



WORLD-WIDE ORGANISM FOR LIBERATION MOVEMENT

PREAMBLE

The imperialist struggle over Abyssinia in the late 19th and early 20th century involved three European powers: Britain, France and Italy. Each one of these powers had its own designs and interests which most often led to clashes and keen rivalry with the others.

Ever since the acquisition of India, Britain had been interested in securing the area stretching from the Strait of Gibraltar through Egypt, the strategic area of the Red Sea connecting with the Indian Ocean. The British occupied Egypt in 1882, thus making it secure for their interests. In 1881 the French occupied a coaling station in what later became French Somaliland, and through a treaty was also able to build the Djibouti Railroad which was supposed to extend from the coast to the western part of Abyssinia.

The clash among European colonialist powers had been noticeable since France and Britain started their grand plans for the division of Africa into their own spheres of influence. Britain dreamed of an empire from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo, and France from the Atlantic Ocean (north and south of the Sahara) to the Indian Ocean. Thus, as MacCallum points out, "inevitable French and British ambitions came into conflict on the Upper Nile and in Abyssinia, where the potential empires crossed."

Italy was the last colonialist power that arrived on the scene. Between 1869 and 1890, private Italian companies bought coaling stations in Eritrea and little by little



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consolidated that part of the country into a colony. The scheme of Italy was, like the French and British, to annex the whole of Abassinia as a fullfledged colony. As MacCallum puts it aptly:

"Ensconced side by side on the East African coast, the French, the British and the Italians all looked out over the ship lanes linking Europe with the Far East and their own minds planned how they might monopolize the economic development of an extensive hinterland.

In 1882 Italy, through local chiefs and secret treaties with France and Britain, formally acquired Eritrea, and between 1889 - 1892, it was able to annex what later came to be known as Italian Somaliland.

Britain had already established itself in Kenya, the Sudan, Egypt and British Somaliland. Thus Abassinia became surrounded by rival colonialists wishing to partition her but yet reluctant to upset the status quo.

It is the Treaty of Uccialli (1889) that brought the contradictions of Italian interests in Abassinia to the surface. The main purpose of this historical excursion till the treaty of Uccialli 1889 is to have a transparent historical materialism view which disprove the claim of Abassinian state over the neighbouring Africans; such as Oromo nation, Eritrea, Afar and Somali coast, Sidama, Gurage, Wallamo ect. Thus "Ethiopia" an empire of a multi-national state has never achieved political stability, national unity and territorial integrity as it dreamed. On the contrary "Ethiopia" has been an empire of hidden war. The expression Ethiopia can be realized only by the recognition of the right of nation to self-determination including up to secession. This is the only foundation for unity based-



WORLD-WIDE WORKERS' FRONT FOR LIBERATION MOVEMENT

on equality of oppressed nationalities and the will of
the broad masses, in order to build a multi-national people's
democratic republic.



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THE BACKGROUND!

The self-Criticism Bureau of the Ethiopian National Liberation Front has most strongly criticized its opportunist and revisionist mistakes made by its leaders during the period of 1969 - 1974.

The essence of the mistakes committed by the leaders during this period was the failure to carry the principle of revolution.

The Oromo National Liberation Movement for Independence established in 1958 in Bale, Hararge, Sidamo and Arusi. The main cause of this movement is against political - economical and national oppression. At its very beginning the revolt which has transformed itself to the national movement was lead by the peasant revolutionaries; namely Wako Gutu, Ahijie Chiri and Wako Lugo.

At the same time there was a Somali-movement existing in "Ethiopian" territory for the unification with Somaliland. As soon as Somaliland became independent, the Liberation Front for Western Somalia was immediately established in Magadisha. The new name of the front was consciously expressed in order to meet the philosophy of expansionism and greater Somalia. This was the most difficult problem which manifested itself into two different movements i.e. Oromo Movement for National Independence and the Liberation Front of Western Somalia.

However in 1969 the military coup in Somalia brought a new form of organization. The new military government was at first unprepared to support both movements. Thus members of both fronts abroad decided spontaneously to form a new front. They held a conference on June 27 1971 in South Yemen with the help of the feudal-fascist subversive



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activist Group and declared a new name: "Ethiopian National Liberation Front".

This is the main platform where its opportunist, revisionist and chauvinistic mistake have been exposed:

1. it is impossible to establish such a front without the participation of the revolutionary masses of all nationalities within this territory and revolutionary movements - such as Eritrean Liberation Front, Afar and Somali Coast anti colonial and new colonial Movement, and many other democratic organizations concerned with "Ethiopian" Revolution."
2. At this time the term "Ethiopia" had been realised as an expression linked with the expansionism, religious and, cultural imperialism and Zionism of the ruling Abassinian. Therefore, the term Ethiopian National Liberation Front is inappropriate.
3. Its programme pointed out that parliamentary struggle is the only means to achieve a people's democratic dictatorship. The programme did not express the necessity of seizing political power through armed struggle.
4. The background of formulating the name of the Front is as follows:
 - a. To disunit the revolutionary forces which are armed against the common enemy: feudalism, imperialism and Abassinian Great Chauninism.
 - b. To isolate the revolutionary practice and activity of Oromo National Liberation Movement from Organizational functions.
 - c. To disarm the Oromo National Liberation Movement by



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hindering its from international solidarity

- d. To suppress any movement which identifies itself with Oromo nationality.

Therefore: We expose this subversive activity against world revolution to the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, small businessmen, national patriotics and other democratic groups to be used as a guide in their revolutionary struggle to liberate themselves from oppression and exploitation by imperialism, feudalism and great chauvinism.

The World Wide Oromos' for Liberation Movement call on every conscious Oromos and progressive forces in propagating the struggle of WWOLM as widely as possible among the masses of the people. So that the masses will regard this struggle as their own and carry it out consistently. The WWOLM calls on all party members - the revolutionary Arab world, African countries, Latin America, Asia and Europe, peace loving nation and mass organizations to support our organization and encourage our militant revolutionary struggle to set an example among the people in carrying out this programme.

The Political Bureau of W W O L M

March 1975

THE ROAD TO LIBERATION FOR THE OROMO PEOPLE'S

The feudal-fascist dictatorship of Abassinia is the political power of the bureaucrat-capitalist, compradore and landlord classes which is fully subservient to U.S. imperialism and Zionism. Therefore, in order to realize the wish of the people to liberate themselves from the oppression, and exploitation by imperialism, feudalism and and bureaucrat-capitalism, the Abassinian fascist dictatorship must be completely destroyed. This is the primary task of the Oromo people's revolution at present.

The objective of the revolution is to build an independent and democratic Oromo Nation, a Nation based on people's democracy as the transitional stage to socialist and communist society. The motive forces of the Oromo people's revolution are the working class, the peasantry, the petty-bourgeois class and the democratic elements, with the working class as the leader of the revolution and the peasantry its main force. On the other hand the unity of oppressed nationalities and its united front for carrying out armed struggle, and the class solidarity of the workers and the peasantry of the oppressing nationalities.

THE MAIN POINTS OF THE PROGRAMME FOR PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY!

In order to build an advanced, free and democratic Oromo Nation a Nation based on people's democracy as the transitional stage to socialism, the WVOLM puts forward the main points of its programme as follows:

POLITICS

To destroy completely the entire state machine of the Abassinian fascist dictatorship, the general representative of U.S. imperialism, feudal landlord class, bureaucrat-capitalists and compradore-bourgeoisie, and to establish

le's democratic dictatorship shall be the joint
of the working class, the peasantry, the urban
bourgeoisie, revolutionary intellectuals and
democratic groups, based on the worker-peasant
under the leadership of the working class.
The democratic dictatorship shall be the instru-
ment in the hands of the oppressed peoples' to protect
their fundamental interests and to completely liquidate
imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, so as
to build a free and democratic Oromo Nation leading
towards socialism.

ECONOMY

To liquidate the domination of foreign monopoly capital,
feudal landlords, bureaucrat-capitalists and compradores
in the economic field, and build a people's democratic
economy, namely economy in the transitional stage to socia-
lism where there is no exploitation of man by man.

CULTURE

The culture of people's democracy shall be an anti-imperi-
alist, anti-feudal and anti-bureaucrat-capitalist new
culture. Literature, art and science should serve the
workers, peasants and soldiers of the People's Liberation
Army.

The system of education and teaching shall be based on the
ideological revolutionization and foster the spirit of love
for the people, the country and labour. To integrate theo-
retical education with physical labour in the practice
of production. To adopt the system of compulsory edu-
cation for children, male and female, ~~free of charge~~
~~free of charge~~

Such are the main points of the programme that will be
implemented by the people's democratic dictatorship, as
a result of the nation-wide victory in the revolution to
overthrow the Abassinian fascist dictatorship. This is
not an easy road, but a long one which is full of twists
and turns, hardships and difficulties. But this is the
only road leading the Oromo people's to liberation. There
is no other road, nor can there be.

PEOPLE'S OF OROMO UNITE, AND WITH THE GUN IN HAND MARCH
COURAGEOUSLY ONWARD TO OVERTHROW AND DESTROY THE
ABASSINIAN FASCIST DICTATORSHIP.