence and to use our resources. But why they did and they are doing it is very difficult to understand , because it is not the principle of the catholic Church or either religious sectarians.

Yes Hanna Gomez of European Union should realize and investigate what their fathers did and what she is doing now repeatedly to divide an Ethiopian people. if incident happened in 2005, it was very bad and really evaluated at then by many governments and people. Now we are in 2010 new phase and recording the past events and cracking the wound, is it to help or to bring positive change for the people of Addis Ababa or to create problem and confusion for the Ethiopian nation and nationalities??

But this is not started from her, by this lady and for example, the Catholic missionaries arrived in Ethiopia in the 14th century, and Pope Eugenius IV sent a letter to the Ethiopian Emperor on August 28, 1439, inviting him to unity with the Catholic Church, but such efforts were unsuccessful. In the 16th century, Islamic attacks, culminating in 1531, threatened the very existence of Christian Ethiopia. The Emperor appealed for assistance to the Portuguese, who sent sufficient military support from Goa to defeat the Islamic armies definitively in 1543.

Always trying to find crack among Ethiopian empire alliances and forgetting many people's advantage in Africa is the main political profit of European empires since 14th century and especially and officially in 19th century of Berlin Congress outcome scramble of Africa. I would say better to stop throwing up on us wheat grains and catching us like Easter wanted hen to be slaughter and to consume.

The history cannot be all bad and all right, this is reminded by author of this paper, but we became fed up by repeatedly blaming of external intervention of our administrations, while we have enough capable leaders to administer their country and people, as it is very clear to everybody. people like an Ethiopian Premier and foreign Minster knows how to deal with their countries problems and even they are helping other countries to face peace and stability. [...]. Please stop or go and exchange your idea with the people of the country, not through the mistaken report of individuals.

The Portuguese in Ethiopia were accompanied by Jesuit missionaries, who began an effort to bring the Ethiopian Orthodox Church into union with the Catholic Church, by force and by mistaken enculturation (lack of systemized faith and culture). They focused their activity on the political elite of the country including the Emperor himself. Largely through the efforts of Fr. Peter Paez, Emperor Susenyos converted and declared Catholicism the state religion in 1622. The following year Pope Gregory XV appointed another Portuguese Jesuit, Alfonzo Mendez, as Patriarch of the Ethiopian Church. A formal union was declared when Mendez arrived in the country in 1626. But this union was to last only ten years. Mendez imposed a series of latinizations on the Ethiopian liturgy, customs, and discipline, which Susenyos then tried to enforce with cruelty and bloodshed. This led to a violent public reaction. Susenyos died in 1632. In 1636 his successor expelled Mendez, dissolved the union, and either expelled or executed the Catholic missionaries. The country was closed to Catholic missionary activity for the next 200 years.

Ethiopia has been striking by oppressive monarchical regimes followed by communist terrorist regime until 1974. The effect of the political turmoil of Ethiopia on the functioning of the economy in the statistics were always below on the value of exports since, 1978 as compared with 1994. There was catastrophic declines in the value of exports for most commodities. Coffee production did increase substantially and, fortunately for the Ethiopian people, the price of coffee went up so much that it offset the collapse of the rest of the economy. Since 1995 Ethiopian ratified Constitution and new spirit of movement towards the country's renaissance (rebirth), economically, politically and sociologically as well by keeping dignity and right of each and individual ethnic tribes, now the Ethiopian economy is reaching the middle rate statistics.

I have no cause hindering me to say, that the Ethiopian well-being will be better served when the contemporary political party, who are doing their best effort to have the welfare of Ethiopia and her peoples at heart fully adopt and abide by the fundamental values, principles, rules and procedures of democracy as well as a strong spirit of reconciliation, Unifications and consent in the present unique model of regional federalism. The regional states have their respective autonomous governments set up under proclamation No. 7/1992. Each regional government includes a State Council (the highest organ of state authority) and a State Administration (highest organ of executive power).

The State Council is the highest political authority: it defines the region's policy and has all legislative, executive and judiciary powers regarding the region, except for those under the responsibility of the central government, such as defense, foreign affairs, economic policy etc.

The State Council plans, approves, heads and controls economic and social development programs. It drafts, approves and manages the regional budget. The State Administration is the highest executive authority of regional government. It is elected by the State Council and includes 15 Executive Committee members.

The State Administration enforces as appropriate the policies, proclamations, regulations, plans, guidelines and decisions of the central government and of the State Council. It manages co-ordinates and supervises the activities of regional offices, zone administration offices and Wereda (district) offices. It drafts and submits economic and social projects to the State Council for approval, and manages the projects once they have been approved. It drafts the region's budget, submits it for approval to the State Council and manages the budget once approved.

Many Ethiopians, especially those in the Diaspora community have been and still are puzzled by two contradictory phenomena regarding the Ethiopian economy. On the one hand, the ruling party, the EPDRF, has been reporting record-breaking growth rates of the Ethiopian economy, year-after-year. Year after year, we have been informed that the state of the Ethiopian economy was on a higher growth trajectory, “thanks to the policies of the ruling government.” As of this writing, a rosy forecast is provided by the government for both this year (2008) and the next one, while at the same time, the United Nations humanitarian agencies such as UNICEF are reporting, as did the Voice of America on its June 6th broadcast, that “Ethiopia Faces Worsening Food Shortage...” Nearly a month ago, the prime Minister, Mr. Meles Zenawi told the parliamentarians the rampant inflation rate that has engulfed the country was due to the “empowered” peasants asking for higher prices for their produce and due to a growing economy.

Economic development, is no less than the quality of life, which includes efforts that seek to improve the economic well-being and quality of life for ALL citizens of a country, not just the few and the well-connected. It looks at, among other things, whether the growth in GDP allows those who want to attain improved education and health care access to them. It should allow a country not only to improve its stocks of physical and human capital and technology but the same improved resources and technology must also allow it to do other more subjective factors that contribute to human life, such as leisure, safety, cultural resources, social life, mental health, and political freedom etc.

Amartya Sen, the 1998 economics Nobel Prize winner defines economic development in terms of personal freedom, freedom to choose from a range of options. Professor Sen and other development experts argue that while economic growth may lead to an increase in the

purchasing power of people, if the country has a repressed economy, there is a lack of choice and hence personal freedom is restricted. Therefore, as I was understood recently happened party discussion, in the capital of Ethiopia, there is no differences among economic development and welfare of the country, and all these can come only through democratic administration and equally management of resources both human and natural resources. Without democracy, which means *Democracy consists of four basic elements*: I want to begin with an overview of what democracy is. We can think of democracy as a system of government with four key elements:

- A political system for choosing and replacing the government through free and fair elections.
- The active participation of the people, as citizens, in politics and civic life.
- Protection of the human rights of all citizens.
- A rule of law, in which the laws and procedures apply equally to all citizens.

Notice this, without democracy, there is no welfare life of the citizens in any country. Therefore, we come to sum up democracy is leader of the real developmental achievements.

Hostility parties in Ethiopia, must realize that to obtain under constraint political power in horn Africa from the warning and warning terrorist actors is indeed an rising task that requires long years of hard work and be concerned for the ability of managing such a huge number of populations and country. Everybody should realize that to go up on the chair is easy but to lead and accommodate the necessity of citizens is very hard and expensive demanding effort.

First of all, it need to organize and strengthen their structures to struggle and fight peacefully with sound ideas and programmes that may secure the support of the majority of the voters and the whole people, which demands potentiality and long preparation. The use of force and violence to force power from the Existing or ruling party and to establishment new government is simply self-destructive and suicidal, as we have seen in 2005. Violence begets more violence and bloodshed, even civil war and destruction, not peace, democracy and prosperity. All Ethiopian and Ethiopian political elites should realize our nation security and welfare first of all in the current terror attentions and confusions with neighbours not to let open door for the worst enemies, opening mouth to drink Ethiopian blood. It is known by now all over the world that Ethiopia is the cradle of an ancient civilization that adopted Christianity in the 4th century. Located in northeast Africa it has a population of over 80 million. Ethiopia is an independent Federal Democratic Republic with a President as head of

state and a Prime Minister as the head of government. The constitution was established in 1994, following the over-throw of the Mengistu military dictatorship in 1991. Interesting facts on Ethiopia, its cities, peoples, culture, history, languages, climate, currency, different times, in fact everything Ethiopia. Ethiopia is one of the few African countries never to lose its independence.

The Aksumite civilization history is still important in Ethiopia. The obelisks the church history, the ancient cultural civilization and Yaredawi music from Aksum are still standing also today. They symbolize national pride and consciousness for all Ethiopians and not also for Tigrians. Today also Aksum contributes tourist as an attracting centre from all over the world. The settlers and all Ethiopians also had an important role in defending and defining today's Ethiopia from colonial powers.

Yohannes the fourth, a Ethiopian king, defended the area from Egyptian, Italian and Sudanese invaders. The Italians were soundly defeated in the battle of Adwa in 1896. The first of its kind in black Africa for a modern colonial power to be defeated by a poorly armed, but determined, and ill-trained peasant army. Today all Ethiopians feel wonderful self-importance from this. It is not easy history not only for Ethiopia but for all Africa. It has been preserved since then as a symbol of black power over colonial Europe.

Contemporary Ethiopian leaders also started the armed instruction from Tigray in 1974. That movement eventually ousted the brutal Mengistu regime in 1991 and gave Ethiopia its first taste of democracy in centuries. The self-Governing opportunists, who claim to be Tigrians, are the worst of them all. Their betrayal is beyond words can explain. They do not seem to get it. Not only that they are planed with the enemies of Tigray, they are also roving around the world to trade the **Rights and Freedoms** of their own people for their individual selfish ambitions to grasp political “distinction” and power. There are also cyber space and radio wave stooges who write and talk on behalf of these opportunists. *The lessons of equality, justice, peace, and development for all Ethiopians within the framework of a true*

democratic constitution are not and never will be palatable for foolishly arrogant chauvinists and for the self-serving opportunists.

The people of Tigray will never be satisfied, because they realize that they have been and are the lead players in defending the Ethiopian revolution, which has conducted in a ***total socioeconomic and political transformation***. They are determined to stand steadfastly on guard of their Woyane for perpetuity. The founding fathers and all the rest of us will die. But, Woyane is living history. Therefore, the people understand pretty well that defending the ongoing democratic social revolution is the only strategic approach to harvesting the benefits of peace, justice, unity, and equality. Thanks to the unreserved and tireless struggles and remarkable sacrifice of the nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia, they pressurized the then dictatorial regimes in various issues. As a result of their esteemed struggle against the cannibal regimes, they ensured their fundamental human and democratic rights through promulgating their common treaty-the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE).

A constitution was adopted in 1994, and Ethiopia's first multiparty elections were held in 1995. The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) opened a new outstanding period of political history in the nation. It ensures human and democratic rights of the Ethiopian nations, nationalities and peoples for the first time in their history. The preamble of the FDRE constitution starts saying “We the Nations, Nationalities and Peoples of Ethiopia”. (*Preamble of 1994 Constitution*). It recognizes that the nations, nationalities and peoples are the real owners and beneficiaries of their own constitution. They are strongly committed in full and free exercise of their rights to self-determination to building a political community founded on the rule of law and capable of ensuring a lasting peace, guaranteeing a democratic order, and advancing their economic and social development.)

This Constitution guarantees that all political powers mechanism from the free will and interests of the Ethiopian Nations, Nationalities and Peoples. They are, all the real sources of

every political power in every level of the government structures, from Federal, regional to Wereda and Kebeles level. Concerning development and new movements towards revitalization, article 43 of the 1994 constitution guarantees that the Peoples of Ethiopia as a Nation, Nationality and People in Ethiopia in particular have the right to improved living standards and to sustainable development.

The Government of the FDRE has put in place a comprehensive programme of peace, democracy and development as fundamental elements of the development policy of the country aimed at eliminating famine and poverty. Our interest that any society ideally meets the Good governance of economic, social and political achievements. These are the main measures of achieving and failing depends up on the quality of Governments. Empowering the public to enable them to effectively participate in decision making for public interest and to undertake local initiatives; Developing and strengthening good governance at the local level; Developing the capacity of public and the government at the local level to cooperate in increasing welfare of the people.

A federation comprising nine-states with considerable autonomy were established and the first multiparty elections were held in 1995. The distinct regional states are 9 regional linguistic-based states(Kilil) and 2 self-governing administrations: Addis Ababa), Afar, Amara (Amhara), Banishangul Gumuz, Dire Dawa, Gambella Hizboch, Harari People, Oromia, Somali, Tigray, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples). Therefore, Ethiopia has embarked upon what it claims to be a novel experiment in 'ethnic federalism'. The ruling Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front has asserted that it is intent on forthrightly addressing the claims of ethnic groups in the country of historic discrimination and inequality, and to build a multi ethnic democracy. Consequently, the Ethiopian government is wholehearted to develop and enlarge Agricultural and new investment based current economic conditions in Ethiopia. Ethiopia's comparative advantage lies primarily in its abundant, low-cost, disciplined and trainable labour force, the size of its domestic market,

and the numerous river basins affording great potential for irrigation and hydropower generation.

Gibe III rumoring is unacceptable and it is development blocking evil spirit mentality hold people in abroad having alliance with their friends.

Ethiopia is gifted with abundant agricultural resources. It is characterized by diverse physical features that allow the country to be divided into many major agro-ecological zones with its biological potential. Given this diversity, there are major agricultural investment opportunities in the cultivation of cash crops and horticultural products. Agricultural development is the top priority of the Government and Ethiopia has witnessed generous growth in agricultural productivity over the last five years, since 2005 election outcome.

The potential power of Ethiopia's renewable and non-renewable energy resources is vast. Currently, less than 4% of the population is supplied with electricity. From this low base, domestic demand for electricity is growing on average at 10% per year. With a view to expanding energy supply, the government has recently revised the legal and regulatory framework for power generation, transmission and distribution, and foreign investors are now particularly sought to set up hydroelectric power plants. Arrangements may be made with the Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation (EPPCO) for bulk sales of electric power for transmission and distribution. This is making some few opposition Ethiopians supported by some few European problem creators through climate change arguments.

An **election** is a formal decision-making process by which a population chooses an individual to hold public office. Elections have been the usual mechanism by which modern representative democracy operates since the 17th century. Elections may fill offices in the legislature, sometimes in the executive and judiciary, and for regional and local government. The election process is also used in many other private and business organizations, from clubs to voluntary associations and corporations. The universal use of elections as a tool for selecting representatives in modern democracies is in contrast with the practice in the democratic archetype, ancient Athens. Elections were considered an oligarchic institution and most political offices were filled using *sortition*, also known as allotment, by which officeholders were chosen by lot. Electoral reform describes the process of introducing fair electoral systems where they are not in place, or improving the fairness or effectiveness of

existing systems. Psephology is the study of results and other statistics relating to elections (especially with a view to predicting future results). To *elect* means "to choose or make a decision, and so sometimes other forms of ballot such as the referendum are referred to as elections, especially in the United States.

Who are our enemies by now once more?

Our enemies, I was thinking only famine and drought, but our main enemies are some Europeans, like all other African nations jumbled enemies. --- *“Our most enemies are those who were and are not leaving us to improve ourselves either through our resources profiting or using our human resources unity and cooperation to live together with harmony and peace, without dividing and creating gap among us”*.

In the 16th century followed by 7th century Iban Abraham of Turkey and other Islamic powers, Ethiopia was entered I to war with Islam brothers and Ethiopia was invaded and war was devastated many humans life's and historical monuments, including religious architectures. In the time the Portugal, Christian Empire Vasco Da Game, was helped Ethiopian Christian Empire to save Ethiopian from Islamization attempt. But the policy that was covered by this war defensive assistance and behind that the Catholicism principle was took place by the Jesuit community of Portugal, by the leadership of Mgr. Mendez. The Ethiopian orthodox church was forced to follow foreign religious right but refused the enculturation failed missionary of this Jesuits and many confusion was created among Catholics of Europe and Orthodox Christians of Ancient Ethiopia, which ahs its right and original system of believes.

In the later 19th century of European scramble to Africa, which was decided in Berlin Congress in 1883 and this inhuman as well as sovereignty of more than 52 countries of African right was forced and manipulated by European powers and even more manipulated later on being led by League of Nations, which was founded in the Versailles Treaty , always for the good of powerful alliance. The Abyssinian Empire, who was protected the sovereignty of the Abyssinian nation, today's Ethiopia was again and again attempted by Hitler and Mussolini by many times and finally for five years it was failed at the hand of Italian Fascist regime since 1936-1941. In this period of offensive war of Italian soldiers were used Gas and many Ethiopian innocent people were died and no excuse from the side of League of Nations

or European powers. Our fathers died and kept their sovereignty but many Ethiopian died because of by this Gas, flutter.

In General in Ethiopia and continuous agonies of African nations, like Balkan states (former Yugoslavia) became violent of Colonial conflict and the countries and ethnic tribes divided as colonial dived ad rule system founded result , which are the predominant form of warfare in the world today, underscore the timelines of the political development in the world, by pointing of the causes of the current global conflict and options for their economic advantages (European resources Manu plating).

The offensive Interest of European powers have always indispensable project of European powers. for example causes of Ethio-Eritrean conflict by the contribution of extinct volcano (i.e. died out conflicts and war) set colonial maps amongst Eritrea and Ethiopia and Africa in general has suffered from external powers dominations and artificial borders drown by former colonial powers.

Traditionally, colonialism is understood to refer to an area of the world acquired by conquering the territory or settling it with inhabitants of the nation holding it in control, thereby imposing physical control over the region and its population. There are two ways this condition may be terminated: the area may be freed of the control of the colonial power by allowing it to become an independent nation, or if the area is absorbed into the borders of the controlling nation.

With the elimination of colonialism per se in the twentieth century, there emerged a new form, called neocolonialism, which may be defined as the establishment of a form of sovereignty or control without the encumbrance of physical possession or actual colonial rule. Here, the United States may be defined as a neocolonial power because it influences less powerful or Third World nations by its economic authority exercised through its control or preeminent influence on such agencies as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. When this new colonialism began is another debatable question, but there can be no argument with the assertion that it was certainly in place shortly after World War II and may have begun with the Marshall Plan.

There is one more area which must be considered and that is neocolonialism. What this is depends on who is defining it. Socialist or communist writers have defined it as the efforts of the former colonial powers to maintain colonial control by other means. This definition lacks precision, as some of the neocolonial powers were in fact previously colonies, such as

the United States. A largely accepted definition of neocolonialism is as follows: it includes retention of military bases, exploitation of resources, preferential trade treaties, imposed unification of colonies, conditional aid, and defense treaties. It also includes artificially created countries or combining countries into a group or federation. However, this grouping of countries is ill-defined in terms of whether they represent neocolonialism or not, as some of the Third World countries created in such combinations contend they are not dependencies in any way, although they may retain economic ties with the metropolitan power that previously held sway there.

Analysis of African economy: More than three decades after most African nations became independent, there is no consensus on the legacy of colonialism. With most African countries still only tottering on their feet and many close to collapse, some people ask whether the problem is due to Africa's colonial experience or inherent inadequacies of the African? For apologists of colonialism the answer is simple. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of colonial rule, the overall effect was positive for Africa.

Sure, the colonial powers exploited Africa's natural resources but on the balance, colonialism reduced the economic gap between Africa and the West, the apologists argue. Colonialism laid the seeds of the intellectual and material development in Africans. It brought enlightenment where there was ignorance. It suppressed slavery and other barbaric practices such as pagan worship and cannibalism. Formal education and modern medicine were brought to people who had limited understanding or control of their physical environment. The introduction of modern communications, exportable agricultural crops and some new industries provided a foundation for economic development. Africans received new and more efficient forms of political and economic organisation. Warring communities were united into modern nation-states with greater opportunity of survival in a competitive world than the numerous mini entities that existed before.

Africa is in political and economic turmoil today, defenders of imperialism say, because it failed to take advantage of its inheritance from colonial rule. It was, they summarise, Africa's inadequacies that made colonization necessary and the outcome of post-independence self-rule suggests that the withdrawal by the colonial powers was untimely. Critics of colonialism dismiss such arguments as racists. They maintain that colonial rule left Africans poorer than they were before it began. Not only were African labour and resources super-exploited, the continent's capacity to develop was undermined. Guyanese historian Walter Rodney in his book 'How Europe Underdeveloped Africa' contends that under

colonialism "the only thing that developed were dependency and underdevelopment." As far as Rodney and other critics was concerned "The only positive development in colonialism was when it ended." Under imperial rule African economies were structured to be permanently dependent on Western nations. They were consigned the role of producers of primary products for processing in the West. The terms of trade in the western controlled international market discriminated against African nations who are unable to earn enough to develop their economies.

Colonialism bred is a political crisis: In disrupting pre-colonial political systems that worked for Africans and imposing alien models, colonialism laid the seeds of political crisis, say its critics. By redrawing of the map of Africa, throwing diverse people together without consideration for established borders, ethnic conflicts were created that are now destabilizing the continent. The new nation-states were artificial and many were too small to be viable. Fewer than a third of the countries in Africa have populations of more than 10 million. Western multi-party democracy imposed by colonial powers polarized African societies.

"We are not satisfied at all with the behaviour of the European Council and individual European governments. They are turning blind eyes to major violations of human rights in Ethiopia," she told Deutsche Welle yesterday. The MEP said that despite its streak of violations of the rule of law, democracy and its own constitution, Western governments continue to provide support to the Meles regime. May 16, 2007. After 3 years she is repeating the same issue with the same mentality.

Brief Conclusion: Ana Gomes also criticism is valueless and fruitless her father's colonial heritage "What is happening on the contrary is that she is supporting an oppositions, who are individual people creating problem and trying to be obstacle for the Ethiopian developments. Ms Ana Gomes called for another demonstration and bloody shed elections for our country, that from very beginning of the ongoing election dialogue. She seems well prepared again to create another colonial fruit up on our people. Please stop this kind of dividing African nations and civilians. If you are stand by human rights, there are many people who have no water to drink and no bread to eat. Who cares about political priority discussions and creating problem for regimes? The prisoners cannot be decided by Anna Gomez slogan, which is always come when the election is near and we never heard from here, before for many years, since 2005. Such kinds of comment and criticisms is illegal during

election period and it should be before, if something exists to say. The judgement of the legal prisoners depends from the legal federal courts of the country and not by any outsiders.

DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE FOR ETHIOPIA

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