

**“ISAYAS AFEWERKI  
IS FROM TSELOT.”**

**ONE OF THE  
GREATEST HOAXES  
EVER TO SURFACE  
ON THIS PLANET.**

**HALF A CENTURY  
MARATHON BY  
OPERATION-03.**

# Dejezmatch Solomon Abraha Hagos MirdeKidane The Final Verdict

Part - 7 & Final

Joint Investigative Document Presented by<sup>1</sup>  
Ghirmai Kidane, Wedi Fillipo Italy and  
Investigator Haile Menegesha Okbe, Toronto, Canada

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<sup>1</sup> The Authors of the Joint Investigative Document oppose Nedemer with Ethiopians as well oppose Agazian ideologies.



**4**

May 2, 1889, the Treaty of Wuchale: The Treaty was signed between Emperor Menelik II of Ethiopia and the Italians who had deep colonial ambitions in Eritrea. Fundamentally, the Treaty of Wuchale divided the region into two spheres, northern and southern sphere. The Italians took the northern sphere (Eritrea and the Red Sea coast) while Menelik took the southern sphere (big chunk of the present day of Ethiopia).

On January 1, 1890, the Italian colony of Eritrea was officially proclaimed.

After the proclamation, the Italians secured firmly all of Eritrea; the Red Sea, the two ports of Assab and Massawa, all of the borders and all the access routes from Tigray, Ethiopia and Sudan to Eritrea.

To control more firmly their colony, the Italians implemented a strict policy of blocking outside influences on the mindset of the populations in Eritrea in order to keep them submissive to the Italians. Especially the Italians were anxious of Mahdi or Rasi influences on the populations of the Eritrea. For this reason the Italians prohibited any outsider from entering Eritrea. Mahdi chiefs or Rasis and their families were forbidden to enter Eritea.



**5.**

Battle Of Shire, January 19, 1897: the Tembienian Ras Hagos Mirach WoldeKidan (the father of Abraha Hagos or the great-grandfather of Isayas Afewerki) fought a hard battle against his rival, the Great General and

ex-Governor Ras Alula Engda Uqbin or Aba Nega. By this time Governor Ras Alula had already lost his fiefdom of Mereb Melash because of the Italian conquest in Eritrea and Menelik's treachery.

The Battle of Shire was so fateful for both Ras Hagos Mirach and Ras Alula (Aba Nega).

Death of Ras Hagos: In the Battle of Shire Ras Hagos was defeated. Ras Hagos was wounded in the battle and he was captured while wounded by the Ras Alula. Ras Alula himself was also badly wounded to his leg. Ras Alula hanged Ras Hagos on the spot.

Death of Ras Alula: The hero Aba Nega died on February 15, 1897 as a result of his wound to his leg. He died exactly 27 days after Ras Hagos. See [BATTLE OF SHIRE](#), map on [Page 49 of Part - 6](#).



**6.**

Abraha Hagos, the son of the fallen Ras Hagos Mirach WoldeKidān, left his hometown in Tembien and travelled to the Eritro-Ethiopian border. Upon reaching the checkpoint at border, he requested asylum from the Italian authorities.

The Italians, as per their strict policy of prohibiting any outsider from entering Eritrea, should have refused to grant asylum to Abraha. Especially when the asylum seeker is the son of the majestic Tembienian Ras Hagos Mirach WoldeKidān, who is also the brother of Imperatore Giovanni IV, the Italians should have automatically rejected the immigrant.

**Abraha presented a special claim to the Italian authorities that would break the prohibition of entry. The claimant's father was Ras Hagos Mirach WoldeKidān who engaged the Great General Ras Alula Engda Uqbin in the Battle Of Shire, which led to the death of the Great General. The claimant's case had been already on high priority on the national security of the Italian government.**

**When Abraha Hagos showed up at the checkpoint, the Italians had still fresh memory of the carnage and indignation they suffered at Dogali in the hands of Ras Alula. Since the Battle of Dogali, the government of Italy had put a high priority on their national security, to score by any means a vendetta against Ras Alula for the 449 Italian lives and for the death of the highly decorated Lieutenant Colonel Tommaso De Cristoforis.**

**Ras Hagos Mirach WoldeKidān inadvertently had scored Italy's vendetta against Ras Alula. Now, his son Abraha would become the beneficiary of the massive Italian deaths at Dogali.**

**Based on Italy's national security of high priority, the Italian authorities in Eritrea welcomed Abraha Hagos as individual person and allowed him to enter Eritrea and stay in the colony.**



**7.**

**On the flip side, the Italian authorities rejected Abraha's family. Abraha's family which included his wife "Lelt" (princess) Attenash Mengesha and their four kids; Lij Solomon, Lij Afewerki, Lij Mekonen and Lij Hagos were denied**

entry as it was against the law to allow the family of a Mahdi or Rasi to enter Eritrea.

The Italian authorities would exceptionally allow the family of Mahdi or Rasi to enter Eritrea if the Mahdi or Rasi was involved in servitude useful to the national interest of the government of Italy and who was already on the payroll of the Italian government. Abraha and his family didn't qualify for the exceptionality.



**8.**

Abraha Hagos entered Eritrea. Finally he landed at Asmara.

The newbie Abraha joined the Tigrayan community in Aba shawl. He was shocked by the miserable segregated urban life of the Tigrayans and Eritreans in the city.

Lelt Attenash Mengesha (ልእልት አጠናሽ መንገሻ) was the daughter of Luul Dejezmatch Mengesha Kahsay Mirach as well she was the granddaughter of Kahsay Mirch (Emperor Yohannes IV). Lelt Attenash is the grandmother of Isayas Afewerki on the patriarchy line.

Lij (Honorable son) Solomon became Dejezmatch Solomon, Enderassie of Wollo province during the regime of Emperor Haile Selassie I . . . Lij Afewerki became Kegnezmatch Afewerki . . . Lij Mekonnen joined the Ethiopian Imperial Navy. He became commissioned naval officer with a rank of Captain in the Navy. He continued to serve in the Ministry of Defence during the regime of the Derg . . . Lij Hagos was civil servant in Addis Ababa.

Abraha hated the living conditions of the Tigrayans who were dwelling in overcrowded shacks at Aba Shawl and its environs. For the first time, he tasted life under the cruel Italian racist system. C'est la vie, reluctantly he accepted it and moved on. He was subsisting as a cheap manual labourer working for the Italian masters in Asmara. His new masters promoted him to “Capo Coprale” (Labourer’s Boss), boss of the manual force.

Abraha was disgusted by the horrible life in the ghettos of Asmara compared to the prestigious life of the son of a Ras in Tembien. But there is no way to turn back to his hometown in Tembien.



**9.**

To offset this unexpected setback in the life of a man, Abraha envisioned a brilliant idea. He envisioned clinging into any land as homestead on the outskirts of Asmara. Soon, he built on his own terms on no-mans-land a post (ደምበ) at Durfo (ደርፎ), beside Arebe Rebue (ዓርባ ረቡዕ), on the steep hillsides with the zigzagging road leading to Massawa. [Please see DURFO on Page 63.](#)

Later, Abraha figure out that choosing Durfo for his homestead dream was unfortunate discovery. Due to the inconvenient and inhospitable steep landscape of Durfo, the homestead he envisioned fizzled out in his eyes. Soon, he abandoned it.



**10.**

## **Abraha's Daring Action** **The Homestead at Tselot**

After abandoning the futile dream of homestead at Durfo, Abraha had a new vision of homestead with more or less realistic discovery, this time at Tselot. However, his new pick was highly risky.

The timing of a dream at Tselot also marked an important event in the life of Abraha. He went to the Italian authorities and appealed to them to bring two of his sons, Lij Afewerki and Lij Mekonnen from Tigray. With the political state of their colony turning stable and with his excellent job resume of “Capo Coprale”, the Italians authorities permitted Abaraha to bring Lij Afewerqi and Lij Mekonnen from Tigray. Soon, they joined him.

The arrival of Lij Afewerqi and Lij Mekonnen created a sense of more restlessness in Abaraha and his desire to homestead a piece of land grew vigorous. For the second time, he built on his own terms a new post outside the village of Tselot.

Abraham was not that much stupid, he picked a location in the remote woodlands Tselot, far enough so as not to aggravate the “Deqebat” (ደቀባት) or the native Tselotians. The Tselotians were not stupid too. They were quick to notice an illegal occupation by an alien on their land. [Please see TSELOT on Page 63.](#)

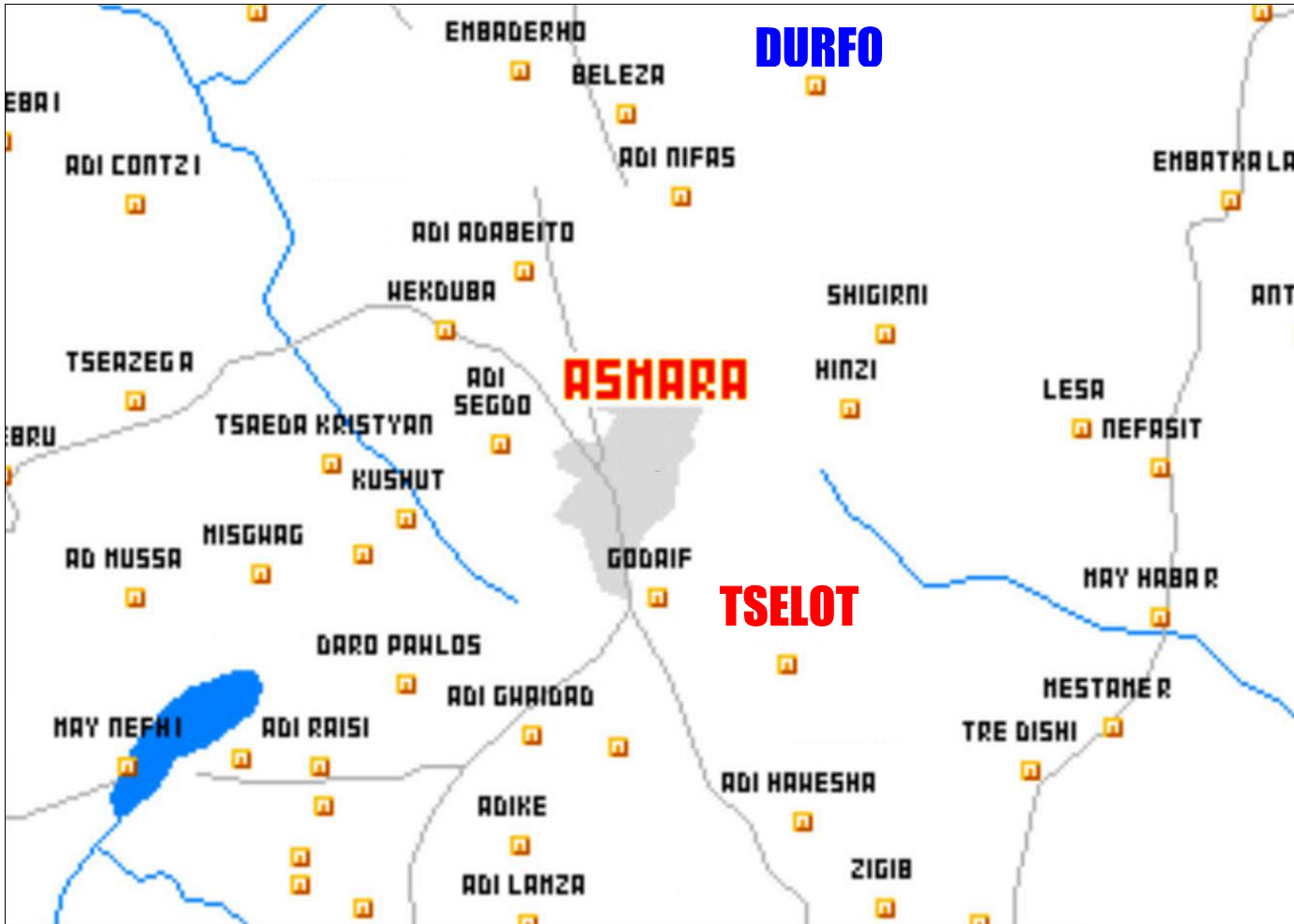


The Deqebat of Tselot confronted the alien and told him to leave immediately from their property. Abraha went to the Italian authorities in Asmara and complained regarding the confrontation by the Deqebat of Tselot against him.

The “Chiqa” (ጭቃ) or chieftain of Tselot advised the Deqebat, it is to their village’s best interest not to take any action to evict the alien who had occupied their land. Abraha carried on to stay on the property of Tselot on the approval by the Italian authorities.

## TSELOT






Map showing the location of DURFO and TSELOT.


# **1941: LIBEARTION OF TSELOT**

## **THE END OF THE SAGA OF TSELOT**

 **11.** During the second phase of World War II, the Allied nations of Russia, Great Britain and USA were gaining victories over the Axis powers of Germany, Italy and Japan.

On January 1941, as part of the Allied campaigns against the Axis, the British and Commonwealth forces begun to attack the Italian army which was garrisoned in Eritrea. On April 1, 1941, the Italian army in Eritrea surrendered unconditionally to the British forces. The surrender officially ended Italy's half a century of colony over Eritrea, 1890 - 1941.

April 1, 1941 marked the 1st liberation of Eritrea.

 **12.** Year 1941 also meant a special year for the Deqebat of Tselot. Finally, the time they were waiting for had come. After they realized the Italians had gone for good, the Tselotians immediately evicted the alien out of their land and they demolished the post he constructed in the woodlands of Tselot.



**13.**

After the hostile engagement by the Tselotians, Abraha fled Tsleot and he never returned to the homestead he once envisioned. He went back to his old turf, Aba Shawl. He lived there in his bachelor until his death in 1962.



**14.**

During the 60s a very successful businesswoman of Tigray origin named Weizoro Medhin Mesele established a highly burgeoning “Mies” (ሜስ) pub at #103 Kedamawi Menelik Street (ቀዳማዊ ምኒልክ ጎደና) on Shuk Asmera or the Market Centre of Asmara. Weizoro Medhin became the top best moneymaker than all the other Mies pub owners in Asmara.



**15.**

AFEWERKI ABRAHA CONTINUED TO STICK TO HIS ROOTS IN TIGRAY. He was a constant traveller between Asmara (the residence of his family) and Tigray (his roots).

Afewerki was awarded two aristocratic ranks in Tigray. First he was awarded, Kentiba Afewerki (ከንቲባ አፈወርቂ) followed by a by bigger title, Kegnezmatch Afewerki (ቀኘዝማቸ አፈወርቂ).

Afewerki Abraha’s sticking to his roots in Tigray and the Kentibaship and Kegnezmatchship he received in Tigray are evidence that Kegnezmatch Afewerki and his family are biologically and psychologically Tigrayans.



**16.**

**Kegnezmatch Afewerki Abraha tied a knot with Weizoro Adanesh Berhe Gebrehiwet, the daughter of the prosperous businesswoman Weizoro Medhin Mesele in Asmara.**

**Weizoro Medhin became so rich and she ended up buying a big residential property in Geza Berhanu, which housed a community of extended families. Weizoro Medhin's big residential property in Geza Berhanu was housing multiple of families.**

- 1. Daughter Weizoro Hana Berhe Gebrehiwet and husband Ato Belay.**
- 2. Daughter Weizoro Adanesh Berhe Gebrehiwet and husband Kegnezmatch Afewerki Abaraha (the parents of Isayas Afewerki).**




**17.**


**The prosperous Weizoro Medhin became the matriarch, the breadwinner and the financier of the big residential house, which housed all the extended families under one roof.**

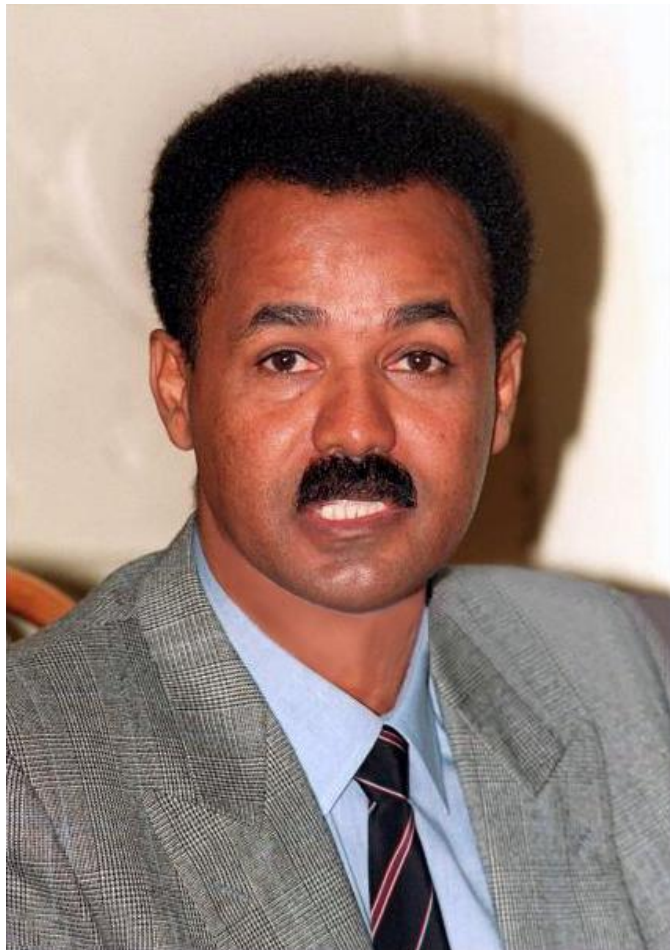
**Abraha Hagos and son Kegnezmatch Afewerki; the former, the immigrant labourer from Tembien who failed twice to establish homestead on the outskirts of Asmara and the latter, the faithful Tigrayan Kegnezmatch who was a constant traveller between Asmara and Tigray were obscured by the wealth and matriarchy of Weizoro Medhin Mesele.**

To begin with, both men were from the powerful royals of Tembien, but the businesswoman overshadowed the royals with her riches.

 **18.** Kegnezmatch Afewerki Abraha and Weizoro Adanesh Berhe later moved from the big residential house of Weizoro Medhin in Geza Berhanu to Geza Kenisha because their family became overloaded with too many kids (Amare, Isayas, Ermias, Amanuel, Tsgereda, Nardos, Yonas, Mewael, Petros, Efrem and Ariam).

After Kegnezmatch Afewerki's family moved to Geza Kenisha, Isayas remained with Weizoro Medhin in Geza Berhanu because he wanted to continue to live uncontested spoiled kid, beside his wealthy grandmother.

 **19.** Abraha Hagos died in Aba Shawl in 1962. After his death, he was never buried in Tselot. On the contrary, he was buried at Kidisti Mariam Church Cemetery, a cemetery for any death, be it an Ethiopian or an Eritrean. This is evidence that Tselot never belonged to Abraha.



Isayas Afewerki was born in Geza Berhanu  
This Final Verdict forever resolved the myth, which has circulated for decades that Isayas Afewerki has roots to Tselot.



**20.**

Isayas Afewerki has no roots at all to Tselot. He was born in the big residential house of Weizoro Medhin in Geza Berhanu. He grew up in Geza Berhanu with Weizoro Medhin (his grandmother).



**21.**

On the patriarchy line Isayas is 100% Tigrayan by origin.  
The Final Verdict has verified it.



**22.**

On the matriarchy line Isayas is 100% Tigrayan by origin.  
Isayas's grandmother Weizoro Medhin Mesele was from the royals of Adwa. Her hometown is Yeha, 35 k/m northeast of Adwa



**23.**

Isayas Afewerki is an Eritrean by default like anybody who is born in Asmara. To distort this information and deceive the Eritrean publicly by creating a myth of Tselot is a crime.

# THE END OF THE MYTH



The myth Tselot finally rests here. To this day, Isayas's background has been so secret for half a century. Congratulations! The Eritrean public. Now it's over.

The Eritrean people deserve truthful information. Our people would no more be victims of deceptions by Isayas Afewerki and his unit **BADO-05**.

The myth is gone forever.

Ghirmai Kidane, Wedi Filippo Italy and  
Investig. Haile Menegsha Okbe of Toronto, Canada

Contact the Authors of Joint Investigative Document

Ghirmai Kidane, Wedi Filippo Italy: [ghirmaiki@yahoo.it](mailto:ghirmaiki@yahoo.it)

Haile Menegsha Okbe, Toronto, Canada: [haileokbe@yahoo.com](mailto:haileokbe@yahoo.com)

Final

## **OPERATION BADO-5** (ሰርሒት ባዶ ካሙኒት)

“Isayas Afewerki has roots to Tselot.” This is the myth, which has been circulating in the Eritrean media for decades. It was also circulating on the international press.

The myth can be considered as one of the greatest hoaxes ever to surface on this planet. This is the result of decades long marathon of an intensive job of deception by **OPERATION BADO-5**. **BADO-5** is clandestine unit of fabrication and deception ran by the regime of Isayas Afeweki.