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ዕንቁጣጣሽ - መልካም አዲስ ዓመት!!

እንኳን በሰላም ከዘመን ወደ ዘመን አሸጋገረን፤ መጭው ጊዜ የሰላም፣ የጤናና የብልጽግና እንዲሆንልን የሐዋርያ ዝግጅት ክፍል ከልብ ይመኛል።

“ባረክናክሙ እምቤተ እግዚአብሔር” (ከእግዚአብሔር ቤት መረቅናችሁ) ታዳጊ መዘምራን ተመረቁ!



ለምረቃ የቀረቡት ታዳጊ ዎጣቶች

በዘንድሮው የበጋ ወራት በቶሮንቶ የመንበረ ብርሃን ቅድስት ማርያም ቤ/ክርስቲያን የታዳጊ ሰንበት ትምህርት ቤት አመካይነት ትምህርታቸውን ለአራተኛ ጊዜ የተከታተሉ ታዳጊ ወጣቶች በከፍተኛ ድምቀት ተመረቁ። እነዚህ

ቁጥራቸው ከሰባ በላይ የሚደርሱ ታዳጊ ወጣቶች የምረቃ ሥነ-ሥርዓት የተካሄደው ነሐሴ 17 ቀን 20021 ዓ.ም (ሀቋሷቁቁቁ 23 2009) ሲሆን፣ በሊቀ ካህናት ምሳሌ አቅራቢነት የምስክር ወረቀቱንና ልዩ ልዩ ሥጦታዎችን የሰጡት

የበካናዳ የአንታሪዮ ሀገር ስብከት ሃላፊ የሆኑት ብፁዕ አቡነ ዲሜጥሮስ ናቸው። በዚህ አሸብራቂ የምረቃ ሥነ-ሥርዓት ላይም ብዛት ያላቸው ወላጆችና ምዕመናን በበታው ተገኝተዋል።

ወደ ገጽ 4 ዞሯል

የካናዳ ግሪን ፓርቲ መሪ ኤልሳቤጥ ሜይ (Elizabeth May) በቶሮንቶ የሥራ ጉብኝት አደረጉ።



ከቀኝ ወደ ግራ፡ አድሪያና ሙኛቶ-ሃሙ (Adriana Mugnatto-Hamu), ኤልሳቤጥ ሜይ (Elizabeth May) አድሪያና ካር (Adriane Carr) እና አላና ሚሽል (Alanna Mitchell)

በዓለም አቀፍ ደረጃ እየተስፋፋ ተቀባይነት እያተረፈ የመጣው ዓለም እ ቅስቃሴ አካል የሆነው የካ ዳ ግሪ

ፓርቲ (Green Party) መሪ የሆኑት እመት ኤልሳቤጥ ሜይ (Ms. Elizabeth May) በቶሮንቶ የሥራ ጉብኝት

አደረጉኝን በከተማዋ አካባቢው ሰፊ የሥራ ጉብኝት ቆይታ ለማድረግ ወደ ቶሮንቶ ወደ ገጽ 4 ዞሯል

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ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA: THE IMPERATIVE TO BE CLEARHEADED IN ORDER TO FIND OUR WAY FORWARD

Continued from p(7)

EPLF and OLF was designed to get OLF on board in time before July Conference. The various agreements written or agreed upon EPPF, Ogadeni Liberation Front, Sidamas and, Benishangul Liberation fronts with EPLF were meant to gain a concrete timely objective. By the way, the ruling party in Asmara has an ample experience in such deals as we witnessed it in their dealings with South Sudan, Eastern Sudan and of course, with the Somali opposition groups. I will not hesitate to mention the unpleasant facts for fear of being suspected of prolonging Woyane's stay in power and hence lengthening the agony of our people by logical extension. We might have taken note that recently some overzealous administrators in opposition friendly pal talk rooms red or even bounce any one who dares to question the wisdom of going to Asmara. Over night, Easyas has become their hero. Others in cyber pal talks will bounce any one speaking against President Esayas in order not to endanger the coming cooperation and hence prolong the suffering of our people. Flip flopping between two extremes of absolute rejection or abject idolization will help little to alleviate our problems. Simply, it serves no purpose.

Esayas Afworki insists that Eritrea's territorial integrity and respect for her hard-won independence should not be contested by Ethiopian opposition groups just as it is not called to question by the ruling EPRDF. That is the long term goal. It is clear that his short term aim to destabilize or even topple Woyane with assistance of the oppositional forces. Of course, he does not feel comfortable to be seen dining and wining with former "Dar Dinberachiin Qey Bahir naw" revanchists, as they call them in Asmara in ruling party's jargon.

If my memory serves me right, Abraham Yayeh together with W/ro Yeharar Worq from Texas were the first Ethiopians to pay a visit to Eritrea immediately after the war in 1998. We were told that they were there to visit the Ethiopian prisoners of war. But Abraham was not the only person that left for Asmara in order to get rid of Woyane. Of course, as we all might remember there were those who went there to apologize in the name of Amharas and ask forgiveness from the new government. But, later there were a host of groups and personalities who pioneered the political pilgrimage to independent Eritrea. Leaving behind the democratic Tegrai organization that he hastily organized to topple the regime in Addis, Abraham came back empty-handed. At one point, he was telling the Ethiopian people that Esayas offered a sort of federation to TPLF-led Ethiopia, but it was rejected out of hand by the new rulers in Addis.

Today Abraham is the most vocal exponent of the gospel of fraternity and solidarity of the Tigrigna brethren on the two banks of River Mareb. He warns of the danger to Tigris and necessity for their solidarity to avert any threat to them as people. Abraham has written in Tigrigna a disquisition that traces the entangled network of his own familial relationships with various groups in the three highland Awrajjas of Hamsien, Seraiye and Akele Guzai. Through this map of genealogy he tries to prove and establish oneness of the Tigrigna people in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

I am not sure whether we can consider the interaction between Tigrigna speakers on both sides of Mareb in Eritrea-Ethiopia Eneyew style paltalk room as part of the on going discussion. Most of the time the at-

tendees hurl horrendous insults at each other in Tigrigna, but from time to time, and at intervals, they also communicate in Amharic, as the national language. They are far from being civilized to each other, to say least. The Eritrean side make no secret of their disdain to their kin and kith on the other side of bank of Mereb to whom they refer as Agames. The foremost often discussed topic is which of the two fronts, TPLF or EPLF, rendered a better service to the other front during their struggle and their march to power in Asmara and Addis Ababa respectively. But, when the dust settles and the cyber tsetsas and wurjibgn comes to an end, the wiser, thoughtful and prudent ones among them, from both sides, persist in their calling for common front and closing ranks among the Tigrigna speakers for the sake of their common threatened destiny.

After Abraham Yayeh a host of Ethiopian personalities left for Asmara. Of course, I don't have in mind the likes of singer Solomon Tekalign. General Kamal Gilchu left for Asmara with several high ranking officers and 150 Oromo soldiers, we were told. So did Col. Taddese Muluneh of the Ethiopian Air Force. So, did Dr. Mussie Tegegne also. The list of names can be long. Ogadinis, Sidamas, Afars and Nuers opposed to the ruling party in Ethiopia found their abode in Asmara. But we fail repeatedly to find any concrete achievement on the ground either in terms of toppling of TPLF or lay a solid foundation for the strategic cooperation of the peoples of the two countries.

I am told, the Tigrigns have a saying that goes "Gonder Kedkaa; Entaiy immo Amt-sakaa? Freely translated it means; "what did you brought back home from Gonder?". I am sure that the point at issue is not the Gonder of our day, but rather the imperial Gonder of Negus Fasil and time was most probably when people from Mekele had to stand in "Tigere Mechohiyaa" square to bring their discontent to the ears of the emperor in Gonder.

I am dwelling at length on this chapter of the recent history, because the Ethiopian people who paid dear but knew very little about what was going in Eritrea. That is why Major Dawit Wolde Giorgis's recent article dwells at length on the recent past. Zewdie Retta "ye Eritrea Guday" written in Amharic, was undoubtedly an important contribution to understanding the complexity of the Eritrean issue in spite of its posthumous nature. I mean to say it was written after Eritrea became independent. "Badi kharaab Basra" as the Arabs would say. It means after Basra was laying in ruins. Mamo Wudineh writings deal with period and mission of Ras Asrate Kassa in Eritrea. Dr. Shumet Shishgne's books and articles on Eritrean question are not only reliable sources of information but, also provide the reader with superb analysis. It is regrettable that General Negga Haile Sellasse as Ethiopian Government Liaison Officer in Asmara from 1946 during the British mandates left us little about that turbulent times in Asmara. That somebody is taking care of his papers and preparing them for public is a hope I share with many who are interested in that chapter of our history.

Major Dawit Wolde Giorgis' "kihidet be dem Meryet (Treason in the Terrain of blood?) illustrates at length the enormity of the sacrifice paid, the feat of our soldiers and the important part played by Eritreans themselves in struggle for the unity of Ethiopia. But, tells us little why the end results were in an apparent disproportion to magnitude of the sacrifices. The story of what went wrong

in Eritrea must be told sincerely, if we are to re-establish from scratch durable relations on solid basis of reciprocal trust. The political as well as the military blunders must be not only told, but be identified and analyzed. Every body is eager to know why once brought back into fold (Heim ins Reich as Germans would say) by Emperor Haile Sellasie's and Aklilu Habte Wold's indefatigable diplomatic efforts, Eritrea was lost again.

By the way, in spite of his referring again and gain to his book that exactly what I missed in Dawit's first book, but which he tried to address in his recent article. As an Ethiopian army's young officer who served in Eritrea at the early stage of the ELF insurgency and later as the highest ranking political cadre of the ruling ESAPAKO he must be in a position to tell us the truth. His tireless attempts to pacify and save what could be saved during Key kokob zemetcha had been appreciated by ordinary Eritreans. If my memory serves me right, in his Red Tears book he mentions the final battles to disentangle the EPLF from its Nakfa entrenchments and fortifications was doomed because of the effort that was meant to withhold and reserve the honour of final victory to a specific division of the army, the 3rd division where the chairman of the Derg, later the President came from before the revolution. We hope former President Mengistu Haile Mariam gathers enough fortitude and valour to address the issue in his forthcoming memories.

Just as Prof. Tesfasion in his San Jose seminar, Dawit also concedes that past Ethiopian regimes were responsible for the blunder in

Eritrea, an assertion that no body dared to utter so far. In good old days, it was more fashionable to dump the wrong doings on the shoulders of our historical enemies and Ennat TuT Nekasooch among us. We lacked the culture of appraising and evaluating past mistakes. It is very encouraging and commendable that Dawit takes upon himself this unrewarding task. Few will be content with the usual "few disgruntled elements" started the insurgency while the bulk of Eritrean stood their ground in their fight for the unity of the motherland narrative.

To put the blame squarely on the shoulders "few disgruntled elements" that fomented with the help of our country's historical enemies in the region will do little service to our cause. It was not only Major Dawit that fell out of favour with defunct establishments. Long before him Leul Ras Asrate Kassa had the same experience in 1960s we are told by Mamo Wudeneh when he tried to do more political work and less of highhandedness through dulla. The mostly Shewan nobility and particularly the conservatives ones amongst them went to the extent of accusing him of organizing his own militia in Eritrea to prepare a takeover and bid for the Imperial crown in Addis. Some went as far as accusing the Ras being part of the assassination of Gen. Teshome Ergetu in 1970 by the insurgents. By the way, this event together with the battle of Afabet, Shire Enda Sellasie, the killing of Gen Tariku Laayne and failed coup detat of 1990 were final blows to Ethiopia's war against the insurgents. Once Ras Assrate was called to Addis and the

Continued on next page

Continued from last page

infamous emergency law that gave free hand for the excesses was proclaimed he flatly refused to go back to his position. He must have thought now that the military has taken over there was no political job left for him to perform as representative of the Emperor.

After 1970, the military excesses got out of control, we are told by many witnesses. It is that speak of the excesses, but for victims it was an unspeakable atrocity that severed any hope for peaceful solution. But it was Ras Asrate's father Leul Ras Kassa Hailu the arch conservative and Prime prince of the Empire (as his grandson Dr. Assfa Wossen calls him) who is depicted as architect of the dismantling of the federation. Of course, he never lived to see the Eritrean assembly proclaiming its dissolution in 1962. He insisted that there can be no two governments in Ethiopia. For him and his likes there could be no area of jurisdiction where his Majesty's Representative cannot interfere with tells the history books. It seems the conservatives had the upper hand and their wishes were realized. Aklilu Habte Wold who knew better as an architect of the diplomacy in bringing Eritrea back to "her mother's fold" resisted both hawkish unionists in Asmara and Addis Ababa.

The history of all failed and unsuccessful attempts in federal arrangements such as Senegal-Gambia, Egypt and Syria 1958-1961, the Western Pakistan (Bangladesh) ceased to function properly because of almost similar intervention by such elements triggering insurgencies and rebellions. The 19 year old Yemeni unity on the other side of the Red Sea is lately teetering on the brink of collapse for the same reasons. The populace and the leaders in South (former Democratic Republic of Yemen) are so much so disappointed and frustrated with the unity arrangement that they are asking for nullification of the unity and return back to the two state system.

As law school fresh men in the constitutional development of Ethiopia law course in H.S. University, we were taught that the backward constitution of 1923 had to be amended and the 1955 constitution issued the UN tailored progressive Constitution of Eritrea so as to meet the requirements of advanced institutions in Eritrea. But at times the more advanced institutions in Eritrea were down graded or even dismantled to meet Ethiopian standards, the Eritreans complained. This deconstruction of their democratic rights could not be compensated with scholarships in Addis and employment opportunities in Mahelager.

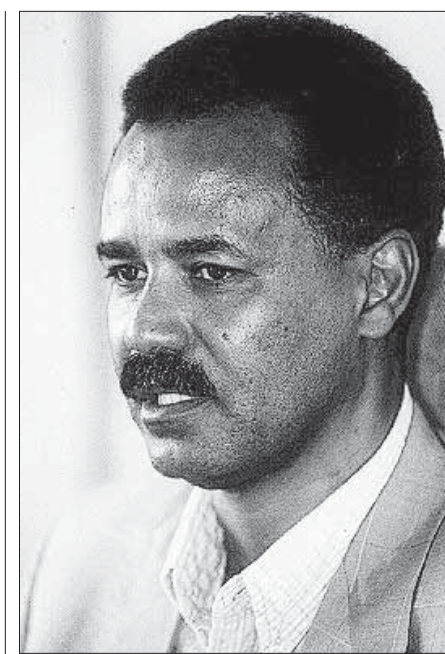
Added to this, what we also forget or over-see is that those privileges were reserved for the Christians of kebsa highland while the "disgruntled" Muslims who were very sceptical from the beginning to any affiliation with Ethiopia started to vote with their feet long before the dissolution of the Federation in 1962 to which major Dawit was an eye witness.

Just 4 years after the federation in 1956 Mohammed Umer Kadi a political activist

and earlier supporter of federal arrangement was heading to New York to bring the concern of Eritreans about Ethiopia's abrogation and constant denegation on of the federal arrangements on the part of Ethiopia to the United Nations attention. Quite a number of concerned Eritreans even firmly believed that the United Nations has an obligation to oversee and even intervene in case the federal arrangements were violated. The heading of "disgruntled few" going to Sudan will not tell the whole story of why Eritrea was lost once it was brought back to imperial fold with consent of majority of its citizens, the diplomatic skill of Aklilu and his crew and the favourable conditions in the international arena. To find why Eritrea was lost will help us ways to avoid more Eritreas.

Year 1956 was very remarkable year in terms conspicuous events that took place both regionally and internationally. His Imperial Majesty Haile Sellasie concluded his marathon state visits that included several European countries and America. It was the year of the Suez crisis which erupted when Gamal Abdulnasser first nationalized the passage and later aroused the masses in the entire Arab and Moslem "world reaction and imperialism". Ethiopia a close ally of both Israel and USA was considered a part of this camp. It was the year Algerians started their war of liberation against the French, the soviet intervened in Hungary. Above all, it was the year in which the neighbouring Sudan gained its independence. The Eritreans thought they deserve a state of their own particularly when "even" the Sudanese can have one of theirs. Long before the Eritrean insurgency started in 1962 the year federation was officially abolished the "disgruntled few elements" mostly from the Western Lowland of Eritrea were never enthusiastic about the federation from the outset, to put it mildly started to look for other alternatives to regain their rights. It was the same people we are told both in Zewde Retta's Ye Eritrea Gudaiy and Prof. Shumet Sishagne's various books on Eritrea that gave the insurgency its content and shape. The more the encroachments on the federal arrangement, the more people joined first the camp of rejection and later armed rebellion to simplify it. This "disgruntled few" grew to encompass 98.8% (??) of Eritrea's population that voted for freedom in 1993 referendum.

By the way, even President Esayas in one of his recent interviews endorsed the deliberations Ethio-Eritrean meeting in San Jose. I must add, in spite of his well-known and unhidden disregard, if not disdain, for Prof. Tesfasion's thoughts on the Ethiopian Eritrean relations. There is no love lost between those two Hamasintes, to say the least. I must add, here I am not using Hamaseniay as the people in Mahle-Ager use the term. But, rather to designate only the Eritrean Awraja surrounding Asmara and hence the centre of the centre of the Eritrean plateau and hence the pivot of its politics. Dr. Tesfaasion hails from the Hazezza-Tseazegga the land of traditional shums of Hamaasen before the coming of the Italians while Es-



President Esayas

ayas hails from another Asmara's outskirts village called Chilot, we are told. By the way, the whole Hamesien Awraja area could not be bigger than enlarged Metropolitan Addis Ababa that could comprise Akaki and the surrounding areas. The Hamaseeni as a group are accused by many as becoming the werq people of independent Eritrea. The animosity between the two is more than the usual Esayas's aversion to the intellectuals and academics. Many consider Tesfasion as a bridge builder and reconciler with his wide outreach to all constituents of Eritrea society. He also commands respect and approval of the Muslim constituencies. The Ethiopian Diaspora considers him not only as outreach, but a partner one can rely upon, as well as a relentless advocate for decades for the good neighbourly relations of the two peoples.

I did not forget the issue of the other intricate and knotty equation of Eritrean political landscape. Namely; the highland-lowland,

Muslim-Christian dichotomy and fissure. The recent realignment of the Eritrean opposition forces into three main blocks depict surly that the new fault lines are not only the same old ones, but they are also equally wide and deep as they used to be years back. Sensitization of religious feelings and Islamic identity of Eritrean Muslims is on the rise, all the observers of the region agree.

No body in his right mind will dispute neither the necessity of a dialogue or its timeliness. Ethiopian-Eritrean discussion and interaction on all levels and with both short term and long term objectives are important. Should I call it to sound, a bit intellectual, tactical and strategic objectives. The other is the long standing relations between the two peoples be it now or the beyond both regime in Addis Ababa and Asmara. For any durable future relations the wrongs of the past have to be objectively identified, defined, evaluated, and explained. That could be the new basis for the future relationship. Ethiopians need to make a strategic alliance with the State of Eritrea. Eritreans need to make a strategic alliance with Ethiopia equally.

Hoping to be a positive and stimulating contributor to this ongoing discourse by helping it to gather momentum and width I conclude by stating that real litmus test is not shunning going to Asmara in order not to be branded as traitors by Woyane and their supporters, but rather daring to go to Asmara to show our independent decision. What counts is not that you make a trip to Gonder, but what you bring back home from Gonder. The real question is Gonder hedih min yezeh temelsek? If you brought back nothing then we can only congratulate ourselves that you only succeeded in irritating Woyane but never delivered what our people expects from you at this crucial chapter in history.

Hassan Umer Abdalla could be reached at: hassan.u.abdalla@gmail.com

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SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE FOR ETHIOPIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS (SOCEPP)



AUGUST 10/2009

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE FOR ETHIOPIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS-CANADA (SOCEPP-CAN)

A Canadian citizen detained in Somalia was sentenced for life in prison for terrorism-related charges by an Ethiopian High Court in the capital Addis Ababa. The Canadian branch of SOCEPP (HQ Berlin, Germany) strongly condemns this sentencing. The 40-year old Canadian citizen of Ethiopian origin, Bashir Makthel was convicted of being an active member of the Ogaden National Liberation Front where the Meles regime has committed massacres and atrocities. Bashir was arrested by Kenyan authorities and handed over to the regime in Addis Ababa.

Makthel has denied in court any affiliation with the ONLF. Bashir Makthel is the grandson of one of the founders of the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF). He was arrested in 2006 as he was trying to cross the border between Kenya and Somalia after fleeing violence in Mogadishu and has been in custody for the last two and half years. Despite the massive humanitarian aid to Ethiopia. The Meles regime is engaged in a burn all kill all counter insurgency program in the Ogaden. SOCEPP considers the trial a sham and the charges dubious at the least. And hence, the sentencing is illegal as due process and habeas corpus have not been observed at all.

.....
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The Future is Green...



Green Party candidates across various ridings in GTA share insights on the future of the Green Economy



Jatin Naik
njatin@yahoo.com

Tell us something about the work you do in the communities
Mike Schreiner : "I am a small business owner and a leading advocate for local food and farming. Married with 2 daughters, I'm an active volunteer in my community. I currently serve on the Steering Committee of Green Enterprise Toronto, the Board of FarmStart, coach my daughter's baseball team and run as a Green Party candidate"

How is global warming affecting the world over?
Georgina Wilcock (Don Valley West) : "Global warming is a real concern the world over. With reference to the recent Lancet article on global health effects of climate change which includes shortage of fresh water, failure of crops and increase of vector-borne diseases, we must find a way to limit carbon emissions. We have Green parties in 70 countries so the momentum for addressing environmental issues is picking up across the globe. Canada also needs to take responsibility and innovate in the direction of cutting back on the green house gases"

Tell us as to how climate change could be disastrous and how our country should gear up for energy efficiency
Adriana Mugnato-Hamu (Danforth) : "Climate change is the biggest challenge humanity has ever faced. Glaciers are melting and the earth is warming more rapidly. We need to bring atmospheric carbon dioxide down to 350 ppm to prevent disaster. We are now already approaching 400 ppm. Every molecule of carbon that's put into the atmosphere is increasing the likelihood of catastrophe. We need to build an economy that isn't dependent on the availability of declining fuels rather should be in investing on efficient sources of alternate energy to decrease carbon footprint and increase fresh air, clean water, healthier soils that deliver more nutritious foods, a return to local production, safe walkable streets, a reliable and efficient public transit system, homes so well insulated that they don't require any heating system at all, fewer cars that operate more efficiently and quietly, less asthma and cancer and so on"

Tell us about the future of small to medium sized businesses in the

context of the emerging Green sector
Mike Schreiner : "The jobs of the 21st century are green jobs! We need a government that supports our local economies and invests in energy efficiency, clean technology, renewable energy, small/medium businesses, family farms and green manufacturing. Bigger is not always better, and most new jobs are created by small and medium sized businesses and by supporting these we create a more diversified and resilient economy. The Green Party would establish green building programs to create jobs today that save money tomorrow with increases in energy efficiency. Rather than bail outs for the old economy, our manufacturing base can be converted to produce green products and clean technology to take advantage of the emerging North American market"

Tell us as to what role do you think that Green party could play in the development of Canada
Stephen LaFrenie (Trinity Spadina) : "One thing I want my readers to understand is that the Green Party is the party of Peace and essentially we look for is strong peace keeping, strong diplomacy and strong foundation for a green economy, infrastructure and jobs in the development of Canada. Canada is at a cross-road at being a peace keeping nation and we need government that plays a role in this"

What policies related to energy should be considered?
Chris Chopik (St. Paul's) : "I had like to see support for a stronger more sustainable economy with more volume of funding and investments that allows our communities to have a cleaner, greener and healthier lifestyles. Small and medium sized businesses provide more value to our province than large corporations so we need more funding and support in this direction. We care for people that we work in and these ethics are fundamental to our community which is important for a stronger sustainable economy"

What would you like to tell the readers?
Mike Schreiner : "We can create jobs in the green energy sector with investments in smart grid technology, decentralized renewable energy production, a sustainable transportation plan, clean technologies, artisan production and value-added green products. I think we need to work together to foster a prosperous green economy and focus on our health and well-being so that our children and grandchildren have a bright future with clean air to breathe and water to drink"

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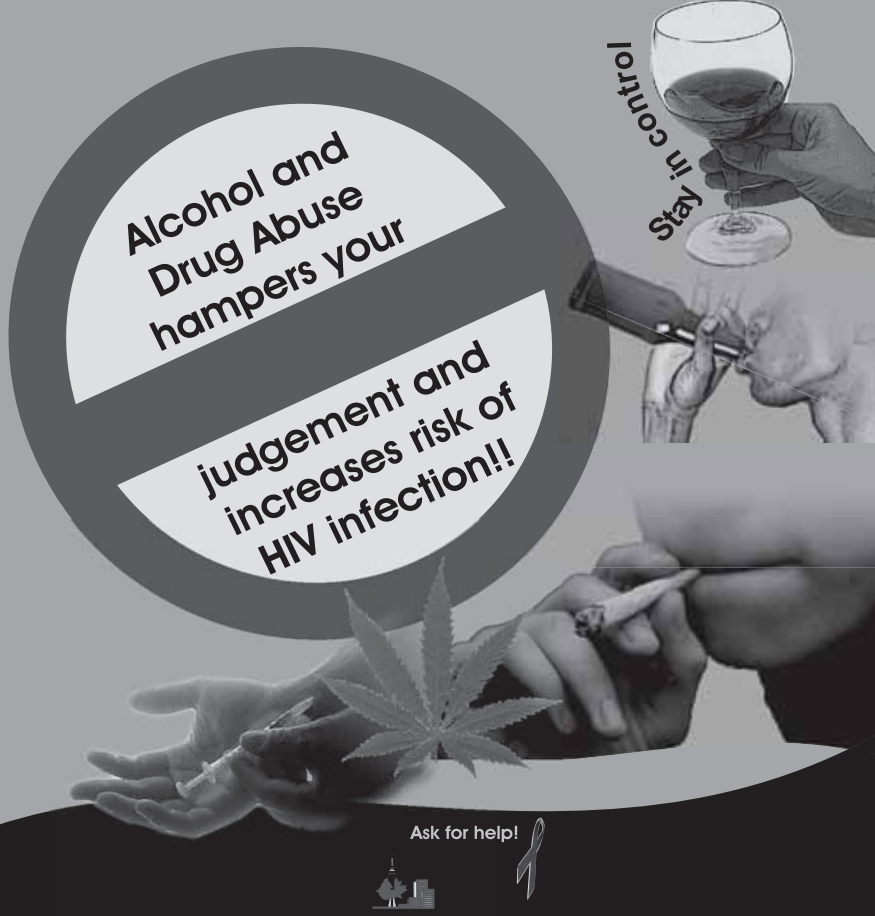
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**WESTERN UNION LAUNCHES
'EID SURPRISE' CONTEST IN CANADA**

Toronto, Canada - August 27th 2009.

To celebrate the spirit and recognition of the month of Ramadan and the good cheer that pervades this traditional period of sharing, Western Union has launched an exciting new contest called 'EID Surprise' to allow winners in Canada to receive a travel voucher. The contest runs from August 17 to October 31, 2009. To enter the contest*, one simply sends a Western Union Money Transfer* transaction from a participating Agent location in Canada to any of the following countries:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Each entrant will receive a chance to win one of ten travel vouchers.

One winner will be decided in each weekly draw. There will be 10 weekly draws to decide a total of 10 winners - one each week.

The 10 prizes will be EID Surprise Travel Vouchers, each worth \$2,000, redeemable for an air ticket to any of the destinations listed above or to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Any winners wishing to

accept cash in place of a travel voucher will be able to do so for a cash value of \$1,500.

The timing of this contest provides an exciting opportunity for those sending money back home with a possibility to win a travel voucher.

Winning and traveling back home can be a dream come true for 10 lucky entrants, courtesy of Western Union Financial Services (Canada), Inc.

*No Purchase is necessary to enter or win. For contest details, including information on how to enter without a transaction, please visit www.eidsurprise.com.



Amar Singh introducing the campaign message



Brian Fox Giving Interview for Media



Western Union team at the press launch

ABOUT WESTERN UNION

The Western Union Company (NYSE: WU) is a leader in global payment services.

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work of more than 385,000 Agent locations in 200 countries and territories.

Famous for its pioneering telegraph services, the original Western Union dates back to 1851. For more information, visit www.westernunion.com

**ETHIOPIAN-CANADIAN DAY CELEBRATION IN TORONTO:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2009 AT CHRISTIE PITS PARK TORONTO**

September 1, 2009 -- In September, Ethiopians around the world will ring in the New Year. The Ethiopian calendar is one of the most ancient calendars and probably the oldest still in use officially.

To mark this uniquely Ethiopian event, the Ethiopian Association in the Greater Toronto and Surrounding Regions will host a day-long event to be held on Saturday, September 12th, 2009, from 10 am until 11 pm at Christie Pits Park in Downtown Toronto. Key events will include music and performances by Ethiopian and other artists, taste of Ethiopian cuisine, cultural dances and fashion shows, exhibits and sport events.

The Ethiopian-Canadian day, which started in 1999, is a celebration of our Canadian diversity. Last year, approximately ten thousand Canadians of Ethiopian origin and other Canadians marked Ethiopia's entry into the New Year with a daylong event at Christie Pits Park.

The Ethiopian Association in the Greater Toronto Area and Surrounding Regions is a Not-for-Profit and Charitable Organization incorporated in 1981. The Association has been providing Community and Social service programs to people of Ethiopian origin and others for the last twenty seven years.

For Media Contact:

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 VP: Tibebe Woldemichael at 416 769 2304 tibebe.woldemichael@scotiabank.com
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THE DEATH OF A PATRIOT FATHER IN TPLF DETENTION

Adane Atanaw & Maru Atanaw
 Two years ago, the TPLF, government has made a deal with the Sudanese president Omer Al Bashir and among the deals, TPLF led government agreed to cede a vast fertile farm land of Ethiopia to the Sudan, in return, Sudan agreed to hand-over Ethiopian political refugees and prevent any political movement against the TPLF regime in the Sudanese soil and also Sudan agreed to supply oil with a discount price.

The first victim of the deal was our father Shaleka Atanaw Wasie, and many others. On September 21, 2007, our father and 15 others were handed-over to the TPLF security services and were detained at notorious Ma'akelawi prison in Addis Abeba. No family visitation was allowed, nor formal charges were filed.

On July 2009, when our father health deteriorated at Ma'akelawi prison cell, they throw him at Kality concentration camp/prison. After back and forth with prison officials, finally he was admitted at hospital for treatment escorted by watchfully eyes of armed guards. But sadly it was too late.

The doctors tried hard whatever they could do, but he was already weakening by lack of proper treatment for long time. He passed away 8 am Friday 8/21/2009 at the age of 77. He was buried in the town of Gondar, on Sunday 8/23/09.

Shaleka Atanaw Wasie was born from his father Ato Wasie Desta Kassa Akalu and from his mother Emahoy Genet Bilatawold Minteweledu in the locality of Adagne-Ager Sehari Giorgis, in Gondar province.

Prior to the ascend of the military junta, he was one of to develop modern farming close to the Sudan border- Metema, Shimelegara, Delelo and Work-amba. Above all, he was instrumental defending the Ethiopian farmland bordering the Sudan, by arming and settling Ethiopian on the border area in order to prevent the Sudanese farmers and army intruders. For his bravery, the crown government awarded him 60 additional armaments to be distributed for local people under his auspices.

He paved 65km-feeding roads in his own resources from Metema to Shimelegara and to Delelo, along Ethiopian Sudanese border which follow with the line of the Guang River - the natural border of Ethiopia with the Sudan. He encouraged people to farm near the border, because Sudan was settling its own farmers along the border. Under "Metema Yegeberwoch Mahber" he browed from the government \$3 million Birr (at that time a lot of money) and distributed to farmers.

Every summer hundreds of armed local men used to go with him to Alatis (Ale Tiss) and Nebes Gebeya to check out if the border

was secured. On their way, they hunt Lion and Zihon. In their way back they chant Guro Woshe-baye, and a big Fukera ceremony used to be held. All mentioned area above are currently, partly or in its entirety are ceded to the Sudan, thanks to the current government in Ethiopia. In the late 80's, Crown Prince Asfawossen Hailesele confers upon him the rank of Bitwoded.

After the Dergue ascend to power, he felt that given the experience of military dictatorship around Africa and the military junta handling of Aste Hailesele's case, he was not comfortable to live with it, as a result, he prepared him self to oppose the junta in all available means. In 1968, he managed to contact Ras Mengesha Seyoum and General Nega Tegne in exile and brought them back in Ethiopia in Metema area in a strict confidential undertaking for consultation. Ras Mengesha and General Nega, stayed at Shaleka Atanaw's farm for 24 hours, after lengthy discussion, they agreed to form a political party, and also both agreed to work in two fronts, namely, domestic (in Ethiopia) and external (foreign), accordingly, Shaleka Atanaw took the responsibility of the domestic recruitment part and Ras Mengesha and General Nega, the foreign part. Political party - later known as Ethiopian Democratic Union (EDU) was formed.

In 1969/1970, under his leadership, all western area of Gondar region, Tach Armachio, Metema, Quara Adagne-Ager, Denbia, Chilga, Delgi, Alefa Takussa, Chaco, Dawa and Qounzila in Gojam, to mentions a few, were liberated except few towns from the brutal dictator, the Dergue. Most notably, when Metema was liberated the brutal dictator Mengistu Hailemariam personally declared in national TV and radio that "abiotachin Tekelebesse Yekerun Samintat Nachew". Also two of his sons, Wondimhunegne and Digissu were executed by Melaku Tefera in Gondar town, in 1969.

The Dergue confiscated all his properties - residential and commercial houses, heavy-duty tracks, tractor, in Gondar and over 4000 Quintals of sesame ready to export to Gondar. .

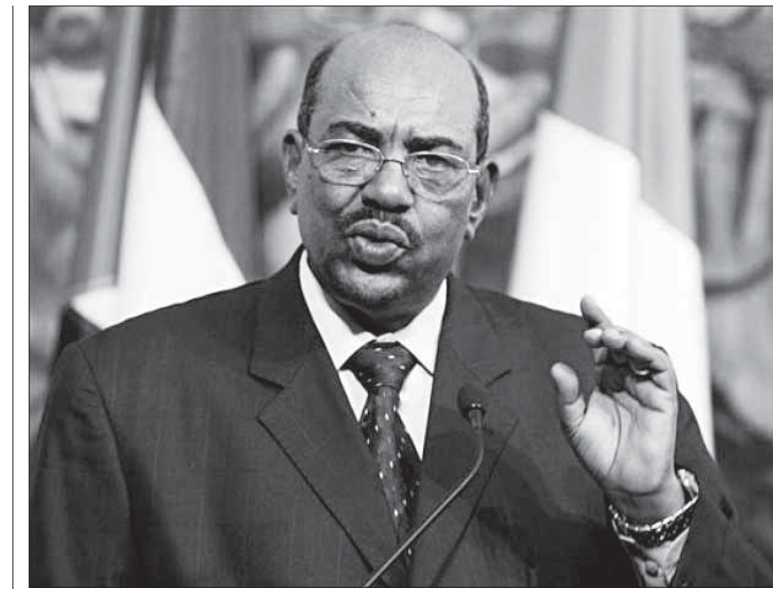
Although the EDU weakened by internal strife since 1971, however, Shaleka Atanaw continued his resistance against the Dergue till its demise in various forms. And later, his men fought against the TPLF wing EPDM of Bereket, in Tach-Armachio, in many occasions, till finally his men were pushed out into the Sudan, in 1991.

Although Many can be said and written about Sahleka Atanaw, however, suffice to say that he never fear death and always he is true to his words and deeds. He always faces adversity head-

on. It is to be remembered his predictive speech when EDU split in two camps and told the gathering of EDU members " We have to remain together as one entity, other wise our fate would be that of the Palestinian -we will live as a refugee scattered in a foreign land forever".

He was a fearless man: In 1970, he was travelling in Denbia about 50 fighters with him. Suddenly, the Dergue commando unity ambushed him and a war game resumed, after few hours of battle, the fighters with him suggested to retreat because the say the enemy force are much higher and most of the good fighters are dead or wounded, so that at least they have to save his lives.

What was his reaction? He did not respond by words, instead, he took-off his shoes and threw it away. "I will not retreat I have no shoes to run - If any one of you chooses to save your own lives please do so". The Tagay alarmed by his response, but encouraged and they won the battle.



Omer Al Bashir

He has sustained 3 wounds throughout the struggle. In one of the heaviest battle with Dergue's 25th battalion brought-in from Harar commanded by Lt Colonel Mekonen Hailemariam, I was in the side of my father, and both of us were wounded at the same battle. Mine was very serious. He said to me: "hey son! Remember those who died before you and don't fear death. I survived."

Around June in 1970, when he was in Alefa Taqussa, he received a message from Simeneh Desta of Gojjam. The message says that he needs a help to break the siege around him as soon as possible. The Shaleka Atanaw never knows Simeneh before, but he heard about his struggle against the Dergue in Gojjam.

He asked the people and the fighters around him if any among us knew the place where Simeneh is. One of the commanders of the fighters stands up and said I'm from that area.

He was pleased. Under the command of that fighter 15 fighters were dispatched along the two messengers came from Simeneh. Later after 15 days Simeneh ar-

rived and joined Shaleka Atanaw. After three days of rest, Simeneh were sent to me in the liberated town of Metema with a letter from my father saying, I have to escort Simeneh to Gedaref in Sudan to the EDU headquarters. I did. In another note: In March 1968, I was with my father when he travelled to the town of Gedaref, to talk to the Sudanese authorities regarding the situation in Ethiopia and we were staying at a hotel called Amir Hotel. There we met newly arrived Ethiopian from Tigray. They were two contending groups in Tigray:

(1) Teranafit Committee (an Ethiopian rebellion) (2). Tegadilo Harnet Tigray (a separatist group - now in power Addis Abeba). In Amir Hotel we were at room 9 and the separatist group led by Gessesse Ayele and another man now appears to me Seyoum Mesfin, in room 15. The other group - Teranafit Committee members were staying at a private house. Our father used to talk to them regarding the situation in Tigray region. The leader of the separatist group Ato Gessesse Ayele used to come to our room and talked to my father for hours. Some of their conversation was about the conflict between the two groups in Tigray.

Our father took the initiative and offered to mediate between Teranafit Committee and Tegadilo Harnet Tigray. Both groups accepted his mediation. In our hotel room, Aleka Tesfaye Woreta and others representing Teranafit Committee and Gessesse Ayele and appears to be Seyoum Mesfin from Tegadilo Harnet Tigray were present. The two groups were operating in Tigray, but disagreed on many political issues.

After many discussions, both agreed to seek peaceful means under the leadership of Ras Mengesha Seyoum. My father has told both groups that he has met Ras Mengesha and General Nega, but they has left for Rome the previous week - I will relay the situation and as soon as I got a response from them, I will let you know, he said. After these agreements both promised

not to attack each other and both promised they would present the agreement to their leadership back home, and both left to Tigray through Kassalla.

After one month, from Teranafit Committee, our father received a message saying that Teranafit Committee fighters has clashed at Shere Awuraja with Tegadilo Harnet Tigray and has killed Ato Gessesse Ayele and another person named Muse. My father saddened by the news. His wish of reconciliation was dashed.

Teranafit Committee later becomes part of the forming of the EDU. When we see it back, our father's effort to reconcile the two groups if it was succeeded could have averted the current agenda of the TPLF ethnic politics in our country.

After the TPLF, become a new ruler on Ethiopia, our father choose to stay in Sudan, but decided to send his families to the US and family members repeatedly asked him to leave Sudan and move to the US, but declined. He said, "I'm already afar from Ethiopia and I could not go further than this".

The TPLF administration has complained to the Sudan government about his presence in the Sudan, and has requested his extradition in many occasions.

For example our father was detained by Sudanese security services in 2005 for 9 month in Khartoum, but despite his arrest the government of Sudan refused to hand-over to the woyane regime. Two years ago, however, after Sudan and the EPRDF reached agreement on the border land issue - which surrendered huge Ethiopian fertile land to the Sudan, Khartoum become a free land for the tplf security services, as a result, he was handed-over to the Addis Abeba regime.

In Addis Abeba, he was detained at Ma'akelawi hell without charge or visitation by family and friends. When his health deteriorated they threw him to Kality concentration camp. When family members visited him at Kality, he was seriously sick, and later he was allowed to be admitted to the hospital at watchfully eyes of armed police. It was too late to save his lives, and passed away on 8/21/09 and buried at Gondar town on 8/23/09.

The inhuman treatment of our father by the hand of the tplf regime is disgusting but it is also the daily practice of the regime against many Ethiopians in wider scale. Finally, we would like to express our deep appreciation for the outpour support we received and indignation by fellow Ethiopians for the loss of the giant lion.

Specially our many thanks go to SOCEPP and Amnesty International Human Right organizations for their unqualified support throughout our ordeal.

አዲስ አበባ

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ከፍተኛ ገንዘብ ወጪ በሚደረግ ለታወቁ ሆቴሎች ብሬ
እንዲያዘጋጁ አድርገን መንበረ ፓርቲያርክ ድረስ ቁርጥ
ሥጋ፣ ውስኪ፣ ወይን፣
ብረ፣ ለሰላላ፣ እንቦ ውጋ፣ ወዘተ የመሳሰሉትን ጭነት ወ
ስደን ምሳ እንደናበላ የምንገደድበትና ልብሳችን በከኒክ ተ
ጨማልቆ በየመንገዱ ላይ መሳቂያ የሆኑትን አሠራር
እንቃወማለን።

19ኛ ርሐብና ጥም፣ ፅሁፎና ብርድ፣ ተፈራርቆባቸው ከውሳ
ና አውራ ተናግረው ጥሪ

ቆርጥመው በመግር ቤተክርስቲያኒቱን ያቀኑ ሊቃውንት ስ
ብላዊ መብታቸው ተገፍ
ፍት ርትሶ ተጓድለባቸው በሐዘን ውስጣቸው ደብኖ ያለፉ
ና የሚሰደዱትን ሲቅወጡት ፍልሰት እንዲቆምና የሚደረግ
ባቸው የሥራና የደመወዝ እገዳ እንዲሁም እንግልት
ማስፈራራት በአስቸኳይ እንዲቆም እንመይቃለን።

20ኛ በሥጋዊ ዝምድናና በጥቅም ተሞላረው ቤተክርስቲያኒ
ቱን እንደ ከብት መሻገር

ተግባታቸው ለበዘብዘና ቤተክርስቲያኒቱን ለከፍተኛ ውድቀት
የበቁ ምንም መንፈሳዊ

ዕውቀት ለቀራቸው የተቀጠሩበት ከፍተኛ ደመወዝ አለበቃ
ቸው ብሎ ገዳማትና አድባራቱን

በውስጥ አርበኝነት ማርከው በሰዕልን የተሰበሰበውን ገንዘብ
ያለ ሞደል 30ኛ 64 በኮምፕዩተር እየተቀበሉ ሲከፈሉ
መቆየታቸውና ወርቁን ደግሞ ለአቡኑ የእጅ መስቀልና
ጫማ ተጨፍልቆ ይሠራል በሚል ሲዘርፉ የኖሩ በሰልክ
በማስፈራራት በትእዛዝ ብቻ ያለ ደብዳቤ ከፍተኛ ቁጥር
ያለው ገንዘብ ከአድባራትና ገዳማት ከሕግና መመሪያ
ውጭ በምክንያት የመዘባረብ የድራፍት ቡድን አሠራርን እ
ንቃወማለን።

21ኛ የሀገር
ታችን ሊ
የሆኑት አ
አል ቅዱስ ሲኖዶስ የባለባቸውን ክፍተት አደራና ኃላፊነት
በታግኝነት በመወጣት መስፍን ምዝበራ የተገነቡሩባቸው
ን አሠራርች በታችኛው በአጭር ጊዜ ውስጥ ከፍተኛ ለው
ጥ በማምጣት ቤተክርስቲያኒቱን ከገጠማት ችግር ማላቀቃቸ
ው አልቆጥ ያላቸው መዝገቦች በቡድን ተደራጅተው ሀ
ቁን በኃይልና በአላባልታ ለመፍድ ተከትለው ያለውን አ
ቅጣጫና ከሲኖዶስ መመሪያ

ወጪ የተደረገባቸውን እገዳ እንቃወማለን።
22ኛ ቅዱስ ሲኖዶስ በዝንድርው የገንቦት ርክብ ክፍት ጉ
ባኤ የ2000 ዓ ም የገንቦት ርክብ ክፍት የ2001 ዓ ም
የጥቅምት የቅዱስ ሲኖዶስ ምልክተ ጉባኤ ያላለፉትን
ውሳኔዎችን መሠረት በሚደረግ ለቤተክርስቲያኒቱ እድገት
ማና በመሆን ወደታች እየተታሉት ያለውን በሥራ አፈጻጸ
ም የሚታዩውን ችግር ቤተሰባዊ አስተዳደርና መስና
ለማጽዳት ያላለፈውን ውሳኔ እንደግፋለን።

23ኛ ቅዱስ ሲኖዶስ በምልክተ ጉባኤ ኃላፊነት ሰጥቶ በሥዩ
ማቸው ሥራ አስፈጻሚ
አባቶች እየተወሰደ ያለውን የተናጠል አፍትሐዊ እርምጃ
ከቤተክርስቲያናችን ሥርዓት

ወጪ መሆኑ የውስጥ ድክመቶችን በማስፈራራት ለመሸፈ
ን የተደረገ በመሆኑ
እንቃወማለን።
ባጠቃላይ ከዚህ በላይ የተጠቀሱትን ሌሎችም በቤተክርስቲያ
ናችን ላይ የሚታዩ ችግሮችን በጊዜ ሐይት ይፈታል በማ
ል እምነት እስካሁ ድረስ ነገሮችን በትዕግሥት ብንጠብቅ
ም ችግሮቹ መፍትሔ ከማግኘት ይልቅ የባለ እየተወሰሰበ
መጥቷል።

ከዚህ ወደ ጊዜ በቤተክርስቲያና ላይ እየተባላሰ የመጣውን
የመልካም አስተዳደር እውነት ከፍተኛ ትርጉም ከመፍጠር
አልፎ ለመንጋው መጥፋት እንደ ምሳሌ ተጠቃሽ ሲሆን
በዚህም ምክንያት ቤተክርስቲያኑም የምንመራው በቤተ
ሰብ አስተዳደር ልንም በመሆኑ ከሰው ኃይል አጠቃቀም
ጀምሮ ችግሩ የባለ ሆኖ ይታያል። የተማሩና ቤተክርስቲያኒ
ቱን ከጊዜ ጋር እንድትራመድ ሊያግዝ የሚችል ባለሙያ
ዎች ቤተክርስቲያኒቱ ለማገልገል ለመጡ በተለያዩ መንገድ
አማሮ ማባረር የተለመደ ሆኖአል። በአንጻራም መቻላ፣
ዕውቀትና ልምድ የሌላቸው ሰዎች በዝምድና ቁልፍ የሆኑ
በታዎች ላይ ሲመደቡ
ይስተዋላሉ።
ይህም ቤተሰባዊ አስተዳደር ለግል ጥቅም የሚሠራና የሚ
ጨነቅ እንጂ የቤተክርስቲያናችንን መሠረታዊ ዓላማ የሆነውን
ምእመናንን የመጠበቅ የመኝታክብና የማሳካራት ተግባር
አቀጭጭታል። ይህም በ1999ና 2000 ዓ ም በተካሄደ
ው የሕዝብና ቤተ ቆጠራ
ውጤት ይፋ ሆኗል።
በዚህም የቆጠራ ውጤት መሠረት በሀገሪቱ ካለው አጠቃ
ላይ ሕዝብ የኢትዮጵያ ኦርቶዶክስ ተዋሕዶ ቤተክርስቲያን
ተከታይ በመቸኛ ሲሰላ በ1987 ዓ ም ከነበረው 50 ከመቶ
ው። ወደ 43 ደርጊታል። ይህም በ7። 1 ፕሮሰንት
መቀነሱን ያሳያል።
በአንጻራም የፕሮቴስታንታዊት ስናይ በ1987 ዓ ም ከነበረባቸው
ው የተከታይ ብዛት በ1999ይ 2000 ዓ ም ቆጠራ ስምንት
ት ሚሊዮን ሦስት ሺህ በላይ ጨምሮ አጠቃላይ ቁጥራቸው
ከአሥራ ሦስት ሚሊዮን አራት መቶ ሺህ በላይ ሆኖ
አልፏል።
ይህም ማለት በአጠቃላይ የሀገሪቱ ሕዝብ 18።6 ፕሮሰንት
ደርጊታል። ከዚህ ጭማሪ
ውስጥ ከሰዓት ሚሊዮን በላይ የሚሆኑ ሕዝብ ከቤተክርስቲ
ያናችን እየሐደ ነው።
ትልልቆቹ ክልሎች በሚባሉት በደቡብ በኦሮሚያ ክልሎች
በተከታይ ብዛት በሌሎቹ
ተባልጣ እናሳ የሃይማኖት ተቋም ሆናል።
ሁኔታው በዚህ ክፍለ-ዘመን ቤተክርስቲያናቱ ወይናችን እያየ በ
ሀገር አቀፍ በብሔራዊ ደረጃበአጭር ዓመታት ውስጥ በሌ
ሎች ሃይማኖት ተወጣ ባለ አካባቢ ቁጥር ተከታይ እንደ
ምትሆን አሁን ያለው ሁኔታ ያሳያል።
ይህ ውድቀት የመጣው የቤተክርስቲያናችን ዋና ተቆራሚ
ዓላማ የሆነው ሐዋርያዊ
አገልግሎት በማስፋፋት የምእመናንን ክርስቲያናዊ ሕይወት
ን የማጽናትና የማጠናከር
ያላመኑትን በማስተማርና በማሳመን ምእመናንን በብዛት የ
ማፍራት ተልእኮ ለማሳካት
የሚያስችል ግብና ተልእኮ እየተቀመጠ ለዚህ ተግባር ማስ
ፈጻሚ ተጠባብረን አደራጃጀት፣ የሰው ኃይልና በጀት እየተመደቡ
በአጠቃላይ የቤተክርስቲያናችን አመራር ሠራተኞችን ገንዘብ
ና ንብረትን በአግባቡና ዘመኑ በሚጠይቀው የአሠራር ዘዴ
ቤ የማቀናጀት የቤተክርስቲያኒቱ ዋና ዓላማ የሆነውን ሐዋ
ርያዊ አገልግሎት ለማስፋፋትና ማገባገቢያና ኢኮኖሚያዊ አ
ስተዋጽኦ ለማድረግ የሚያስችል ችሎታ ዕውቀትና ልምድ
የሚጠይቅ ክፍተት አደራና ኃላፊነት ያለበት በሆነውም
ያለው ተጨባጭ እውነት ግን ከመጀመሪያው ጀምሮ በዚህ
መንገድ ኃላፊነትን ለመወጣት ፍላጎቱ እንኳን እንደለላ
የሚታይ ነው።
በዚህም ምክንያት የቤተክርስቲያናችን መሠረታዊ ተልዕኮ
የተደናቀፈበት ብሔራዊ አገልግሎትና መሠረተ ልማታዊ አ
ንቅስቃሴ የተደከመበት በመሆኑ በአሁኑ ሰዓት በቤተክርስቲ
ያኒቱ ውስጥ ተፈጥሮ ያለውን ችግር ህልውናዋ ጨርሶ ከ
መጥፋትና ወዳሌታሰብ አቅጣጫ ከማምራቱ በፊት በአስቸኳይ
ካይ መንግሥት ጣልቃ ገብቶ ከቅዱስ ሲኖዶስ ጋር በመሆን
ንአጣርቶ ተገባውን እርምጃ ይወስድ ዘንድ ሁሉን ማድረግ
በማይላከው በኃያሉ
እግዚአብሔርና በቤተክርስቲያኒ ስም እንጠይቃለን።

ጣና ማተሚያ ቤት

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የአውዳሙት
ካርዶች

መጻሕፍትና
መጽሐፍቶችን
እናትማለን

የአበሻ ቀን
መቆጠሪያ፣
ማህተምና
ቢዝነስ ካርድ

የንግድ ማስታወቂያ
እንጽፋለን፤
ማስታወቂያዎችን
እናዘጋጃለን፤

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የተለያዩ ግብጥዎች
የመግቢያና የገንዘብ
መቀቢያ ደረሰኞችና
ትኩፋች እናትማለን

ጠቅላላ የጎትመት
ሥራዎች በአጣርኛና
በእንግሊዝኛ
እንሰራለን

ታይፕ ሴቲንግ
ዲዛይንና
እንዲሁም
ግራፊክስ

ይህም ቤተሰባዊ አስተዳደር ለግል ጥቅም የሚሠራና የሚ
ጨነቅ እንጂ የቤተክርስቲያናችንን መሠረታዊ ዓላማ የሆነውን
ምእመናንን የመጠበቅ የመኝታክብና የማሳካራት ተግባር
አቀጭጭታል። ይህም በ1999ና 2000 ዓ ም በተካሄደ
ው የሕዝብና ቤተ ቆጠራ
ውጤት ይፋ ሆኗል።
በዚህም የቆጠራ ውጤት መሠረት በሀገሪቱ ካለው አጠቃ
ላይ ሕዝብ የኢትዮጵያ ኦርቶዶክስ ተዋሕዶ ቤተክርስቲያን
ተከታይ በመቸኛ ሲሰላ በ1987 ዓ ም ከነበረው 50 ከመቶ
ው። ወደ 43 ደርጊታል። ይህም በ7። 1 ፕሮሰንት
መቀነሱን ያሳያል።
በአንጻራም የፕሮቴስታንታዊት ስናይ በ1987 ዓ ም ከነበረባቸው
ው የተከታይ ብዛት በ1999ይ 2000 ዓ ም ቆጠራ ስምንት
ት ሚሊዮን ሦስት ሺህ በላይ ጨምሮ አጠቃላይ ቁጥራቸው
ከአሥራ ሦስት ሚሊዮን አራት መቶ ሺህ በላይ ሆኖ
አልፏል።
ይህም ማለት በአጠቃላይ የሀገሪቱ ሕዝብ 18።6 ፕሮሰንት
ደርጊታል። ከዚህ ጭማሪ
ውስጥ ከሰዓት ሚሊዮን በላይ የሚሆኑ ሕዝብ ከቤተክርስቲ
ያናችን እየሐደ ነው።
ትልልቆቹ ክልሎች በሚባሉት በደቡብ በኦሮሚያ ክልሎች
በተከታይ ብዛት በሌሎቹ
ተባልጣ እናሳ የሃይማኖት ተቋም ሆናል።
ሁኔታው በዚህ ክፍለ-ዘመን ቤተክርስቲያናቱ ወይናችን እያየ በ
ሀገር አቀፍ በብሔራዊ ደረጃበአጭር ዓመታት ውስጥ በሌ
ሎች ሃይማኖት ተወጣ ባለ አካባቢ ቁጥር ተከታይ እንደ
ምትሆን አሁን ያለው ሁኔታ ያሳያል።
ይህ ውድቀት የመጣው የቤተክርስቲያናችን ዋና ተቆራሚ
ዓላማ የሆነው ሐዋርያዊ
አገልግሎት በማስፋፋት የምእመናንን ክርስቲያናዊ ሕይወት
ን የማጽናትና የማጠናከር
ያላመኑትን በማስተማርና በማሳመን ምእመናንን በብዛት የ
ማፍራት ተልእኮ ለማሳካት
የሚያስችል ግብና ተልእኮ እየተቀመጠ ለዚህ ተግባር ማስ
ፈጻሚ ተጠባብረን አደራጃጀት፣ የሰው ኃይልና በጀት እየተመደቡ
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ና ንብረትን በአግባቡና ዘመኑ በሚጠይቀው የአሠራር ዘዴ
ቤ የማቀናጀት የቤተክርስቲያኒቱ ዋና ዓላማ የሆነውን ሐዋ
ርያዊ አገልግሎት ለማስፋፋትና ማገባገቢያና ኢኮኖሚያዊ አ
ስተዋጽኦ ለማድረግ የሚያስችል ችሎታ ዕውቀትና ልምድ
የሚጠይቅ ክፍተት አደራና ኃላፊነት ያለበት በሆነውም
ያለው ተጨባጭ እውነት ግን ከመጀመሪያው ጀምሮ በዚህ
መንገድ ኃላፊነትን ለመወጣት ፍላጎቱ እንኳን እንደለላ
የሚታይ ነው።
በዚህም ምክንያት የቤተክርስቲያናችን መሠረታዊ ተልዕኮ
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ንቅስቃሴ የተደከመበት በመሆኑ በአሁኑ ሰዓት በቤተክርስቲ
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Kidan Tesfahun

Beauty Queen crowned as Best Female Model of the World 09



Stunning model and reigning Ethiopian Miss Millennium Queen, Kidan Tesfahun, has won Best Female Model of the World 2009 at a contest held in Alicante, Spain on 24th July 2009. The Model show was organized by Suker Models International. The 24-year-old Kidan who stands 1.8 meters tall was crowned as Ethiopia's Miss Millennium Queen in 2007 and had previously represented Ethiopia at top Grand slam beauty pageants like Miss International 2005 and Miss Earth 2007 but has always personally favored modeling. "I Love to model. However it is a pity that the modeling industry is not professional or well established back home, so aspiring models like myself cannot make a living out of what we like to do" she said in an interview. "Man proposes but God disposes," was also her philosophical approach to the contest, which was her first trip to Europe after having previously travelled to: Manila, Beijing, Tokyo, Brazzaville and Libreville as part of her duties as Miss Millennium Queen of Ethiopia. With this win she gets a modeling contract with a European modeling agency and full representation in Europe. She will also have the opportunity to model the world over. Plans are already under way to feature her in several Fashion weeks and other Global fashion shows next year in Greece, Italy and across Europe. "From here on I guess the sky is the limit for me; I have gained the professional acceptance I always knew I should have, and I am indeed grateful to the Almighty Lord for guiding me and making my dreams come true," she concluded.



Beauties of Africa, Inc July 27, 2009

SEPTEMBER 12, 2009

የኢትዮጵያውያን ቀን በቶሮንቶ አብረን እናክብር!

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