



Belligerent war between two rival ethnic groups: Power struggle

Preamble

As it is identified by one the most important scholars, Stuart Kaufman, ethnic conflict involves three dynamics: mass hostility, chauvinist political mobilization and a security dilemma. The combination and interaction of those aspects creates the spiral of escalation, if the preconditions mentioned above are present. Power struggles, or fights over who can control resources, are known to harm team functioning. It is hard fact that a resource competition account of power in teams and that power dispersion in teams, conceptualized as **asymmetric resource** control between team Abiy Ahmed (OLF) and TPL who belong to the same ideology and political doctrines, is the main predictor for power struggles between team Abel and Kyle, as power dispersion creates a competitive environment where perceptions of inequity are high. One can argue that these power dynamics are likely to be exacerbated when the team TPLF's resources are threatened, such as by a conflict with team OLF. This model is tested via an intra-team current belligerent war, where one can show that power struggles are indeed most likely when teams with high power dispersion are faced with a resource-threatening intra-group conflict, and power struggles in turn negatively impact team performance (i.e., joint outcomes).

The root causes of the current civil war:

1. *The TPLF, belonging to Tigrayan ethnic group started engaging in more ethnic activity, attention has been drawn to society's ethnic divisions. Members of Oromo groups-organized under the symbol OLF banner- have been thus reminded of their outsider status vis-à-vis the group that initiated the process. They motivated to ensure that some their group have accepted them, they feel pressured to make more public displays of their identity.*
2. *The TPLF, as privileged groups, have motivated the Tigrayans to fight to protect their privileges against attack from relatively competitive groups-the OLF bandits.*
3. *Though ethnic cleavage had been invented by the colonial powers for administrative purposes, the EPLF-TPLF-OLF had adapted the trend/stance of deep-ethnic-division which resulted in the current massacre.*
4. *Group motivation (OLF and EPLF)—Since intra-state wars mainly consisted of fighting between groups, group motives, resentments, and ambitions provided motivation for war, resentments inspired by group differences, termed horizontal inequalities, are a major cause of war. These group differences have many dimensions—economic, political, and social.*
5. *EPLF, the founder of OLF, hatched the eggs of ethnic discrimination, hate, and interethnic conflict.*
6. *The Tripartite: EPLF-OLF-TPLF = Italy-Germany-Japan fighting for resources. The other ethnic groups, particularly Amhara, became the prey. They are invaded, displaced, slaughtered, and thrown in the lurch in their own country.*

Power Struggles in team Woayanes: A resource competition account of power in teams that have the same political and ideological paradigm

The size of the ethnic group can play a big role. As argued by Cederman, claims of ethnic groups become more powerful if the group's size is relatively big (OLF claim of majority population) .

Political problems, state actors, intra-state security concerns, the impact of modernization, the pattern of governmental policies, and institutional factors constitute an important part of conflict analysis. Autocratic countries do not become mature consolidated democracies overnight. They go through a rocky transition, in which mass politics mixes with authoritarian elite politics in a volatile way. Political change deconsolidates political institutions and heightens the risk of armed conflict. Semi-democratic political systems are less stable and the development inside such a state is full of turmoil and conflict. The loss of legitimacy by the regime induces dissatisfied groups to struggle against it. If the direction of change is toward autocracy, the deconsolidation of political institutions also implies increasing repression. 14 Repression by a regime without well-developed political institutions is likely to promote violence. Political conflict covers the political aspect of the state, it involves the concern about who should govern the state. Leadership conflict refers to a power struggle between different parties about the leadership of the state. This is especially true in case of weak states, when regional leaders and warlords gain in power and start a struggle for privileged position, autonomy, or even separation and independence. Causal chain of political conflict is following: There must be one pre-condition present:

- Political system of the state is going through a transformation state. Most dangerous time for bad government is during the period when it tries to transform itself. The conflict becomes violent through following mechanism:
 - The lack of elite legitimacy results in discriminatory and weak political institution leading to instability.
 - When authoritarianism collapses and is followed by ineffectual efforts to establish democracy, the interim period of relative anarchy is ripe leadership confrontation.
 - Countries that have undergone a recent political transition are more likely to experience violent conflict.

The **role of ideology** is in advancing the interests of one group by propaganda, thus promoting the conflict. It means that it is not only is it important to process power, but also to have a moral and legal basis, doctrines, and beliefs that are accepted by groups (*OLF's Gedda System Myth*).

Unlike ethnic conflict, the struggle in ideological conflict is about the superiority of ideology of one party and not about the survival of particular ethnic group as it is ethnic conflict. The core aspect in ideological conflict is the belief of the people about how the state should be governed. The aim of ideological armed conflict is to change or maintain the rule of the state. Ideological internal armed conflict is a clash between two or more armed forces and their rival ideas about how the state should be ruled.

Ethnic conflict is a conflict in which the key causes and issues at stake involves some elements of ethnicity (mentioned above) or the statues of ethnic groups themselves. A conflict is organized armed combat between at least two belligerent sides in which at least on thousand people are killed. It means that control of territory and decisive military operations are important factors to achieve victory in **ethnic conflict**. Ethnic appeals may lead to violent escalation only if a group fears that its existence threatened. What matters is the ability to evoke vertical escalation "**our group is in danger**" (*recent outcry of the TPLF leader to motivate further genocide*).

The next condition, which has to be present in order for ethnic conflict to occur, is political opportunity. This consists of two elements, first, there must be sufficient political space (weakening or state breakdown, or support from external power) and secondly, a territorial base (for successful mobilization, ethnic groups are either territorially concentrated in some region or they have a territorial base in neighboring country). As it is identified by one of the most important scholars, Stuart Kaufman, ethnic conflict involves three dynamics: **mass hostility**, **chauvinist political mobilization** and a **security dilemma**. The combination and interaction of those aspects creates the spiral of escalation, if the preconditions mentioned above are present: claims of ethnic groups become more powerful if the group's size is relatively big. Extreme violence occurs if all conditions described above are present and all of these factors work to promote it.

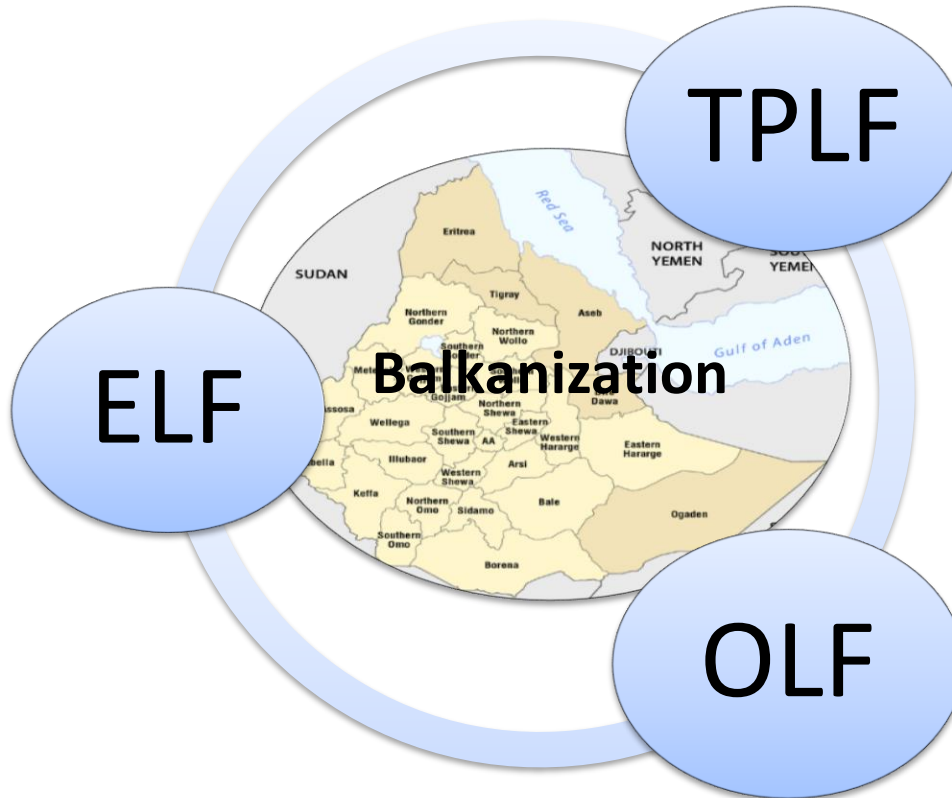
Three preconditions are necessary

- Ethnic group's interpretation of its mythical/primordial history justifies hostility towards others and emphasizes the need to gain special status.
- Fear of group extinction is strong at the time violence breaks out: ***the current outcry of both OLF-TPLF for outside help to galvanize genocide***
- Ethnic group has a territorial base and the opportunity to mobilize. If all of these conditions are present, the conflict becomes violent through following mechanisms:

- *Extreme hostility has a popular mass support. The probability of conflict increases with the ethnic group's relative demographic size.*
- *The ethnic group glorifies its history through a one-sided interpretation of its own victories and blames losses on traitors or weak leaders. Nourishing calls for revenge contributed to creating organizational structures and culture of violence.*
- *Elites use ethnic appeals, promoting fear and mass hostility and mobilization for conflict.*
- *A security dilemma arises, in which the hostility by the leadership on one side leads to the radicalization of the leadership on the other.*

The stronger the ethnic hostility among groups (based on historical explanation, past victimization, perception about their past which have created the sense of solidarity and association to the certain territory) the greater is the probability of ethnic conflict. The probability of ethnic conflict increases with the ethnic group's relative demographic size. Ethnic conflict is more likely and increases with the number of prior conflicts fought in the name of the same ethnic group.

Strategic/territorial armed conflict: Territorial issues have been identified as the most war prone issue in conflict studies. The tendency is seen in the great willingness of people to fight over their homelands, economically, and strategically important territories. As Vasquez wrote "territorial issues are "best" handled by use of force and violence"¹⁸. People tend to be emotionally attached to the territory, it becomes an integral part of their identity and the question who controls the territory becomes very important. Major studies in the field consider international armed conflict as purely domestic phenomena. Trans-border cooperation and military support against state government may make internal armed conflicts more likely. The nature of the external group and the impact on regional security should be taken into consideration, as they may lead to the outbreak of the conflict. This section will define the logic of strategic/territorial conflict and conditions under which such conflict is more likely to occur. At the end of the section, some hypothesis will be proposed to explore the key mechanism at work.



The Tripartite: The centrifugal force responsible in Balkanizing Ethiopia!

Inter-ethnic cleansing colonialists' cadres/activists working hard to dismantle Ethiopia in processes of genocides



Abiy Ahmed and Essayas Afeworki

Meles Zenawi [Narcissist]

Debretsion Gebremichael

International communities must block the malicious visions of Prophet Abiy and his neo-liberal masters

Genocide and ethnic cleansing are two terms often used interchangeably to define atrocities occurring in Yugoslavia and Ruanda, though international institutions consistently disagree on which term is more

appropriate. The choice of terminology influences when prevention and punishment is warranted-making it possible for the international community to intervene and stop the killings and other human rights violations in a timely manner. Unquestionably these atrocities constitute crimes against humanity, **punishable under international criminal law in the strict sense. These unwanted devils should face international court of justice for crime against humanity.**

Some opportunist and infantile elites are resisting the establishment of all inclusive provisional democratic government: they didn't understand this form of transition state is the seed of genuine democratic state. Currently, the ignoramus and muddle-headed elites, pumped by their imperial colonizer's divisive strategies, are echoing what the dictator is promulgating: **"I am the transition."** It is hocus-pocus manifesto of his predecessors-the junta and the Woyane regimes. **Transitional people's democratic government is not a theory, but rather a framework within which any correct various paradigms of democracy just fit: the democratic people's government where justice, equality, freedom, and humanity prevail, and all of these are grounded in these frameworks. It is the law of nature and society which cannot be derivable from any human construct ideologies-as any human being is born free.** As a basic principle of scientific thinking, the reality behind natural phenomena is independent of the models by which we describe them. **The best a scientific model can give is a description that makes the reality understandable.** The **all-inclusive transitional people's democratic** government model should rely on sound basic assumptions and inherently coherent logic, and, specifically in scientific political economy, give precise predictions to phenomena **-all-inclusive provisional people's democratic state observed and institutionalized people's democratic state-to be observed.**

Nelson Mandela said:

Ethiopia has always held a special place in my own imagination and the prospect of visiting attracted me more strongly than a trip to France, England and America combined. I felt I would be visiting my own genesis, unearthing the roots of what made me an African. Meeting the emperor himself would be like shaking hands with history.

We don't anticipate the world with dogmas but instead attempt to discover the new world through the critique of the old!

Every citizen is entitled to enjoy the advantages of society, but only those who are fighting for the framework of the transitional people's democratic government are true revolutionaries of the past (Martyrs) and present. They alone were/are truly active citizens, true members of the EPRP!

Martyrs' name will endure through the ages, and so also will their revolutionary transformative praxis!

Long live the revolution and all power to the overwhelming majorities!

The shortest trajectory to freedom and liberty is transitional people's democratic state!

How long it is for the citizens to expect the opportunists to establish the democratic state they want, rather than to establish it themselves!

Injustice anywhere is injustice everywhere!

Justice for all Ethiopian political prisoners who are languishing in penitentiary just for mere difference of political opinions!

May lightning liquidate all the opportunist elites, parochial thinkers, illusionists, and those are suffering from political psychosis!

Inspiring Words: Albert Einstein

When asked what he wished to become, as a young man, Nobel Laureate Albert Einstein said -unlike Abiy Ahmed,

- *“I want to become a useful person, not a successful person.*
- *Asked what he meant by it, the eminent physicist replied,*
- *A successful person is one who takes from society more than what he gives it.*
- *A useful person is one who gives the society more than what he takes from it.”*