

Partial list of Mass execution of Oromos and other nation and nationalities of Ethiopia (*Documented by Oromo Liberation Front Information and Research Unit, March 2014*)

Injustice anywhere is injustice everywhere!!!

Ethiopia is one of the Countries at Genocide Risk in accordance with Genocide Watch's Report released on March 12, 2013.

- Genocide Watch considers Ethiopia to have already reached Stage 7, genocidal massacres, against many of its peoples, including the Anuak, Ogadeni, Oromo and Omo tribes.
- We recommend that the United States government immediately cease all military assistance to the Ethiopian Peoples Defense Forces. We also recommend strong diplomatic protests to the Meles Zenawi regime against massive violations of human rights in Ethiopia

Article 281 of the Ethiopian Penal Code : Genocide; Crimes against Humanity

Whosoever, with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, religious or political group, organizes, orders or engages in, be it in time of war or in time of peace:

- (a) killings, bodily harm or serious injury to the physical or mental health of members of the group, in any way whatsoever; or
- (b) measures to prevent the propagation or continued survival of its members or their progeny; or
- (c) the compulsory movement or dispersion of peoples or children, or their placing under living conditions calculated to result in their death or disappearance, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment from five years to life, or, in cases of exceptional gravity, with death.

Art. 282. War crimes against the civilian population

Whosoever, in time of war, armed conflict of occupation, organizes, orders or engages in , against the civilian population and in violation of the rules of public international law and of international humanitarian conventions:

- (a) killings, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, or any other acts involving dire suffering or bodily harm, or injury to mental or physical health; or
- (b) wilful reduction to starvation, destitution or general ruination through the depreciation, counterfeiting or systematic debasement of the currency; or

- (c) the compulsory movement or dispersion of the population, its systematic deportation, transfer or detention in concentration camps or forced labour camps; or
- (d) forcible enlistment in the enemy's armed forces, intelligence services, or administration; or
- (e) denationalization or forcible religious conversion; or
- (f) compulsion to acts of prostitution, debauchery or rape; or
- (g) measures of intimidation or terror, the taking of hostages or the imposition of collective punishments or reprisals; or
- (h) the confiscation of estates, the destruction or appropriation of property, the imposition of unlawful or arbitrary taxes or levies, or of taxes or levies disproportionate to the requirements of strict military necessity, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment from five years to life, or, in cases of exceptional gravity, with death.

Art. 284. War crimes against prisoners and interned persons

Whosoever, in the circumstances defined above:

- (a) organizes, orders or engages in killings, acts of torture or inhuman treatment or acts entailing dire suffering or injury to prisoners of war or interned persons; or
- (b) compels such persons to enlist in the enemy's armed forces or intelligence or administrative services, is punishable in accordance with Art. 282

Art. 28. Crimes Against Humanity

1. Criminal liability of persons who commit crimes against humanity, so defined by international agreements ratified by Ethiopia and by other laws of Ethiopia, such as genocide, summary executions, forcible disappearances or torture shall not be barred by statute of limitation. Such offences may not be commuted by amnesty or pardon of the legislature or any other state organ.

Source: PENAL CODE OF THE EMPIRE OF ETHIOPIA OF 1957, Proclamation No. 158 of 1957, Negarit Gazeta, Extraordinary Issue No. 1 of 1957, 23 July 1957. Came into force: 5 May 1958. Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Adopted: 8 Dec 1994

Ethiopia took part in the negotiation of the Genocide Convention in 1948, signed the Convention on the day it become open for signature and was the first nation to ratify the Convention on July 1, 1949.

All Mass murder outlined below were committed intentionally and indiscriminately by Ethiopian government agents such as armed force of the Ethiopian Defence Force, Police and security agents. Most of them committed by shooting of unarmed protestors, lobbing grenades into prison cells, and randomly executing civilians. This mass killings mainly targeted at oromos with an attempts to exterminate the entire group. Some of these mass murders have been found to be genocides and others to be crimes against humanity, mass murder committed with descending time is out lined below:-

16. The Massacre by Liyu Police 2013/2014 on Ogadeni and Oromos

Ethiopian paramilitary Force or Liyu Police militia better known as “Ethiopia’s Janjaweed” is killing, raping, torturing, and arresting unarmed civilians in Ogaden and Oromia Region. The Militia’s human rights violations are well-documented by the Rights Groups- such as Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and Genocide Watch. It has been noted that the Liyu Police, security forces in the Somali Region entered the Oromiya region, expelling the local Oromiya regional administration in the town of Mino and raising the flag of the Somali regional state. Since entering the town of Mino in January of 2013 (and prior to that) their harassment, looting sprees and killings perpetrated against of the Oromo inhabitants of Mayyu, Muluqe county have been reported by numerous sources in the county. It was also reported the Federal Police did not receive any response from the Federal government. Federal Police in the vicinity of Mayyu county made no effort to resolve the issue or protect the civilians from the harassment and killings carried out by the Liyu Police. On the contrary, sources in the region say that up to 37 civilians, including women and elders have been reportedly killed by the militia. Up to 20 000 inhabitants have fled into neighbouring counties such as Burqa.

The Guardian reported that this criminal institution to receive £19 million from UK’s department for International Development or (DFID), a report denied by the DFID.

Human rights Watch about the Liyu police in the following manner:-

Lynne Featherstone ([Letters](#), 15 January) gives the impression that Human Rights Watch supports DFID’s proposed training programme for the Liyu police. We do not. For years we have documented egregious human rights abuses committed by the Liyu police, including the March 2012 extra-judicial execution of 10 men in their custody and the killing of nine other villagers. To our knowledge, the Liyu police are a paramilitary group without a clear legal status. For these reasons, Human Rights Watch does not believe that a donor-financed training programme is appropriate, certainly not without clear commitments by the Ethiopian government to conduct credible investigations into past and ongoing abuses, and action to hold accountable those responsible. **David Mepham** UK director, *Human Rights Watch* (*The Guardian*, Tuesday 15 January 2013 21.00 GMT)

15. The Massacre of Muslim protestors April and August 2013 in Asasa and Kofele Oromia

On 27 April 2013, at least four people were killed and eight others wounded by security forces during demonstrations in Asasa town, Oromia region. The conflict erupted after security forces, attempted to detain Sheik Su'udi Aman, directly following a sermon in which he criticized government policy. On the same day at least 200 residents of Asasa town were arrested by the security force in response to the protest. Moreover, on 2 August 2013, in the town of Kofele in Oromia, security forces again opened fire on peaceful Muslim protestors killing at least 26. (*Extracted from the report of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation report 19th Session of the UPR Working Group Submitted 16 September 2013*)

Generally it is said that the religious freedoms provided in the country's constitution of 1995 Article 11/3 which states " *The state shall not interfere in religious matters and religion shall not interfere in state affairs* ". And the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 18/ 1,2 which states (" *1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice* "). Which Ethiopia is signatory since 1993

14. The massacre of members of the Suri tribe took place in December 2012

A heavily armed national army was sent to the area to silence the Suri people's protest against evictions and displacements from their ancestral land, properties, and all forms of livelihoods against their will and out of their consent. According to the report obtained from a Human Rights researcher called Doglas Burji , 147 Suris were killed in a one time attack by the national army at an area called Beyahola in Suri village; and their dead bodies were buried in a mass grave deep in the Dibdib forest not far from the village.(*extracted from HRLHA Statement Feb.2013*)



Photo by Douglas Burji, The Army surrounded the Suri women, 28 December 2012

13. The Mass murder of 42 Ogaden Traditional community leaders in Year 2009

In 2009 the government security force killed 42 traditional community leaders in Kabiribayah in Ogaden.

12. The Mass Murder in Bossaso (Puntland, Somalia) 5th of February, 2008

65 Oromo refugees from Ethiopia were killed and more than 100 others were seriously injured when two grenades were thrown at two different hotels owned by two Oromo refugees, Melaku and Jamal Arsii, in port town of Bossaso in Puntland, Somalia. The victims were watching a video game produced in Oromo Language by the time the attack took place on the 5th of February, 2008. *(HRLHA Press Release No.9 February 2008)*

According to HRLHA informants in the area, the deadly attack was planned and executed jointly by security forces from Ethiopia and Puntland. A three-member mercenary group organized in Ethiopia was sent out to neighbouring countries where refugees from Ethiopia are believed to have been staying to take such actions against suspected members of opposition political organizations. Relatives and family members of the victims in particular give the following proofs to substantiate their claims:

1. One day prior to the attack in Bossaso, houses of Oromo refugees living in Borama and Buro towns of Puntland were searched by the joint Ethio-Puntland security agents.
2. 30 seconds before the happening of the attack, the power was turned off from its source and the whole town remained in absolute darkness; domestic and international telephone networks were disconnected.
3. The town of Bossaso was fully surrounded by heavily armed security forces and all roads leading into and out of the town were blocked.
4. After the attack took place, the bodies of the victims were immediately loaded onto two trucks and taken to unknown places.
5. The vehicle of the Ministry of Interior of Puntland was identified at the place of the attack.

Nr.	Name	Gender	Age	Place of Birth
1	Abama Nyalata Abit	M		

2	Abdallaa Ahmed Malu	M		Sambate/Wallo
3	Abdala Kamal Tuse	M	20	Sude/Arsi
4	Abdiugafar Abdulahi Jabran	M	18	Wakkite Burka/Shwa
5	Abdiltif Shubbe Mohamed	M	42	Bale
6	Abdo kalifa	M		
7	Abdujabar Mohamed Abdo	M	24	Jaju/Arsi
8	Abdul Fatah Abubakar	M	18	Arsi
9	Abdulle Biluu Ahmed	M	19	Shirka/Arsi
10	Abdulmajid Abiti Mohamed	M	22	Jaju/Arsi
11	Abdusalam Mustaffa	M	28	Baroda/Hrarge
12	Abraham Siraj Abraham	M	28	Robe/Arsi
13	Alamu Bayana	M		
14	Ahmed Bakar Birka	M		
15	Ahmed Mahamud Kalil	M		Wallo
16	Ali Mohamed Bashir	M		
17	Aliyyii Ahmed Musa	M		
18	Aliyyi Mohamed Aliyyi	M	20	Wallo
19	Amin Hussen Abdulqadir	M		
20	Arabu Hussen Abdurahman	M		
21	Daud Kadir Hussen	M	20	Jaju/Arsi
22	Fadluu Haji Abdoo	M	20	Arsi
23	Gidana Muse Dade	M		
24	Hassan Umar Duqaa	M	20	Wall
25	Husseen Jara Sulte	M		
26	Jamal Mohamed Saali	M		
27	Jamal Mohamed Ulula	M	53	

28	Mohamed Aloo	M		
29	Mohamed Amin Kadir	M	22	Robe/Bale
30	Mohamed Amade Ulume	M		
31	Mohamed Bile Ahmed Yusuf	M		
32	Mohamed Dhere	M		
33	Mohamed Gazali Sh. Aman	M		
34	Mohamed Usmael Kasim	M	18	Machara/Hararge
35	Mohamed Usmael Aliyu	M	20	Wallo
36	Mohamed Yasin Ibro	M		
37	Muhaddin Kamal Aman	M		
38	Mustafa Salii Abdalla	M	23	Baddanno/Hararge
39	Mustafa Salii Abdalla	M	23	Baddanno/Hararge
40	Nagahu Abdi Ali	M	38	Robe?Arsi
41	Nagash Mohamed Idris	M		
42	Nagawo Abdoo Alliyi	M		
43	Nura Abdurahman Sheka	M		
44	Obsaa Aman Sheeko	M		
45	Qasim Kadir	M	22	Lole/Arsi
46	Redwan Kadir	M	23	Jaju/Arsi
47	Suleyman Ahmed	M		
48	Sulayman Ma'alim Warsame	M		
49	Ture Aman Abdo	M		
50	Umar Aadam Umar raya	M	23	wallo
51	Umar Ahmed Tarafa,	M		Wallo
52	Umar Mahamud Umare	M		
53	Umar Taka	M		

54	Usmael Hasso Sh Aadam	M		Machitu/Arsi
55	Wandwoson Baqalaa	M		
56	Xahir Hussen Abdilkariim	M	25	Bale
57	Ziyaad Ibrahim Hassan	M	30	Galamso/Hararge

The names of more than 40 victims who are in critical condition were not included

11. The Massacre of Oromos Gara Sufi in February 2007

Gaara [Mount] Suufii is located about two hours walk on foot from Mi'essoo, to the North-East of Asaboot, in Eastern Oromia. The heart wrenching account of the Gaara Suufii gruesome and politically motivated murders of Oromo political prisoners was brought to the day light by the *VOA Afaan Oromo program on Wednesday Feb. 21, 2007*. The victims range from a fourteen years old teenager, Ayishaa Alii, to a seventy year old elderly farmer Obbo Ahmed Mohhamed Kuree. List of summarily executed oromos at Gara Sufi (china camp) is shown in the table below.

No.	NAME	Gender	AGE	REGION	source
1	Abdalla Mohammed Boruu	M	25	Fayyoo	
2	Adam Yusuf Ame	M	35	Miesso	
3	Adnan Muhammed	M	22	Galamso	
4	Ahmed Abdulhakim	M	32	Miesso	
5	Ahmed Abdurhaman	M	37	Assebot	
6	Ahmed Abraham Boru	M	30	Miesso	
7	Ahmed Aliyyii	M	14	Doba	
8	Ahmed Eliyas	M		Miesso	
9	Ahmed Ibrahim	M	15	Miesso	
10	Ahmed Korea	M		Doba	
11	Ahmed Mohammed	M		Guba qoricha	
12	Ahmed Muhamed Kure	M	70	Miesso	
13	Ahmed Shenkor	M	18	Kollo	
14	Ayisha Aliyi Muhammed	M	14	Miesso	
15	Ibrahim Badhaasoo	M		Habro	
16	Mohammed Aliyii Ture	M	30	Chiro	
17	Mohammed Eliyas Guto	M	28	Miesso	
18	Mohammed Sanyii	M		Doba	
19	Yusuf Obro	M	34	Assebot	



Source: *VOA Afaan Oromo program on Wednesday Feb. 21, 2007, pictures from Local people*

Some of Oromo youths that have been killed during peaceful demonstrations:- 1) against systematic educational and economic discrimination of the Oromo people, 2) against government's failure to extinguish forest fire which consumed Ethiopia's less than 3% tropical rainforest mostly located in the Oromia region in 2000, 3) against the use of derogatory words that humiliate the Oromo students in the university campuses by TPLF agents, 4) for greater academic freedom in the country, 5) to urge the federal Government to reverse its decision to transfer the capital of Oromiya from Addis Ababa to Adama (formerly known as Nazret) and 6) for their quest of the right of selfdetermination of Oromo people since 2005 as fundamental human rights and etc.





10. The Massacre after Turmoil of 2005 National election, Addis Ababa

193 unarmed demonstrators massacred by Meles Zenawi's Aagazi sharp shooters in June and November 2005. Troops were ordered by Zenawi to shoot to kill. Most died from bullet wounds in the forehead. Massacre occurred in June and November when protesters demonstrated in support of the oppositions accusing the Prime Minister of rigging the polls in May. Authorities have closed most private newspapers, jailed local journalists, detained political leaders and family members of journalists.



Below are a few pictures of the 2005 post election victims of TPLF's massacres;





Note: These pictures are only those that we could find their picture of, there are many hundreds more victims of TPLF's atrocities in Ethiopia. All pictures are after www.abbaymedia.com

9. The massacre of Anuak on 13 December 2003

The December 13/2003 mass killings of Anuaks by Ethiopian Defence Force and government sponsored highlanders that left more than 424 educated male civilian Anuaks; wounded more than a thousand and forced many more to seek asylum," said a group of Anuak community leaders, in a recent appeal to World Bank President Jim Yong Kim. (<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2005/ethiopia0305/4.htm>)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uaZty97JXzU&hd=1> www.genocidewatch.org or www.survivorsrightsinternational.org

8. The Locke, Sidama, Massacre 24 May 2002

On May 24, 2002 soldiers from Ethiopian defence forces opened fire on unarmed and peaceful civilian demonstrators in Locke, Awassa, Sidama, killing 46 and wounding 44 others. The march was called to protest the undue interference of the TPLF/EPRDF in the administration of the city of their own and quest for the denied regional statehood as per proclamation no.7/84. However, the response for this legitimate quest was brute,

excessive and savage killings. In the aftermath of the May 24 incident, 1,300 people were imprisoned and tortured for alleged participation in the march. Due to intense international outcry reverberated around the world; most of the prisoners were released on bail, with a possible detention in the future.

All local and international human rights groups have campaigned assiduously since May 24, 2002 for full independent, judicial public inquiry into the killings and bring those responsible to justice. All peace loving members of the international community, human right institutions and Ethiopians in all walks of life to compel the despotic Ethiopian regime to commence a public inquiry into the killings of innocent civilians and bring all responsible to justice.

Nr.	NAME	Gender	Age	Occupation	Area	Source
1	Abraham Bekele	M	-	Farmer	Bushulo, Awassa	OSG No.38
2	Abraham Kiyesa	M	15	student	Alamura, Awassa	OSG No.38
3	Anisa Kiyesa Barasa	M	15	7 th grade	Nuro Dulcha, Shabdino Awassa	OSG No.38
4	Ayele Chekamo	M	16	student	Awassa	OSG No.38
5	Atote Aleto Waliso	M	45	Farmer	Tula, Awassa	OSG No.38
6	Belay Guta	M	13	student	Alamura, Awassa	OSG No.38
7	Belay Paulos Diyamo	M	.	Farmer	Alawarka, Borchha	OSG No.38
8	Bekele Harso Kawis	M	-	Farmer	Alawarka, Borchha	OSG No.38
9	Buna Buleno	M	22	Businessman	Shabadino/Abila Lida, Awassa	OSG No.38
10	Bunara Ganama	M	15	Student	Alwarka, Shabadino/Abila Lida, Awassa	OSG No.38
11	Buzuneh Lankamo Dume	M	-	Businessman	Nuro Dulacha, Awassa	OSG No.38
12	Daniel Ibsa Kanasa	M	15	student	Alamura, Awassa	OSG No.38
13	Elias Tekame	M	-	Farmer	Tula 01, Awassa	OSG No.38
14	Hamisa Kiyessa	M	16	Student	Shabadino/Korke Meskel, Awassa	OSG No.38
15	Haniso Bekele	M	-	Farmer	Alamura, Awassa	OSG No.38

16	Irjato Gidessa Shabbee	M	20	student	Marancha,Shabadino/Gonawa Awassa	OSG No.38
17	Kadir Abdulqadir	M	25	student	Marancha, Shabadino/Abila. Awassa	OSG No.38
18	Kefyalew Doyamo	M	15	student	Alwarka, Shabadino/Chefa, Awassa	OSG No.38
19	Labalo Dukamo	M	25	student	Alamura/Finchawa, Awassaa	OSG No.38
20	Machal Wayessaa Rekiba	M	-	Student	Nuro Dalacha, Awassa	OSG No.38
21	Marafu Mengesha	M	-	Framer	Tula 01, Awassa	OSG No.38
22	Markos Mengesha	M	16	Businessman	Chefa Sine, Awassaa	OSG No.38
23	Mato Mekuria sasufa	M	.	Farmer	Tula 01, Awassa	OSG No.38
24	Matiyos Ergamo	M		Farmer	Alamura, Awassa	OSG No.38
25	Misiru Beyene	M		-	Alamura, Awassa	OSG No.38
26	Nausha Rabsa Gachano	M	42	Bussinesman	Alamura, Awassa	OSG No.38
27	Rekisa Boshala	M	30	Farmer	Shabadino/Abila Lida, Awassa	OSG No.38
28	Satto Shakicha Maticha	M	35	Businessman	Agoba/Awassa	OSG No.38
29	Seyed Tungamo Tura	M	16	10 grade student	Alamura	OSG No.38
30	Shame Dehana	M			Awsassa	OSG No.38
31	Sileshi Chakamo	M	15	8 grade stdent	Tula/Nuro dulacha, Awassa	OSG No.38
32	Sgt. Surafel Matiyos	M		Policeman	Alamura, Awassa	OSG No.38
33	Tadesse Kiya	M	45	Policeman	Bansa	OSG No.38
34	Tafesse Yeba	M	16	student	Shabadino/Boneya Meride, Awassa	OSG No.38
35	Tolemo Tomato	M	16	student	Alwarka, Awassa	OSG No.38
36	Yonas Arjamo	M	16	student	Finchawa Awassaa	OSG No.38
37	Yosef Didimo Suufa	M	16	8th grade	Nuro Dulacha, Awassa	OSG No.38

38	Yosef Isayas	M	40	police	Awassa	OSG No.38
39	Yosef Seyoum	M			Alamura Awassaa	OSG No.38

7. The Massacare of Sheko and Majenger people on 11 March 2002

This occurred during a dispute over the political rights of the minority Sheko and Majenger ethnic groups in the town of Tepi, capital of the Yeki District. Tepi is about 700 km south-west of Addis Ababa. Violence erupted on 11 March, 2002. The opposition Sheko-Majenger People's Democratic Unity Organisation (SMPDUO) disputed the results of local elections held in December 2001, in which a government-affiliated party was given control over the Yeki District. EU sources say that the head of the local police spoke of 128 fatalities. The opposition claim that between 500 and 1,000 died.

The European Union (EU) has demanded a public inquiry into disturbances in Southern Ethiopia earlier this year, which left at least 128 dead (*By Nita Bhalla BBC, Addis Ababa, Tuesday, 16 July, 2002, 11:39 GMT 12:39 UK*)

6. Using as minesweeper and cannonfodders during the border war with Eritrea 1998/1999

The Ethiopian government deliberately used the Oromo peasants as cannon fodders and minesweeper just in its most recent unnecessary war with Eritrea (*see Der Spiegel 24/ 1999, p.184 a report from Alexander Smolczyk indicated below*). Various research studies and human right watch-dogs have confirmed that the current Ethiopian authority is purposefully disseminating HIV patients and tactically encouraging the spread this deadly virus among the Oromo youths in Oromia.



Schlachtfeld bei Tsorona: Von den eigenen Offizieren mit vorgehaltenen Sturmgewehren ins Minenfeld getrieben

AFRIKA

Verdun in der Wüste

Am Horn von Afrika kämpfen Eritrea und Äthiopien um wertloses Niemandsland – ein sinnloser Stellungskrieg mit High-Tech-Waffen, Materialschlachten und bislang 40000 Toten. Von Alexander Smoltczyk

Sie hat das Bild nicht vergessen. Da war dieser Mann, der brüllend durchs Minenfeld rannte. Sie konnte ihn nicht hören in dem Höllenlärm der Geschütze, sie sah nur, wie er mit aufgerissenem Mund und ohne anderen Schutz als das eigene Gebrüll in die Minen lief: „Ich sah dann, wie sein Körper hochflog. Er fiel auf eine andere Mine und wurde wieder hochgeworfen.“ Dann blieb er – blieben seine Teile liegen.

Sie heißt Senait Emahation und kauert im vordersten Schützengraben der Tsorona-Front, im Süden von Eritrea. Eine sonnenverbrannte Savannenlandschaft aus Dornbüschen, Schirmakazien und ascheartigem Geröll. Man sieht die Rippen eines Esels und T-54-Panzer, halb im Graben versunken, die Türme weggesprengt, der zentimeterdicke Unterboden zerplatzt wie eine Tüte verdorbener Milch.

Senait hat ihre Fingernägel lackiert. Die eritreische Rekrutin ist eine eher schüchterne Frau von 21 Jahren und hat nur ein Transistorradio, um an diesem Ort bei Sinen zu bleiben. Vor allem, wenn der Wind ungünstig steht. Denn nach der Schlacht wurden zwar die Minen ersetzt, die Leichen aber in der Sonne liegengelassen: „Es hätte eine zweite Offensive geben können. Wir hatten keine Zeit, sie zu begraben. Es waren auch zu viele.“

Kaum 50 Meter vor ihr liegen die Menschenbündel noch im Minenfeld. Mal ist es ein einzelner mit gereckten Unterarmen, mal eine ganze Gruppe – über hundert dunkle, mumifizierte Körper in Tarnuniformen. Nur die Zähne leuchten.

Hinter Senait haben Bulldozer einen Wall aufgeschoben aus Schlachtenmüll: Uniform-, Waffen-, Menschenteile. Da ist eine schwarze, feinfingrige Hand. 13000 Tote hat es an dieser Stelle in drei Tagen ge-

geben, ungezählte Verletzte und Verkrüppelte, 80 zerstörte Panzer.

Seit einem Jahr haben sich die beiden Länder, die in der weltweiten Armutliste brüderlich vereint am unteren Ende liegen, in einen nicht erklärten, nicht von allein lösbaren Grenzkrieg verstrickt – für die BBC „der größte konventionelle Krieg der Welt“. Und Tsorona war das Verdun, die Materialschlacht in diesem sinnlosesten aller sinnlosen Kriege Afrikas.

Die Äthiopier begannen ihre Offensive am Morgen des 14. März um acht Uhr auf einer Breite von 15 Kilometern. Zuerst kamen die „mine-killing people“, wie die Militärs sie nennen: menschliche Minenhunde, die den Weg frei machen sollen für die Panzer und die besser trainierte Infanterie. Es waren Bauernrekruten des Oromo-Volks, die von ihren Offizieren, allesamt Angehörigen des herrschenden Tigray-Volks, mit vorgehaltenen Sturmgewehren

ins Minenfeld gejagt wurden. Wer nicht laufen mochte, wurde erschossen. Also liefen sie. Nach der ersten Welle kam die zweite, dann die dritte und vierte. Senaits Kalaschnikow war so heiß, daß sie das Gewehr kaum noch halten konnte: „Wir schossen aus den Gräben, und die rannten einfach auf uns zu.“

Die Äthiopier wollten unbedingt die Ebene hinter Tsorona unter ihre Kontrolle bringen und damit den Zugang zur Hauptstadt Asmara. Die Schlacht dauerte drei Tage. Sie schafften es, die erste Grabenlinie zu überrennen, ein Geländegewinn von 150 Metern. Hubschrauber griffen an, Lastwagen kamen, 5000 Esel mit Munitionskisten beladen, die von Bauern nach vorn gezerrt wurden. Dann blieb die Offensive in den Gräben stecken. Man sieht noch einen ausgebrannten Lastwagen, der mit Bier und Schnaps beladen war, für die Siegesfeier.

Heute liegen sich entlang der Grenze eine halbe Million Soldaten gegenüber. Die Armeen haben sich in die Erde eingegraben und warten, bei einer Hitze, in der selbst die Steine zu glühen scheinen. Ab und zu gibt es einen Luftangriff auf den Hafen von Massawa, ab und zu eine Attacke weiter im Westen, an der Badme-Front, um eine taktisch wichtige Höhe zu besetzen. Ende Mai seien dort 785 Äthiopier getötet worden, sagen die Eritreer – nein, es seien 1265 gewesen, und allesamt Eritreer, heißt es in Addis Abeba.

Der Krieg ist ein Kartenspiel. Der Fußboden im Büro des Präsidentenberaters Yemane Ghebremeskal ist bedeckt mit Landkarten, italienischen, abessinischen, eritreischen und äthiopischen. „Rettifica dei posti confinari, 1928“ steht auf einer. Gefragt nach dem Grund des Kriegs, beginnt Yemane, die Karten auszulegen, spricht vom Abkommen zwischen Kaiser Menelik II. und Italiens König Viktor Emanuel III., vom Friedensplan der Organisation Afrikanischer Einheit (OAU) und dessen möglichen Auslegungen. Ganz zum Schluß sagt er: „Letztlich haben die Äthiopier unsere Unabhängigkeit nie wirklich akzeptiert.“

Laut Kartenlage gehörte das umstrittene Gebiet bis 1902 zum Reich des äthiopischen Negus Menelik II. Weil die Bewohner der Badme-Ebene Schutz vor Sklavenhändlern suchten, baten sie die damals italienische „Colonia Eritrea“, die Trikolore aufziehen zu dürfen. Mit Erfolg: Die neuen Grenzen Eritreas wurden am 15. Mai 1902 von Menelik II., Italien und England bestätigt.

1962 annektierte Äthiopiens „König der Könige“, Haile Selassie, mit Duldung der USA das autonome Gebiet Eritrea und löste damit einen 30jährigen Befreiungskampf aus. Nach seinem



Frontkämpferin Senait: „Wir schossen, und die rannten einfach auf uns zu“

Sturz 1974 wurde der Krieg von dem Stalin-Bewunderer Mengistu Haile Mariam weitergeführt, nun mit sowjetischen Waffen.

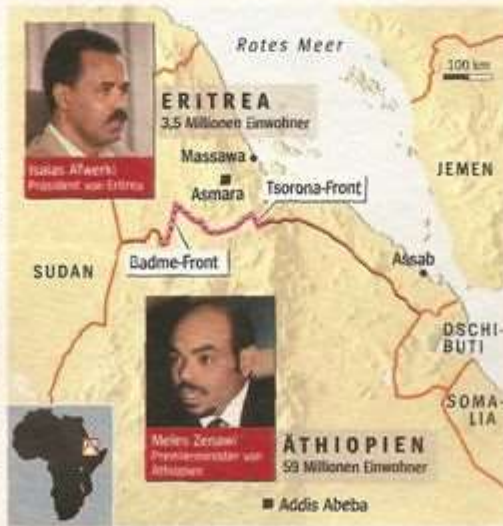
Die Eritreische Volksbefreiungsfront unter Isaias Afewerki, dem heutigen Präsidenten Eritreas, hatte das Land 1991 vollständig unter Kontrolle gebracht. Sein Cousin und Waffenbruder Meles Zenawi marschierte weiter bis nach Addis Abeba,

stürzte Mengistu und ist heute Premier von Äthiopien. Zum Dank an Isaias einigte man sich auf die Unabhängigkeit.

Seit dem Referendum 1993 ist Eritrea ein selbständiger Staat – und zur Überraschung der Äthiopier auch fest entschlossen, damit Ernst zu machen. Anstatt der Juniorpartner Addis Abebas zu sein, führte Isaias Regierung 1997 eine eigene Währung ein und erhöhte die Gebühren für den fast ausschließlich von Äthiopiern genutzten Hafen Assab. Die Tarife sollten von nun an in Dollar bezahlt werden. Das verschlechterte die Stimmung erheblich, zumal, wie oft bei einvernehmlichen Scheidungen, versäumt worden war, die Details der Gütertrennung festzulegen, etwa den genauen Grenzverlauf. Die italienischen Grenzsteine waren längst zum Hausbau verwendet worden.

Eine Grenzkommission brach ihre Arbeit ab, als in Addis Abeba eine Karte auftauchte, auf der alle strittigen Gebiete dem Staatsgebiet Äthiopiens zugeschlagen waren. Die Karte war mit Hilfe der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit entstanden und wurde als Programm eines Groß-Tigray interpretiert.

Im Mai 1998 nahm Eritrea ein Schirmmützel bei Badme, in dem



5. The Massacare of Babo Gambel village West Wollega on 28 April 1995

27 people were summarily executed by the EPRDF army in the Babo Gambel village in Jarso District at a places called Shimala Ture and Qiltu near Ganda Sheik in western wollega. The killing took place on three sites, on different dates and nights, the dead bodies were seen by local peoples after they heard six gun firings on the 28th of April 1995. The 27 bodies were found two of which are identified. These are Mr. Henock Yonatan Yishak 2) Mr. Mesfin Gadafa both were taken on 6 April 1995 from Najo Militarycamp. The others could not be identified, because they were brought from distant places. The local farmers who saw the dead bodies reported to the local administrator in Jarso town, who told them not to bury them with proper ceremony. The family of Henok were refused to bury the dead body of their son (please read witness of an elder man who was in EPRDF army detention center, with some of these victims). No further investigation was made by the local administration on these killings



28.4.1995 Babo Gambel W.Wollega, Report and pictures from Sue Pollock 13 April 1996 Schottlands National Newspaper PP.10-13

4. The Massacre of Sigmo and Gattira Districts in March 1995

In Sigmo and Gattira Districts of Ilu-abba-bor Region, a barbaric campaign of extermination, round-up, expulsion, and pillaging (by the EPRDF) that began in February and lasted till last week, laid waste nine neighbouring sub-districts (Qebele), and left hundreds of civilian residents dead, while hundreds more are taken prisoners and the rest are made to flee their homes.

The localities of the two districts Sigmo and Gattira that were the aims of these heinous atrocities are Suba Kella, Goga, Gata Bodeche, Gata Chaledu, Ijo, Atapara Suba, Yadosa Boru, Atharqada Isabo and Atharqada Qurbi. As all able bodied men of these localities

were either want only murdered, captured or else have fled the area, only the very old and helpless women are left behind without a productive force. This barbaric, senseless and rampant bloodletting, mass round-up and man hunt undertaken by the army of the Transitional Government for allegation that these localities harbour anti-government guerrilla warfare, left not only the families of the dead and the fugitives, but the whole region in deep horror and sorrow.

Of the many hundreds of victims of this savage butchery, names only a few could be obtained:

1. Haji Abba-Saambi,
 2. Haji Abba-Ali Abba-Digga
 3. and his son Imam Abba-Ali,
 4. Rahimo Abba-Mogga,
 5. Sheh Dalil Sheh Kedir,
 6. Sheh Sherif Abba-Garo
 7. and his brother Sheh Mujahid Abba-Garo,
 8. Abdulqadir Abba- Karru,
 9. Rayya Musa,
 10. Sheh Jihad Abba-Garo (the bodies of the last three consumed by wild animals),
 11. Sherif Abba-Loko,
 12. Dashu Abba-Garo, U
 13. sman Abba-Gissa (body consumed by wild animals),
- all from Sata-Goro locality of Gattira District. A man called Habib, whose second name is not known and who came on a visit from a neighbouring Chora-Qumbabe locality, also became a victim of the carnage. In addition,

1. Mr. Digga Abba-Billo (supporting a family of seven),
2. Naji Abdulqadir,
3. Nuru Abba-Saambi,
4. Zakir Abdulqadir,
5. Abba-Fitha Abba-Saambi,
6. Oli Abba-Dinka,
7. Indris Abba-Dinka,
8. Naji Husein and Hawwi Jamal are a few of those massacred in Damu Qufa locality of Gattira District. Similarly, those killed in Salaka locality of Gattira include:

1. Haji Abdulkarim Abba-Saambi,
2. Abdulkarim Abba-Warri,
3. Taju Abba-Bor, Sheh Musa Abba-Simbo;

and in Jamiya Locality:

1. Abba-Garo Husein,
2. Daga Sadacha,
3. Nasir Abba-Matcha.

In Danne locality,

1. the family of Abba-Simel Abba-Qasane, whose number and names are not known, were taken from home and killed by shooting.

In Sigo Qebele 01 of Sigo District alone,

1. Haji Rashad Yasin,
 2. Taddese Ashennafi,
 3. Gezahegne Gamtessa,
 4. Jihad Shamsu,
 5. Abba-Zaban Abba-Dida,
 6. Hasen Haji Abba-Gissa,
 7. Haji Dalil Abba-Simbo,
 8. Awel Abba-Dura, and
9. Haji Rasha Abba-Gissa were abducted from their homes two months ago, and no one knows since whether they are dead or alive. Similarly, Haji Abba-Matcha was taken from his home and was executed by shooting in a forest in a far away locality called Tuji on March 24, 1995, at about 14:00 local time.

3.The Massacre of Surree and Kiyoo in Dadar area eastern Oromia On 5 February 1995

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1. Abubakar Haji Muktar | | |
| 2. Abdi Jafar Ibrahim | | 12th grade |
| 3. Abdulazizi Abdurhaman | 20 | |
| 4. Adam Abdullah | 30 | |
| 5. Ahmed Abdi | 19 | |
| 6. Ali Adam | 17 | |
| 7. Badru Ahmed | 14 | |
| 8. Fatuma Abdi | 65 | |
| 9. Haji Yusuf Ahmed | 90 | |
| 10. Hussein Ahmed Abdurhaman | | |
| 11. Ibrahim Adam | 80 | |
| 12. Iman Abdulahi | 7 | |
| 13. Jafar Damu | 35 | |
| 14. Jafar Ibrahim Osman | | Farmer |
| 15. Jafar Ibrahim Utto | | |
| 16. Kadir Ahmed Muhammed Sani | | 10th grade |
| 17. Mohamed Adama | 15 | |
| 18. Mohammed Ahmd | 20 | |
| 19. Mumadu Ama | 32 | |
| 20. Mohammed Amin | | |
| 21. Mohammed Habib | | |
| 22. Nura Walambo | 70 | |
| 23. Yusuf Mohammed | 12 | |
| 24. Yusuf Ahmed | 12 | |
| 25. Zaynabs Adam | 8 months pergenant | 120 people were wounded between January 3 and February 15 |

26.	Omar Abdi	24	from Dibalaa village
27.	Jiraataa Yuyyaa	19	Gooluu
28.	Bakar A,Madobbee	18	Kiyyoo
29.	Abdi Abdurahama	27	Yaataa
30.	Suutee Waday	31	Gooluu
31.	Mohammed Jafar	25	Gandaa Bareentoo



2. The Wardheer Ogaden Massacre of February 1994

The democratically elected Ogaden Assembly held their meeting in February 1994 and voted overwhelmingly that the Ogaden cannot remain under Ethiopia. The Parliament reached this decision in accordance with the Ethiopia’s Federal constitution. In Ogaden, this day became known as the “Day of Self-Determination”.

In a peaceful demonstration led by the Chairman of the ONLF late Sheikh Ibrahim Abdalla, the residents of Wardheer took the streets to support the decision taken by the Ogaden Parliament, but the Ethiopian Defence army interrupted that peaceful gathering and attempted to kill Sheikh Ibrahim. Despite this act was failed about 85 peoples lost their life. This day went down in history as one of the greatest demonstrations for freedom in the history of the Ogaden and the refusal of its people to give in to the armed forces.

1. The Massacre of Oromos in Watar on 25 March 1992

On 25th of March 1992, over 30,000 people flocked to the streets of Water town in Hrarge region on a peaceful demonstration in support of the O.L.F.. While the demonstration was in progress, the E.P.R.D.F. forces armed with automatic weapons and heavy machine guns surrounded the demonstrators and mowed down the unarmed civilians indiscriminately. On this E.P.R.D.Fs. act of genocide 92 people were killed and over 300 were seriously wounded.