* Assimba is the name of the extremely inaccessible and rugged mountain stronghold of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Army located in the province of Tigrai. Assimba, which means Red Mountain in the local tongue, has topographic and other features which make it extremely suitable for guerrilla warfare and highly unfavorable for conventional warfare. During the anti-Fascist war of the Ethiopian people (1935-1941), the mountain ranges at Assimba served as one of the storm centres of patriotic war and the Italian Fascists never succeeded in penetrating them.

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COMBAT

(Special Issue)

Prepared by the

ETHIOPIAN STUDENTS UNION IN NORTH AMERICA

Member of the World Wide Federation of Ethiopian Students

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Editorial Note:

In this special issue of *Combat*, we are happy to present an English language translation of a military communique we received from a unit of the Ethiopian People? Revolutionary Army operating in Northern Ethiopia. The communique, which was released by a political commissar of the E.P.R.A. unit operating in the province of Begemdir, covers some major political and military activities of the E.P.R.A. in the provinces of Tigrai and Begemdir.

The communique deals with the activities of the E.P.R.A. in the aforementioned provinces, but does not deal with E.P.R.A.'s operations in Wollo and other regions. Nor does the communique deal with the military activities of the army in the urban areas.

The Editorial Board of E.S.U.N.A. takes this opportunity to pay sincere homage to all the fallen martyrs of the E.P.R.A. and sends its militant salute to all E.P.R.A. units.

The Editorial Board of E.S.U.N.A. also expresses its unshakeable faith that the E.P.R.A, united with the masses, and persevering in protracted war, will undoubtedly score victory after victory against the forces of Soviet revisionism, U.S. imperialism, and local reaction.

Some Military Activities of the Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Army in the Northern Front

The Northern Units of the Ethiopian People & Revolutionary Army established themselves (in the province of) Tigrai in late 1975 and subsequently moved from place to place to undertake armed propaganda so as to prepare the political and logistical prerequisites for waging armed struggle.

Initially, i.e., at the time when the Party had not yet officially declared its existence, at the time when the Derg* was spreading confusion with its 'socialist demagogy' and its real fascist nature was not yet fully exposed, and at the time when the Derg's propaganda superficially parallelled that of our army, some narrow-minded nationalists attempted to make the masses afraid of and estranged from our army by spreading the falacious story that our army was a Derg army in disguise. However, through our persistent endeavors to solve the immediate and urgent needs of the masses (in particular those of the poor peasants and other oppressed strata) by among other things wiping out thieves, robbers and bandits; administering justice; eradicating spies; enforcing the rights of women; by building our army in the midst of the masses and enlisting them in its ranks; and by popularizing the democratic style of work, we succeeded in winning the complete trust and confidence of the masses.

And soon after our Party E.P.R.P. was officially proclaimed, we raised our struggle from (the stage of) armed propaganda to (the stage of) armed struggle. Ever since then, in accordance with the wishes of the masses, guided by the revolutionary political line of our Party and ceaselessly reinforcing the leading of the proleteriat (through the Party), our Red Army, the E.P.R.A: has carried out and is carrying out extensive organizational and political work

in many localities — all designed to carry out the urgent tasks of the revolution and guarantee its continuation. In this regard, it helps (the masses) set up peasant associations as well as mass organizations of the youth and women. It helps neighborhood (Kebele) associations to adopt a democratic style of work. And when the peasant associations, which are led by poor peasants, carry out land redistribution, it serves as an organized armed force of the agrarian revolution. For instance, in the sub provinces (awrajas) of Agame and Adowa, besides completing the agrarian revolution in all areas, the army has helped the masses to create their own militia and its efforts to help the masses build organs of people's power and a self-reliant economy are bearing good results.

Below, we list some important political and military activities of the units of the E.P.R.A. operating in Tigrai and Begemdir ptovinces.

I. TIGRAI PROVINCE

1. January, 1976, Town of Sabba

A unit of our army raided the salt-tax collecting station at Sabba, in the sub-province (awraja) of kel etc Awlalo (Hulet Awlalo). In this raid, (our units) liberated \$16,000 in cash, all the guns of the customs police, medicine and other materials. At the same time, (this raid) smashed at one stroke the exorbitant and irrational system of salt taxation which has burdened the masses of that region and caused them unendurable suffering.

Policemen who suffered wounds (during the raid) were cared for and the rest were released after receiving political education.

2. February, 1976, Wokero

A unit of our army attacked the town of Wokero, occupied the school and liberated typewriters and duplicating machines.

3. In order to free the masses of the rural areas from the rule of the Fascist *Derg*, it is necessary to smash its bureaucratic apparatuses of power and replace them by revolutionary organs of people's power and proleterian leadership. Some of our activities in this regard are:

In June, 1976, our army occupied 6 districts (i.e., the woredas of Agulae, Sheket, Deboub, Antalo, Gegget and Samran) and dismantled the police stations and all other apparatuses of rule (of the regime). Subsequently, our army carried out extensive political and organizational work in each district. Additionally, our army helped the masses of each district to establish peasant associations, neighborhood associations, youth associations and women's associations. Once organized, the masses of each district were enabled to exercise local power and maintain public security.

In the course of those operations, our army also succeeded in capturing large quantities of medicine, guns, and other materials.

^{*} Derg means "committee" in Amharic, but in this context it refers to the military Junta.

4. May, 1976, Town Gedi Awglo

A unit of our army attacked this town and liberated 35 guns and other materials which were stored there to be distributed to the so-called "volunteer army" which was to invade Eritrea.

5. End of May, 1976

Our army, in collaboration with the E.L.F., carried out various armed operations in order to foil the *Raza Project* which the *Derg* was preparing against the Eritrean masses. Additionally, our army organized mass rallies in various regions to expose the real aims of the campaign and thereby made significant contributions in thoroughly discrediting the fascist machinations of the *Derg*.

6. July, 1976, Town of Antecho

In collaboration with the E.P.L.F., our army successfully destroyed the army camp in Antecho. In this operation, over 50 enemy soldiers were wiped out and over 40 captured. Large quantities of firearms and other war materials were captured.

A red flag bearing the banner of the E.P.R.P. waved in the town for

the following three days.

7. August, 1976, Near the Town of Sero

A unit of our army, in collaboration with the E.P.L.F., successfully ambushed and turned back a military convoy which was headed for Eritrea to supply a military garrison. In this operaton, large quantities of war materials including many bazookas and M-14 rifles were liberated. Of the four tanks which took part in the battle, two were put out of commission.

8. August, 1976, Adigrat

A unit of our army, in collaboration with the E.P.L.F., slipped into the town of Adigrat at night and liberated an assortment of medical instruments and supplies. Also, thirty typewriters were liberated from the local school.

(At the time of this raid, over 1,000 regular army soldiers and some units of the Flame Division were stationed in the town.)

9. October, 1976

a) Our army carried out extensive political work and mass agitation in the districts of Emba Worke and Gilgeba found in the sub-province of Tembyat. Furthermore, our army conducted a large-scale weeding out operation against enemy spies, apprehended scores of them, disarmed them and released them after giving them political education.

b) Our army reoccupied the town of Samren (where the regime had managed to re-establish a police station and other organs of its rule). Subsequently, the police station and other organs of rule of the regime were dismantled.

In this operation, all policemen and functionaries of the regime were disarmed, given political education and ordered to leave town.

However, two traitorous intellectuals who were members of the local "People's Organizing Office" were executed on the spot; and, the carbines and pistols which were given to them by the *Derg* to wipe out "anarchists" were confiscated.

c) Our army successfully ambushed, completely routed and repulsed a *Nebelbal* unit which was sent from Mekele to re-occupy Samren. In this ambush operation, we liberated large quantities of war material including machine guns, rifles, hand grenades and military uniforms.

We were not able to ascertain the exact number of dead and wounded Nebelbal soldiers because military helicopters quickly removed all dead and wounded soldiers of this unit leaving only the dead and wounded policemen and security officers. After a Land Rover removed the remaining casualties (from the ambus's scene) and headed for Mekele, a well known security officer of the Derg with the rank of Captain was found dead in his burned up truck.

During the battle, two Mack trucks were burned up and one was put out of commission.

While the battle was in progress, we managed to set free scores of workers, teachers, and other people who were held in captivity under suspicion of being E.P.R.A. sympathizers.

Most of the dead and wounded policemen and security officers were the very ones who were previously released by the E.P.R.A. after receiving political education and a stern warning not to collide with enemy again. Such being the case, even their own families condemned and spurned them.

d) A Nebelbal battalion, which was attempting to penetrate Assimba* was ambushed and repulsed by a small unit of our army in the vicinity of Adi

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Awlir. The routed battalion made a hasty retreat to its base camp in Adigrat carrying with it over 15 dead and 20 wounded.

10. December, 1976, Gere Alt District

At 6 P.M. in the evening, a Nebelbal unit launched a surprise attack at our armed forces operating (in this district). Our armed forces, full of revolutionary heroism and without the slightest panic, launched a successful counter-attack. Tenaciously holding to key strategic positions, our units launched daring and successive counter-attacks at the enemy, inflicted heavy losses at him and effected a planned retreat without suffering many casualities.

On the morrow, military helicopters hovered back and forth above the battle scene all day long to remove the dead and wounded.

II. SOME MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF E.P.R.A. UNITS OPERATING IN THE PROVINCE OF BEGEMDIR

1. July, 1976, Adi Islam

An E.P.R.A. unit seized the town of Adi Islam located in the district of Selemt and dismantled the police station and other organs of rule (of the regime). Subsequently, it carried out extensive mass agitation and armed propaganda.

To counter our activities, the regime unleashed a falacious propaganda in some districts where our Army units were not stationed and attempted to incite the masses of these districts to attack our army. With this sinister aim in mind, the regime three times sent so-called volunteer units against our army. Our army foiled all times attempts of the regime by making painstaking efforts to avoid a fratricidal clash. Our army units carefully captured the "volunteer" detachments, and provided them with political education. Our army disarmed only the hirelings of the regime and the vast majority of "volunteers" were given their guns back and sent to their villages.

This operation completely smashed the sinister plans of the regime and enabled the army to win the complete confidence of the broad masses in that region.

2. November, 1976, My Semri District

Our army seized the main town in this district and smashed the state's bureaucracy.

Policemen, spies and other functionaries were disarmed and released after a day-long political education.

3. Ras Dashen (Ras Degan, according to the local name)

Our army occupied the wild-life conservation parks at Chenk, Gencho, and Shanka Rer and liberated twenty-seven binoculars and other materials.

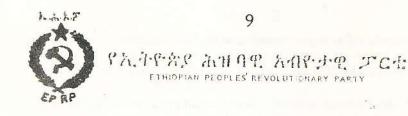
Of the liberated materials, large quantities of picks, spades and blankets were distributed to the local people.

German, American and Australian tourists who happened to be in the parks during the operation were apprehended for three days and released after receiving lectures about the aims of our revolution.

The broad masses shall triumph!
Long Live the E.P.R.P.!

Following the Road of the Fallen Comrades,
and under the leadership of the E.P.R.P.,
E.P.R.A. shall triumph!

Political Commissar of the E.P.R.A. – Begemdir (Province)



የኢት ዬጵያ ሕዝባዊ አብዬታዊ ሰራዊት ሰሜናዊ ግንባር-

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የኢት ዩጵያ ሕዝባዊ አብ ዩቲዊ ሰራዊት ሰሜናዊ ግንባር 11967 ዓ.ም. መጀመሪያ በት። ይይ ሂዲላ በመገኘት በልዩ ል ዩ በታዉቸ እየተዘዋወረ ታጥ ቀ <u>ፕሮፓጋጓላ</u> በማይረግ ለትጥቅ ትግል የሚያስፈልገውን ፖለ ቲካዊና — ሎሜስ ቲካዌ መሰናይ ሴ ያደርግ ቀይ ቷል::

በዚህ ጊዜ ውስፕ — ፓር ቲው ባለመ ታወችና ደርጉም በ አፍ ሶሺያሊስት በመምሰል የሚያወናብይብትና ፋሺባታቄው ባህሪ ዩ ያልተገለጸበት ጊዜ በለነበር ሠራዊት የሚያስራጨው ፕሮፓ ፓንጻና ደርጉም የሚለው በይዘቱ ተቀራራቢ መስሎ ስለተገኘ፣ ጠበብ ብሄረተኖቹ ሰራዊታቸንን የደርጉ ሰራዊት እስመስሎ በ ማቅረብ ህዝብ እንዲፈራገና እንዲር ቀን ለማይረግ ይመክረ ነ በር:: ሆኖም የህዝቡ/በ ተለይም የደሃውን ገበሪና ጭቱኑን ህዝብ/ ጊዜያዊ የአከባቢ ቸግሮቹ፤ ለምሳሌ ሌቦቹ፣ ቀማኖችና፣ ሽፍቶች ማጥፋት ደግነት ማየት ስላይ ማጥፋት፣ የሴቶችን መብት መስከበር፣ አዲስ አይነት አብ ዩታዊ ሰራዊት በሕዝቡና ከህዝ ዝቡ መሀከል በመገንባት ኤመክራሲያዊ የአስራር ዘዴ በማስለመ ይ ሙሉ እምነት ሠራዊታቸን ላይ ህዝቡ እንዲዮል አይርገናል::

ፓር ቲያቸን የኢት ዬላያ ሕዝባዊ አብ ዬታዊ ፓር ቷ አንደ ታወጀም ከታጥ ቀ ፕሮፓጋንጻ ወደ ማጥቃት ከፍ በማለት— በህዝ ቡ መከከል የነበረውም ጥርጣሬ ጨርስ ለማጥፋት፣ የአከባቢው ን ሕዝብ ፍለጉትና ስሜት በመመርከዝና የአብ ዬቱን አጠጻፊና ጊዜያዩ ተግባሮቹ በስራ ለመ ተርጉም እንደዚሁም የአብዩተን ትግል መ ቀጠል ለማረጋገጥ የፓር ቲያቸንን አብዩታዩ ፖለቲካ መስመር በመከተል የሊብአደር ፓር ቲያቸን የአብዩት መሪነት በማረጋገጥ፣ ቀይ ሰራዊታቸን ኢህአስ ባጠቃላይ — በያለበት ከፍተኛ ድርጅታዊ ስራ ያካሂጓል፣ የደኅ ገበሪወቹ፣ የወጣት፣ የሴቶቸ ማሀበራት እንዲቋቋሙ ይረጓል፣ መመሪያወቹ ያወጣል፣ የቀበሌ ማኅበራትን አሰራር ዲመክራታይዝ ለማድረግ ይታገላል፣ ድሃገበሪወቹ በሚቀጣጠሩት ገበሬ ማኅበራት አማኪይነት መሬትማይላይል ላይ እንደ አስፈጻሚ የታጠቀ ሃይል ሆኖ ያገለግላል — ምሳሌ — የአጋሜና — አድዋ — አውራኝወቹ በመላ የተከናወነው አብዩታዊ የመሬት ስሪት ለውጭ፣ ህዝባዊ ሚሊሽያም በመፍጠር ላይ ይገኛል በኢኩኖሚ ራስንመቻልና ህዝባዊ ስልጣን የመመስረት ጥረቶች ጠቃሚ ውጤቶች መስጠት ጀምሩል።

ntc oc 68 9.9.

ሰሽ በምትባል ቦታ በክልተ አውላሎ/ሁለት አውላሎ/ አውራጃ ውስጥ በምትገኘ የጨው ቀረጥ መሰብሰቢያ ጣቢያ ላ ይ ወረራ በማከሄድ

1. ชน 7347 \$16.000 906

2. የፊና ንስ ፖሊስቸ ጠመን**ጓ**ወች በሙሎ 3. ልዩ ልዩ እቃወቸና መድሃኒቶቸ

ለሰራዊታቸን ከማተረፋቸንም ሌላ በከበቢው ሀዝብ ላይ ሰፍና የነበረውን ቅጥ የለሽ ከበይ ቀረጥና መንገላታት እስ ቀር ቷል፦ የቀሰሉ ፖሊስቸ ታከመው፤ ጤነናች ሰፋ ያለ የፖለቲከ ትምሀ ርት ተሰጥቶአቸው ተሰናብተዋል::

በ የከ ቲት 68 ዓ.ም. ውቅር ከ ተማ

ት/ቤቱን በመያዝ ታይፕራይ ተርና ማባዣያ መኪና ወጥ ታል ፋሽስ ታዊው ደርግ በስፊው የገጠር ህዝብ ላይ ያ ለውን ቁጥጥር ለመስበር የአገር አገዛዝ ቢሮክራሲውን መደ ምሰስና ህዝባዊ ድርጅቶቹ መተከት ስለሚያስፈልግ:— በሰኔ 68 ዓ.ም. ውስጥ ስድስት ወረዳወቸ—

/ስጉላዕ፣ ቨሽት፣ ደቡብ፣ ሕንጠሎ፣ ገ፱ት፣ ሰ ምሪን/ በመያዝ ፖሊስ ጠቢያወቸን የአገር አገዛዝ መ/ቤቶ ቸን በሙሎ/ ለአብ ዩታዊ ተግባሮቹ የሚጠቅሙትን ዕቃወቹ ብቻ በማስ ቀረት/ አቃዮሏል::

በወረጓው

መይሃኒት
ጠበንሻና ልዩ ልዩ እቃወቸ ተገኘቷል
ሰፋ ያለ ፖለቲካዊ ትምህርት ተሰጥቷል
ሰፋ ያለ ድርጅታዊ ስራወቸ ተከሂዷል
የገበሬ ማኅበራት የቀበሌ ማኅበራት፤
የወጣትና የሴቶች የእስተጓደረንና የ ፀፕታውን ስራ ራባቸው በተደራጀ ጎይል
እንዲያከሂዱት ተደርጋል::

<u>ግንበት 68 ዓ.ም. ዓዲ አውግለ</u> ወረጓ ከተማ ጠሬ አውራኝ

ሰራዊታቸን ከተማዋን በመያዝ በኤርትራ ላይ ለማዝ መት አቅደው ለነበረው "ወደ ዘማቸ" ለማደል የተቀመጠውን 35 ልዩ ልዩ ብረትና ሌሎቸም ዕቃወቸ ወስ**ኋ**ል

<u>ግንበት 68 ዓ.ም. መጨረሽ</u>

ሀምሌ 68 ዓ.ም. አንትዉ ከተማ

ከሀዝባዊ ሃይሎቹ አርነት ኤርትራ ጋር በመ ተባበር እንተጨ ላይ የሚገኘውን የጠር ሰራዊት ሰፈር በመደምሰስ ከ ፍተኛ ድል አግኘቷል፤ በዚሁ ውጊያ ላይ በርከት ያለ ጠ በንጃና ንብረት ተገኘቷል የኢ.ህ.አ.ፓ. አርማ የያዙ ቀ ይ ባንዲራ ለሠስት ቀናት ያህል ተውለብልዑል:: ከአርባ በ ላይ ወታደር ሲማረክ ከሀምሳ በላይ መቷል::

ነሀሴ 68 9.ም.

በሮ ከተማ አጠገብ ሰራዊታቸን ከህዝባዊ ሀይሎቸ አር ነት ኤርትራ ጋር በመተባበር ደፈጣ በማድረግ ኡርትራ ውስጥ ከሚገኘ ጠር ስንቅ ለማቀበል በማለፍ ላይ የነበረውን ኩሎፕ /ከንቮይ/ ላይ አደጋ በመጣል ለማጨናገፍ ከመቼውም በላይ በርከት ያለ ንብረት ተገኘቷል— ጥቂት ኡም 14 እና በርከት ያሉ ባዙቃወቸ ተገኘቷል።

በጠር ነቱም ከተባተፉት 4 ታንከቸ ውስጥ 2ቱ ከጥቅም ውጭ ሆነዋል::

ነሀሴ 68 ዓ.ም. ዓዲግራት

ከህዝባዊ ሀይሎች እር ነት ኤርትራ ጋር ሰራዊታችን በመተባበር ዓዲግራት ሌሊት በመግባት መድሀኒቶች ልዩ ልዩ የህክምና አቃወቸ ያሳጓጓች ቸግር ሊያወጣ ቸቃል እንደዚሁም ከሁለተኛ ደረጃ ት/ቤት 30 ያህል ታይፕራይተር ወጥቷል/ በከተማው ውስጥ ከአንድ ሺህ በላይ ጠር ሰራዊትና ነ በልባል ይገኘ ነበር/

- ሀ/ በተምብዩን አውራጃ ውስጥ በአምባ ወር ቄና አደግባ ወረዓወቹ ውስጥ ሰፊ የፖለቲካ ቅስቀሳ ከማካሄችም ጋር በርከት ያሉ የመንግስት ሰላዩቸን አድና በመያ ዝ ትጥቃቸውን አስፈትቶ የፖለቲካ ትምህርት በመስጠ ት እየመከረ ለቋቸዋል::
- ለ/ የሰምሬን ከተማ በድጋሜ በመያዝ፤
 / የአገር ግዛት መስሪያ ቤቶቸን ፖሊስ ጣቢያ እንደ
 ገና ተቋጭ ነበር/ ፖሊስ ጣቤያውንና የአገር ግዛ
 ት መ/ቤቶቸን ደምስዑል ፖሊሶቸንና ሌሎች የአገር ግ.
 ዛት ሰራ ተኖቸን ትጥቅ ከገፈፈ ቡኌሳ የፖለቲካ ትምሀር
 ት ሰጥቶ ወረጓዋን እንዲለቅ አድርጋል፡፡በሁለት የአ ይራጅ ጽ/ቤት በንዓወች ላይ የመት ቅጣት ፈጽሟል— ለቢንዓወች ደርግ "እናርኪስቶችን" ለመግደያ የሰጣ
- ጠ/ የሳምሬን ከተማ ለማስለቀቅ ከመቀሌ የመጠውን የነበር በ ል ጠር ሰራ ዩታቸን በደፈጠ ውጊያ ሊጠታት ነው ከመቻሉ ም በላይ በርከት ያለ ፕይት ጠጠንጃወቸ የእጅ በንቦ ቸ የወታደር ልብሶቸና ልዩ ልዩ ወታደራዊ ካቃወቸ ተ ግኘተዋል። በዚሁ ውጊያ ላይ የመቀትንና የቅስሎትን ነበልባሎች ቁፕር በትክክል ለማወቅ እልተቻለም ምክን, ያቱም በ ሄሊኮፕተር የወታደር ድጋፍ በማግኘት ነጭ ለ ባሽቸንና ፖሊሶቸን እ የተወ የወደ ቁትን ነበልባል ነበ ልባሎን ለማንሳት በመቻሉ ነው ሆኖም ግን እንድ የታ ወቀ የደርግ ፀጥታ ውስጥ የሚሰራ ሽምበልሹም የተሰ ፈረበት መኪና ጋር የተቃጠለ ሲሆን ይዘት የነበረው

መሽንጋን ተገኘቷል:: በዚሁ ውጊያ ላይ ማክ ሲቃጠል አን ድ ተሰናክሏል አንዲት ላንድሮቨር ሙትና ቁስለና መቀሌ ለ መድረስ ችላለች::

ውጊያው በሚከ ሄድብት ጊዜ የኢ.ህ.አ.ሰ. ደጋፊወቸ ተጠለው በመጠርጠር አስረኛ ሆነው ተይዘው የሄዱ የነበረ መምህራን፣ ሰራ ተኖቹ ለማስለቀቅ ተቸሏል፣ የመቱትና የቅ ሰሎት ነጭ ለባሽቹ ከጠላት ጋር አንጻይገጥሙ የፖለቲካ ት ምህርት ተሰጥቷቸው ቤተሰቦቻቸው ሳይቀረ አውግዘዋቸዋል::

መ/ እንድ ቫለቃ የነበልበል ጠር <u>አሲምበ</u> ለመግባት በማሰብ ዓዲ አውሌዕ የምትበል አከባቢ ሲደርስ በ, በታው የምትገኘ የኢ.ሀ.አ.ሰ. አንዲት ሃይል ጋር በመጋጠም አስራ አምስት ያህል ሙት ሃያ ያህል ቁስ ለኖውን ተሸከመ እየተራወጠ ዓዲግራት ከምኘ ተመል ሷል::

ታህሰስ 69 ዓ.ም. 7ረዓልታ ወረጓ

ከምሽቱ በ19 ሰዓት ላይ የነበልባል ጠር በኢ.ህ.
አ.ሰ. ላይ ድንገተኛ አደጋ ለመጣል የመከረ ቢሆንም ያላ
ንጓቸ መሸበር ሰራዊታቸን ያላንጓቸ መሸበር በ ቀራጥ ነት በ
መከላከል ስትራ ተሚያዊ ቦታወቸን በ ቁጥጥሩ ስር በማድረግ በ
ነበልባል ላይ አያሌ ወረራወቸን በማድረግ ከባድ ኪሳራ አ
ድርሶ ምንም ጉጓት ሰራዊታቸን ላይ ሳይደርስ ሊሳብ ቸሏል::

በማግስቱ ሄሊከፕ ተሮች ቀስለናና ሙቶች ሲያግዙ ው ልል::

ሀድሴ 68 ዓዲ አስላም የምትቢለውን የፀለምት ወረ ዓ

ፖለቲስ ትምህርት ሰጥቶ አስናብቷል::

ከተማ በመያዝ የአገር ግዛትን መ/ቤቶቹና ፖሊስ ጢቢያ በመ ይምሰስ ህልውናውን ከገለጸ በኌላ ወይ ታየ ቀ ፕሮፓጋንጻ በማተኩር ከፍተኛ የፖለቲከ ቅስቀሳ ሲያከሂድ ቀይቷል።። በዚህም ጊዜ ውስጥ መንግስት በሀሰት ፕሮፓጋንጻ በማታለል ሰራዊቱ ከሚዘዋወርባቸው ራቅ ከሎ ወረጻወቹ 3 ጊዜ "ወደ ዘማቸ" በማዝመት ሠራዊቱን ከስፊው ሀዝብ ለማጋጨት ሙከራወ ቹ አድርጌ ነበር፤ የሆነ ሆኖ ግን ኢ.ህ.አ.ሰ. ሠስት ጊዜወቹ የጭቀን ህይወት በከንቱ እንጻይጠፋ የተቻለውን ጥን ቃቄ እያደረገ ከማረከ በኌላ የፖለቲከ ትምሀርት እየሰጠ እ/. ከጠበንጃቸው ወደ ቤታቸው በመመለስ ቀንደኛ ቀንዴኖቹን ብቻ በረታቸውን በመቀማት ከፍተኛ ፕሮፓጋንጻ ከደረገ በኌላ የደ ርግን እቅይ ለማክሸፍና የመላውን ጭቀን ህዝብ እምነት ለመ ጉናጸፍ በቅ ቷል።

ጎጓር 69 ዓ.ም. ጣይ ፀምሪ ወረጓ ከተማ

ሰራዩታቸን ከተማዋን በመያዝ የመንግስቱን ቢሮክራሲ አፈራርሷል::

ፖሊስችን ሌሎች የመንግስት ሰላ ዬቸን ብረት ከገፈፈ በኋላ ላንይ ቀን ያህል የፖለቲካ ትምህርት ሰጥቶ አስናብታ ቸዋል::

ለ/ በራስ ጓሽን /ራስ ጓጀን በሀዝቡ አጠራር/ አካባቢ የሚገኙትን <u>ጨንቅ ግንጨ፣ ሲንቃበር</u> የተባሉትን ፓርክቸ በቀጥናር ስር በማድረግ በዚያ የሚገኘውን ንብረት በሙሉ ወስதል ከተገኘው ንብረት ውስጥ 27 የሜዳ መ ነጽሮቸ ይገኙበታል /ባይኖኪለር/ እንደአከፋ ደማና ብርድልብስ የመሳሰሉት ለሀዝብ አድራል። በቦታው የተገኙትን ቱሪስቶች/ /፱ርመን አሜሪካን አውስትራሊያን/ ለሶስት ቀናት ያህል የ

የኢት ዩጵያ ሀዝባዊ አብ ዩታዊ ሰራዊት በጌምድር

> ሰፊው ሀዝብ ያቸንፋል ኢ.ህ.አ.ፓ. ለዘላለም ይ ኑር

የወደ ቁት ን ገዶች ፋና በመከ ተል ኢህእስ —በኢህአፓ መሪ ነት ያቸንፋል

STATEMENT ON THE PRESENT SITUATION IN ETHIOPIA

The present situation in Ethiopia is characterized on the one hand by a vigorous development of the Peoples' revolutionary struggle led by the Marxist-Leninist Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Party and its Peoples' Army the Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Army and on the other by an all out contention and collusion between the Soviet Union and the United States in their sinister aims to dominate Ethiopia and suppress the Peoples' revolutionary struggle in collaboration with rival domestic reactionary cliques. As a result of all these, the demarcation between the camps of revolution and counterrevolution in Ethiopia is getting clearer and sharper with each passing day.

In light of this development, a brief appraisal of the overall present situation demands the enumeration of the following

points.

1. On February 3, 1977, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam and the arch traitor clique of revisionist intellectuals led by the notorious Haile Fida, eliminated a rival faction within the Derg, in a dog-fight and seized complete power. This "victory" represented a victory for the faction within the Junta who stood for maintaining and escalating the mass butchering of communists and other revolutionaries in Ethiopia and unleashing a genocidal war in Eritrea by selling our country to the Soviet revisionists renegade clique.

II.
In the wake of the February coup, and particularly since the middle of March, the fascist Military officers and the social fascist intellectuals led by

Haile Fida unleashed a counter-revolutionary and savage white terror against the EPRP and the revolutionary masses in a desperate and futile attempt to liquidate all suspected communists and sympathizers and smash EPRP. In this desperate campaign of blind repression and fascist terror, more than 4,000 revolutionaries and democrats have been massacred and thousands more have been thrown in jail where they are subjected to disgusting and inhuman torture which has aroused the wrath and indignation of the whole world.

Pursuing with its counter-revolutionary terror against the Ethiopian people, the fascist regime of Col. Mengistu and Haile Fida coalition, recently let loose its blood thirsty assasin squad reportedly code named 'Jibo' and trained by Cuban 'experts', on the Ethiopian people in the capital city and cold bloodedly butchered more than a thousand young and gallant fighters in a week-end. This being carried out right on the eve of May day and the infamous visit of the fascist Mengistu to the Kremlin, it was undoubtedly. but of course futile, meant to fulfil a dual reactionary aim of both to thwart the Independent celebration of the International Workers Day by the Ethiopian proletariat without any interference by the regime and to buy the confidence of the regime's Kremlin masters in "controlling" the situation.

III. In this same period, the Soviet revisionists, who have been casting a covetous eye on Ethiopia for the past year and more, have energetically strengthened their sinister ties with the fascist regime in various ways. Thus, for example, within a few weeks of the Feb. coup, Fidel Castro, a pawn of the Soviet revisionists, and his entourage

consisting of high party and military officials paid a visit to the notorious butcher of communists and democrats, Mengistu Haile Mariam and reportedly promised him all round support for his projected genocidal campaigns in Eritrea and other regions in Ethiopia. Since then 200 Cuban troops have arrived in Ethiopia to directly lead and supervise the regime's counter-insurgency campaigns against the EPRA, Eritrean combatants and other nationalist insurrectionary forces. Some observers claim that the arrival of 200 Cuban commandos is only a prelude to a large scale Soviet-backed Cuban mercenary intervention to suppress the Ethiopian revolution. Furthermore, since Castro's visit to Addis Abeba, the Cuban diplomats have stepped up their version of shuttle diplomacy between Addis Abeba and Mogadisho in order to reconcile Ethiopia's and Somalia's long standing border disputes and rival claims over the future of the French Territory of Afars and Issasall for the purpose of removing the obstacles which stand in the way of the Soviet design to gain a new foothold in Ethiopia without losing its old foothold in Somalia.

Finally, in order to implement their plan of manipulating the Ethiopian fascist regime by monopolizing its arms supply and inorder to make a common cause with the regime's criminal suppression of the people's revolutionary struggle, the Soviet revisionists began to ship tanks, artillery and other heavy weapons to the regime in April in accordance with a secret military assistance agreement signed last December.

The miliary hardware being shipped to the blood thirsty regime is believed to be worth between 100-200 million dollars.

In order to prove its loyality to its new masters and besieged by the antiimperialist revolutionary struggle and uncomprising demand of the masses, and inorder to hoodwink the Ethiopian masses into believing that it is "antiimperialist", the fascist regime recently abrogated the Mutual Defense treaty between the US imperialists and Ethiopia, closed U.S. military bases and communication facilities, and ordered over 300 MAAG officials, military advisers and other personnel to leave Ethiopia in four days,

This and other events like the arrival of 190 Soviet families in Ethiopia, the hysterical and insulent campaign of slander directed by Soviet and Cuban press against the EPRP and their fanatic eulogization of the fascist regime which butchers communist and non-communist revolutionaries, attest to the fact that the Soviet revisionists are gaining ground in their frantic contention with the U.S. for sphere of

influence in Ethiopia.

IV. The counter-revolutionary collusion of the Soviet revisionists and the fascist regime of Mengistu-Haile Fida coalition reached its highest peak when the arch enemy of the Ethiopian People, Col. Mengistu, went to Moscow and paid hommage to his masters. This visit, which saw all kinds of treacherous deals and counter-deals between Mengistu and the Soviet revisionists, reached its apex when these two forces of reaction signed an agreement for an all out

cooperation and consummated the final whole sale of the country to the Soviet revisionists. In the face of this energetic challenge by the Soviet revisionists for the control of Ethiopia, the U.S. Imperialists have also directly and indirectly through their puppet regimes in the Sudan and Saudi Arabia greatly increased their support for the so-called Ethiopian "Democratic" Union and Right-wing Eritrean group (The Sabbe faction). As a result, the clique of die hard warlords and overthrown aristocrats grouped around "EDU" in collusion with retrogade Eritrean "Liberation" fighters of the Sabbe faction have greatly escalated their military activities in North west Ethiopia. With the support of the reactionary Nimery regime in the Sudan, the EDU has also escalated its radio propaganda and has even began jamming the radio broadcasts of the fascist regime over Begemdir and neighbouring regions with the obvious backing of the C.I.A.

Although U.S. imperialists have stepped up their backing up of the EDU, they have, at the same time, continued to supply the regime with bilateral and multilateral economic aid.

V. In the face of the criminal collaboration of all these domestic and foreign forces of retrogression to suppress the Peoples revolutionary struggle, the EPRP and the revolutionary masses, displaying high tenacy and heroism have continued their struggle defying death, fascist brutality and white terror. Even in the urban areas where the repression is the most ferocious, EPRP continues to organize, inspire and arm the broad

masses and EPRP's chief organ DEMOCRASIA continues to be published and distributed. In the country side EPRA's armed struggle against the organs of rule of the fascist dictatorship and against rampaging warlord armies continues to win victories step by step. Besides consolidating its base areas and guerrilla zones in Tigrai province the EPRA has stepped up its military, political, propaganda and organizational work in Wollo, Begemdir and other provinces. EPRA has converted its liberated zones in Tigrai and other regions into advanced military, political and cultural bastions of the Ethiopian Revolution. In such regions besides smashing the organs of rule of the regime, the EPRA has helped the masses to set up their own mass organizations (women, youth, peasant etc.), carry out agrarian revolution and establish organs of popular power. Thus, the red banner of people's war unleashed on the Assimba mountains is surging forward as never before and is winning victories after victories. In light of the above, the C.C. of ESUNA hails the brilliant victories of the EPRP and the EPRA and calls on all anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces all over the world to resolutely support the struggle of the Ethiopian people against imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction.

The C.C. of ESUNA once again indignantly condemns the rampaging white terror unleashed by the fascist regime and calls on all friends of the Ethiopian people to continue and step up their campaign to expose these criminal activities.

The C.C. of ESUNA also condemns the counterrevolutionary feudal bandits grouped around the so-called EDU, the reactionary Nimery regime and Saudi Arabian feudalists for their counter-revolutionary machinations which are designed to restore the monarchy in Ethiopia.

In light of the confirmed report that the Mengistu-Soviet revisionists "cooperation" aims, among many others, at splitting the Eritrean combatants and thereby crushing the Eritrean Peoples' struggle. the C.C. of ESUNA once again calls on Eritrean combatants to close ranks and vigillantly rebuff and defeat these counter-revolutionary designes of the Soviet revsionists and Mengistu's regime

Down with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique!
Down with U.S. Imperialists!
Down with the fascist regime and the EDU!
Down with feudalism, imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism!
Long live the Ethiopian Revolution!
Glory to EPRP/EPRA!

RESOLUTION ON THE EIHIOPLAN

PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

The 24th Congress of the Ethiopian Student Union in North America recognizes that:

- All hitherto popular struggles of the Ethiopian masses failed, or stopped half-way or were betrayed owing to the historical limitation of lacking a Communist Vanguard Party;
- The most important shortcoming of the February upsurge of 1974 was likewise the abscence of an acknowledged, mass-based and deep-rooted proleterian party;
- 3. Despite the high-sounding proclamations and savage repressions of the military Junta, the revolutionary situation in Ethiopia continues to deepen, broaden,

and intensify,

- E.P.R.P. made its historic appearance under conditions where there is a most burning need for working class leadership.
- 5. Since its inception 4½ years ago, the E.P.R.P. has carried out systematic work among the masses to awaken, organize and arouse them for the anti-feudal and anti-imperialist struggle.
- 6. E.P.R.P. has correctly formulated the main problems of the Ethiopian revolution; is making efforts to master all forms of struggle including armed struggle and is endeavoring to lead and complete the New Democratic Revolution, in the first stage, and the Socialist Revolution in the second stage.
- E.P.R.P. has already forged flesh and bone ties with the heroic working class, revolutionary intellectuals, oppressed women, the mass of student youth, democratic army-men and other oppressed strata.
- 8. Driven into frenzy with the undeniable strength of the E.P.R.P., the Junta has stepped up its barbaric repression of all suspected supporters of the E.P.R.P.

Considering all the above, the 24th Congress of E.S.U.N.A. resolves the following:

 E.S.U.N.A. recognizes that E.P.R.P.'s emergence is an extremely timely and epoch - making event that has entirely changed the complexion of the Ethiopian Revolution.

- E.S.U.N.A. extends a warm salute to the heroic fighters and cadres of the E.P.R.P. who have accomplished tits of miracle in such a short space of time and under the most difficult and grave conditions of incessant counter-revolutionary terror.
- 3. E.S.U.N.A. calls upon the heroic Ethiopian working-class to cherish, preserve, and strengthen the unbreakable ties which it has already established with the E.P.R.P.
- 4. E.S.U.N.A. calls upon all mass organizations (students, teachers, peasants, women etc.) to strengthen their links with the E.P.R.P.
- 5. E.S.U.N.A. angrily condemns the barbarous repression carried out by the Military Junta and the Haile Fida Clique, against suspected supporters of the E.P.R.P. and demanda an immediate halt of all such attrocities.
- 6. E.S.U.N.A. calls upon all nationality organizations to grow out of nationalist limitations, and take a firm stand in support of the multi-national E.P.R.P.
- 7. E.S.U.N.A. vows to widely popularize the line and programme of the E.P.R.P. to international revolutionary forces.
- 8. E.S.U.N.A. calls upon all chapters and study groups to fiercly combat and annihilate all hidden and open enemies of the E.P.R.P. inside and outside the student organizations.
- E.S.U.N.A. calls upon all socialist and people's democratic countries, all Marxist-Leninist parties and all anti-imperialist

forces in the world to extend resolute support to the revolutionary struggles of the Ethiopian masses and their vanguard - E.P.R.P.

10. E.S.U.N.A, is confident that whatever the difficulties that lie ahead, the Ethiopian masses led by the E.P.R.P. will overcome all difficulties; follow the road of the Chinese Revolution and realize their aspirations of creating a truly liberated independent and democratic Ethiopia.

II RESOLUTION ON THE ETHIOPIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

The 24th Congress of E.S.U.N.A. recognizes that:

- The enemies of the Ethiopian revolution are armed to the teeth, extremly vicious and utterly ruthless.
- 2. Only by taking the road of armed struggle can the Ethiopian masses overthrow the power of armed counter-revolution, break-up the old bureaucratic and military super-structure and establish a New Democratic Republic.
- 3. In semi-feudal and semi-colonial Ethiopia "the main form of struggle is war and the main form of organization is the army."
- 4. Given the above-mentioned characteristics of Ethiopia, the armed struggle against armed counter-revolution can be success-

ful only if it assumes the form of a peasant agrarian war under proleterian leadership; and only if it is waged by a new-type army of the people which is under the complete ideological, political and organizational leadership of Communist party, and which differs entirely not only from the old-type mercenary armies but also from the so-called liberation armies of bourgois and petty-bourgois revolutionaries.

- The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary
 Army is a new-type proleterian-led army
 of the laboring masses; the like of which
 has never existed in Ethiopian history.
- 6. The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary
 Army has carried out armed propaganda,
 political work and guerrilla fighting in
 a number of regions, in the agrarian zone
 and has won the confidence of the awaking
 peasantry.

Considering all the above, the 24th Congress of E.S.U.N.A. resolves the following:

- 1. E.S.U.N.A. recognizes that the emergence of the E.P.R.A. is an event of historic significance which opens up a qualitatively new and glorious page in the insurrectionary struggles, military art and armed organization of the Ethiopian Laboring masses.
- 2. E.S.U.N.A. extends its warmest and most heartfelt salute to the heroic combatants of the E.P.R.A.
- 3. E.S.U.N.A. calls upon the peasantry to intensify its agrarian revolutionary warfare under the political and military line of the E.P.R.A.

- 4. E.S.U.N.A. calls upon all urban-based mass organizations (i.e. workers, teachers, students, women etc.) to directly or indirectly coordinate their struggle; with the insurrectionary struggles. waged by the E.P.R.A. in the countryside.
- 5. E.S.U.N.A. calls upon all revolutionary personnel of the existing army, airforce and the navy to dessert their posts and join the people's liberation army under E.P.R.P.'s leadership. E.S.U.N.A. extends a warm salute to those who have already done so.
- 6. E.S.U.N.A. calls upon the democratic and revolutionary army men of the existing armed forces to oppose andfoil the so-called encirclement and suppression campaigns of the fascist authorities.
- 7. E.S.U.N.A. is convinced that E.P.R.A. guided by the invincible banner of Marxism Leninism and following the road of the Chinese Red Army will overcome all difficulties, temper and build up its forces in the course of fighting, consolidating and expanding its existing guerrilla zones, foil all "encirclement and suppression" campaigns and lead the revolutionary war of the masses from victory to victory.

