

Chapter 1. ETHIOPIAN DEMOCRACY INSTRUMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Ethiopian Democracy Instrument is a document, which incorporates the Kinijit Election Manifesto. The Kinijit is a coalition for unity and Democracy (CUD) of four pan-Ethiopian parties: the All Ethiopian unity party (AEUP), the united Ethiopian Democratic Party-Medhin Party (EDP-Medhin), the Ethiopian Democratic League (EDL), and the rainbow Ethiopia Movement for Democracy and Social Justice.

When Kinijit was a coalition of the four parties that stood for unity and democracy (CUD) it had drafted an election platform called the Kinijit Election Manifesto, and used a V-sign (for victory) indicated by two fingers as its emblem. However, the electorate knew the coalition of these parties as though it was a single party. In recognition of the popular will of their supporters the coalition of four parties merged to form the Kinijit Party (CUDP) after the May 15, 2005 elections.

A day after the election of May 15, even Prime Minister Zenawi had admitted that he had lost at least the vote of Addis Ababa by a landslide though as a dictator he wouldn't permit elected officials that he does not approve of to work in administrative capacities in Ethiopia. He imprisoned the Kinijit leaders by creating bogus charges of treason against Ethiopia and genocide against the Tigrey. The elected Ethiopian leaders were jailed for 21 months

and a verdict that was anticipated in February 2007 had been postponed several times until April 4, 2007. On April 4, Zenawi's kangaroo court ruled that Zenawi's prosecutor has produced sufficient evidence to prove that Kinijit leaders and members of the Kinijit Party have committed treason, and that the accused should defend themselves against the charges brought against them. Then on June 11, 2007 the court presided by Ahmed Adel passed a guilty verdict on charges of "outrage to the constitution and high treason".

Increased internal and external pressures caused Zenawi to negotiate a deal that would allow the Kinijit leaders, journalists and human rights activists to be released if they agreed to take partial blame for the atrocities committed after the elections. They signed such a pact on Friday, June 24, and they were freed on July 20, 2007. However, prior to their release Zenawi caused his prosecutor to seek death penalty, and his judge to pass sentences of imprisonment. Then, Zenawi's propaganda worked the radio, TV, and print media indicating that his prisoners had asked for clemency before the release of Kinijit leaders. All along the elected Kinijit leaders had argued that the accusation is groundless and that the regime is merely trying to falsely gain political advantage.

Twenty six million Ethiopians overwhelmingly voted the nonviolent Kinijit leaders as the leaders of Ethiopia in the May 15, 2005 elections. The polling after elections indicated that 49% voted for the Kinijit (CUDP), 34 % for EPRDF and affiliated parties, and 17% for UEDF and other parties. PM Zenawi and his hand picked members of the Election Board took away votes given to Kinijit, through

unjust re-election and by other means. By a high-handed approach Zenawi added nearly 229 of the contested parliamentary seats to his party. Moreover, he destroyed the political party offices of Kinijit, killed and imprisoned Kinijit members and leaders, in total disrespect of the vote of Ethiopians. He trampled over the nonviolent movement of Kinijit. This tyrannical condition constitutes a major pressure levied against the democratic aspirations of the majority of Ethiopians. Other pressures against Ethiopian Democracy emanate from the interests of diehard ethnic-centered individuals and groups as well as from alien regimes that fuel dissention to weaken Ethiopia.

A particularly sad form of pressure against respecting the votes of the Ethiopian electorate emanates from human frailty (Appendix 1) and from lack of a democratic culture. The problems associated with lack of democratic culture and their potential solution may be stated as follows.

Part 1.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM ASSOCIATED WITH
LACK OF DEMOCRATIC CULTURE.

Ethiopians in the Diaspora, who have good intentions for the wellbeing of their country, form parties and/or coalitions of parties only to find further splintering and disunity. Of course, there are individuals who have other intentions and interests (Appendix 1). The reasons for the majority who has good intentions, yet who fails to forge unity may be summarized as follows.

Problem #1. Absence of clearly written and understandable and just bylaws that provide guidelines by which a group wishes to be ruled.

There may or may not be bylaws, and when present they may have been hastily drafted to the satisfaction of the authors by which they wish to govern their entire membership. Such bylaws are like mantras written on parchment ("Kitab" in Amharic, which the bearer wears around her/his neck, and which are supposed to do good things to the person). However, such bylaws do not perform the intended task of allowing all members to function properly and to permit the growth of membership.

Problem #2. Presence of unruly individuals who attack personalities instead of providing ideas or opposing views. There may be individuals who tend to attack the personal attributes particularly of the executive officers and other influential opinion makers. Their motives and reasons

could vary. Yet, the end result of their role is to saw dissention and discord and bring about division and disintegration of the group. They may succeed in their endeavor because of Problem #1, absence of a guidebook for the group.

Problem # 3. Absence of a democratic culture, and the lack of insistence on one-person-one-vote democracy.

There may be individuals who shout the loudest, and who have pre-determined the outcome of a meeting of a group, and participate in a group meeting merely to get their position approved. Such groups might come from the general membership, and or from the executive body.

Problem # 4. Concerns related to the use of funds of a community. There may or may not be precisely defined and agreed upon articles that state how funds are to be collected, and placed in bank by which officer (s), and how the funds ought to be expended. Unclear procedures result in people becoming confused and good intentioned volunteers who maintain the funds of the community being vilified in public by all kinds of people.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS.

The above three problems are causally related. Often the problems do not result because the individuals who bring the problems are bad people. Rather the problems result because some individuals are not aware of the existence of a universally applicable democratic order.

Any association could draft its own universally applicable rule of order. Alternatively, the association could implement a universally applicable democratic process called the Robert' Rule of Order. Many more should read the rules and try to apply them. Clearly the solution to the perennial problem of disunity includes infusing democracy and democratic practices as itemized below.

1. Robert's Rule of Order. Each meeting should have a parliamentarian, an individual who knows the Roberts Rules of order. In the event that more than one parliamentarian are present in a meeting only one of them should be designated as the parliamentarian for that meeting, and his/her arbitrations will be final. Clearly, democratic meetings should not be conducted without assigning one person as the parliamentarian of the meeting.

2. Bylaws of a group. The bylaws should include that disputes on democratic procedures in a meeting will be resolved by a verdict of a designated parliamentarian in that meeting. Moreover, the guidelines should ensure a one-person-one-vote democracy as indicated below.

a. All those present in a meeting will have one vote each. If some represent a legally constituted group the representative will have as many votes as the number of individuals whom she/he represents. Thus, if Mr. Tolossa represents a group of three individuals his vote will be weighted as though three individuals had voted, whereas if Mrs. Azeb represents a group of 77 individuals her vote will be weighted as though 77 individuals had voted.

b. The same criteria must be applied across the board by counting individuals who have legal votes. If the criterion for having a voting right requires that individuals must have paid membership dues, then before voting begins the secretary should ascertain that all individuals in a meeting have paid their dues, and that each of those in the groups who are represented by voting members had paid their membership fees.

Other aspects of the bylaws should specify rules governing each of the executive members, and how they are selected and the duration of their service. A very serious issue concerning support groups of a major movement (e.g., Kinijit) is that the bylaws should make a difference between liaison officers, who may be nominated or appointed by the leaders of the movement (e.g., Kinijit Ethiopia), and other executive members who should be elected directly by those in the Diaspora.

Notice that at all meetings one individual should be designated as the parliamentarian who will arbitrate about the correctness of application of democratic procedures. Moreover, if the chairman of the executive does not chair a meeting, he/she cannot designate another person to chair a meeting unless it is so specified in the bylaws or unless the participants of the meeting by their vote explicitly approve the person nominated by the executive chairman. An insistence that only a parliamentarian will arbitrate disputes on democratic procedure will deny zealot members of the group, including some members of the executive, opportunities for breaking up organizations to smaller and ineffective groupings. However, all who participate in

meetings ought to be encouraged to read Robert's Rules of Order if they seek to function as a democratic body.

3. Concerning individuals who attack personalities. Since 1604 democrats have agreed that it is unacceptable to attack the personality instead of focusing on ideas. All members should shun others who engage in attack of members of a deliberative body.

4. Concerns related to use of funds of a community. Sufficient care must be placed in matters that deal with funds as a movement may be blackmailed by all kinds of individuals. If the purpose of the collected funds is to use them for helping individuals in Ethiopia, then the expenditures should be for that purpose and not to help Ethiopians that have left the country. If some amount of funds are to be spent for the management of the organization such as renting an office, buying office equipment and supplies and taking care of official business including hiring officers, paying travel expenses to visit support chapters or to invite speakers or officers from Ethiopia, then the exact sum for such effort should be known and allocated as operating budget.

Germane to issues regarding funds is to clearly state, in the bylaws of an association, how funds are to be generated, collected and deposited in banks by a duly elected treasurer. The bylaws should clearly indicate under whose signature(s), e.g., treasurer and executive chairman, funds would be withdrawn for purposes that had been agreed upon by the executive committee. Operating in an

environment where there are no ratified bylaws opens avenues for serious disagreements among supporters.

It would take time to develop and participate in a democratic environment. Pressures that have been identified and others not mentioned here complicate the effort. Yet, even when all pressures are relieved, and a democratic practice is established, the fruition of Ethiopian Democracy requires stipulating and executing the vision- mission-goals-objectives-strategies-tactics system established in the Ethiopian Democratic Instrument. This chapter presents in Part 2 an Ethiopia Democratic Instrument, which is based on the manifesto of the Kinijit Party, and which should be executed by democratic Ethiopians and their organizations. It is the nemesis of the Revolutionary Democratic Instrument (given in Chapter 2) that Zenawi and his TPLF/EPRDF Party execute to destroy Ethiopia.

Though adjustments might be made to suit internal and other pressures in some aspects of the document, we should, however, not budge from the central premises of the instrument. The document must respect the vote of the electorate of May 15, 2005, in which the people overwhelmingly voted for and preferred a pan-Ethiopian party, the Kinijit Party, to form their government. The nonviolent movement has to transition to “hizbawi imbita”, whenever tyranny attempts to take hold of Ethiopia.

Part 2. Ethiopian Democracy Instrument

SECTION 1. SUMMARY OF VISION - MISSION - GOALS-OBJECTIVES-STRATEGIES-TACTICS SYSTEM

VISSION

We view the Ethiopian Democracy Instrument as the fundamental document in which we affirm our rights and describe our social contracts for building a wholesome society that enshrines the following core values.

Integrity: Maximize the supremacy of the rule of just law.

Credibility: Minimize inter-personal and cross-group animosity.

Passion: Dedication to ones profession or carrier as they apply to advancing quality of life.

Innovation: Find new and creative solutions.

Efficiency: Wisely maximize the creative talents of people.

Inclusiveness and Balance: 1) The state (province) government manages the police, national guards and education. 2) The federal government focuses on providing

critical service such as defense from external and internal enemies, relief from the effects of drought and floods, quick response to health issues that have the potential to turn to a pandemic, conduct research to aid the function of state governments and private agencies, and collect taxes to facilitate the contract between the people and their government. 3) The private sector implements tasks and projects to ensure profitable and progressive life and living.

MISSION.

Rights and social contracts are described in more detail in Book 1. Ethiopian Democracy upholds the following principles as its mission.

1. Proclaim that each individual has the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as well as the right to own property and land
- 2- Establish a governance type based on one-person-one-vote democracy
- 3- Establish a government that is elected by the people and is accountable to the people.
4. Establish a social contract between individuals and their government to maintain internal peace and external defense, and a social contract among citizens.
5. Establish that all men are equal under the law

GOALS.

The mission of Ethiopian Democracy is based on the Kinijit Manifesto, our respect for the May 15, 2005 election, our own convictions, and other well-known principles regarding human liberty, and closely tracks principles and practices enshrined in document of democratic countries, principally, the United States Constitution. It bodes well for forming an alliance with democratic countries.

Our goals to meet our stated missions are going to be problematic in their implementation stage because we have a ruling party, which is dictatorial, which goes through the motion of permitting elections but does not abide by the choices of the people, which speaks of following laws while it violates them constantly, which speaks of respect to its own constitution while it does not respect it, which states that the army is not subservient to its party but has made the army obedient to its party interests. Therefore we have a serious challenge. Also, because the tyrannical regime presents itself as the only viable force within Ethiopia, the dictatorial party benefits from favors given it by administrations of Western countries. Moreover, the dictatorial party presents itself as the only viable force because it ruthlessly murders and imprisons democratically elected opposition leaders. While it may gain favors from administrations of Western countries its tyranny is its nemesis, as the West would rather befriend a democratic Ethiopia, which Kinijit Party offers. Yet, because the

Kinijit Party genuinely pursues nonviolent means of political solutions, some have wrongly assumed that it will not manage military and security issues after it is elected to form a government. Though the party thoroughly believes in nonviolent means of participation in politics, when the party is elected to govern the country the party leaders definitely will use security forces including the military, the police and the secret services as indicated in this document on Ethiopian Democracy.

The Kinijit Party leaders cannot implement the Revolutionary Democracy of the EPRDF. Therefore the Kinijit party has to set goals for the security apparatus of Ethiopia which are consistent with the mission of Ethiopian Democracy. Accordingly, It is correct to formulate goals on security apparatus that would meet the mission it envisages for democratic governance.

In order to meet the missions set by the nonviolent movement, which is aimed at forming a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, the goals should encompass the functions of all organizations including government and non-government agencies, and of all infrastructures including economic, political, social, educational, religious, etc. The functions of these organizations should reflect the mission and vision of the inhabitants, as set in the Ethiopian Democracy Instrument. We could enumerate a variety of goals that are aimed at meeting the Kinijit mission. However, when we set objectives to meet each goal, and strategies to meet each objective, and tactics to affect each strategy we will end up preparing a document that would be about 1500 pages long, quite a daunting though necessary task. Rather, in the initial

stages it might be instructive to prepare a document illustrating the mission-goals-objectives-strategies-tactics system, which may be presented in less than 20 pages. Placing several goals together may do this short form. Here then are two overarching goals that will help the democratically elected Kinijit Party meet the Ethiopian Democracy mission.

Goal 1: Political and Administrative Goals will meet the mission of Ethiopian Democracy.

Goal 2. Economic Goals will meet the mission of Ethiopian Democracy.

OBJECTIVES. – A SUMMARY

Objectives further define goals into parcels that can be translated into actions. Ethiopian Democracy has 12 objectives, for the 2 goals that it outlined. These objectives are described in more detail in Sections 2 and 3 below and are summarized as follows.

Objectives to Goal 1: Political and Administrative Goal

Objective 1. Asserting the individual, human and political rights of Ethiopians forthrightly.

Objective 2. Ensure that inhabitants will be engaged in the mission-goals-objectives-strategies-tactics system that is called Ethiopian Democracy.

Objective 3. Organize a government that is duly elected by the people, by considering the Kinijit Party leaders as the first democratically elected leaders in Ethiopia, and administer Ethiopian Democracy firmly and bestow justice to all with malice to none.

Objective 4. Arrange and organize Ethiopia into administrative states (provinces and regions) in ways that will provide ready and equitable services to all inhabitants of the region.

Objective 5. Organize the military, police and security forces, and train the same to implement the principles engendered in Ethiopian Democracy.

Objective to Goal 2: Economic and Social Goal.

Objective 1. Ethiopians have property rights including the right to private ownership of land.

Objective 2. Private and public sector economies will reflect Ethiopian Democracy.

Objective 3. An educated society is essential to the economic strength and progress of the country.

Objective 4. A healthy people contribute more to the economic strength and progress of Ethiopia.

Objective 5. Wholesome social activities will strengthen the economic progress of Ethiopia.

Objective 7. The finance, commerce, banking and other economic transactions will be utilized to strengthen the economy of Ethiopia.

STRATEGY – A DESCRIPTION

Strategies are systematic plans of action established to achieve objectives. Hence each objective has several strategies (plans of action). Ethiopian Democracy has about 38 strategies to achieve its 12 objectives. These strategies are described in more detail in Section 4 below.

TACTIC - A DESCRIPTION

Tactics are actions taken to ensure that the designed strategies are implemented. Some tactics may involve taking counterintuitive actions to elicit desired responses. Several tactics can be implemented to meet one strategy, and one tactic might elicit the implementation of several strategies. Ethiopian Democracy has identified about 110 tactics. Implementation of these tactics, some of which must be enacted in the tyrannical time, will loosen that tyranny and replace it by democracy. Tactics are described in more detail in Section 5 below.

SECTION 2. OBJECTIVES TO GOAL 1 (POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE)

The following 6 objectives must be met to farther the purpose of Goal 1.

Objective 1-1. Asserting the individual, human and political rights of Ethiopians forthrightly.

Ethiopian Democracy views all persons as equals in the eyes of the law. The people who have a social contract among each other and with their government shall elect the leaders. Ethiopian Democracy benefits when individuals have rights to life, liberties and the pursuit of happiness. Also individuals have the right to own land and other properties. Hence, Ethiopian Democracy is a repudiation of the ethnic-centered outlook of the EPRDF and the misadministration by the Derg and the monarch previous to it. Gone will be the days of the pack of lies transacted by the tyrannical TPLF and its cover the EPRDF where their writings promise well-sounding ideals while they practice ethnic-centered administration for the economic benefit of the prime minister, his extended family and people that he favors. Gone will be the days of politics derived from the TPLF and the Derg that denied landownership by individuals and the social and political injustices of the land tenure system implemented by the monarchy.

Objective 1-2. Ensure that inhabitants will be engaged in the mission-goals-objectives-strategies-tactics system that is called Ethiopian Democracy.

Ethiopian Democracy is a living document that will be made available to people at all levels of government and non-government organizations and agencies as well as in

the social and educational areas. People will be made to discuss the document and learn from it. A society, which is fully aware of the guiding document for its functions knowledgeable community.

Objective 1-3. Organize a government that is duly elected by the people, by considering the Kinijit Party leaders as the first democratically elected leaders in Ethiopia, and administer Ethiopian Democracy firmly and bestow justice to all with malice to none and furnace to all.

Ethiopian Democracy boldly proclaims and pursues the materialization of one-person-one-vote democracy by implementing the same both at policy and administrative levels. The government will have co-equal sectors of a legislative, judiciary, and executive branch. All government and non-government organizations and agencies shall proclaim, promise, and implement policies and administrations which stand in support of the rights of the individual, and the supremacy of just law which enshrines individual rights. The first popularly elected leaders of Ethiopia are the leaders of the Kinijit Party in the May 15, 2005. They shall run the government if permitted. Regardless they are the founding fathers of Ethiopian Democracy.

Objective 1-4. Arrange and organize Ethiopia into administrative states (provinces and regions) in ways that will provide ready and equitable services to all inhabitants of the region.

The administrative regions (states, provinces) within Ethiopia shall be arranged in ways that benefit inhabitants to receive egalitarian responses to their needs. The

administration of each state shall implement the Mission of Ethiopian Democracy, and are in stark contrast to the rule imposed on Ethiopia by the TPLF/EPRDF. The TPLF/EPRDF has made Ethiopia a landlocked country and has given ethnic names to administrative regions. However, the designation of ethnic-names to provinces or states was not based on historical or traditional divisions. Also, since recognizable and homogenous people that belong to only one ethnic origin inhabit no province or state of Ethiopia, the designation of ethnic names to administrative states is a misnomer. Moreover, some of the states identified by ethnic-names are quite irregular in shape and large in size and do not permit equitable administration to the people within the states. Other than bringing about ethnic division among Ethiopians and providing inequitable distribution of taxes among the regions, the TPLF/EPRDF designations of ethnic names to regions and the shapes of those regions serve no useful purpose to the inhabitants. Accordingly Ethiopian Democracy would result in arranging administrative states within Ethiopia in ways that would better provide equitable service to the inhabitants of the states.

Objective 1- 5. Organize the military, police, and security forces, and train the same to implement the principles engendered in Ethiopian Democracy.

The Ethiopian security forces, military, police and secret services shall be trained to work for the democratic rights of Ethiopians. The overwhelming vote given to the pan-Ethiopian party, the Kinijit in the May 15, 2005, elections demonstrates beyond a shadow of doubt that Ethiopians had rejected ethnic-centered governance and the tyrannical governance of the TPLF/EPRDF. Accordingly, the security

forces of Ethiopia shall take oaths to uphold a constitution that enshrines the supremacy of individual rights and the equality of Ethiopians under the law and in opposition to ethnic-centered politics or governance. The security force will be trained to serve the interests of all parties who engage in elections, and not serve the interest of a ruling party, which might be rejected by the electorate. Ethiopian Democracy will assert the inoperability of the shameful act of the security forces, which backed the tyrannical TPLF/EPRDF when it imprisoned the elected leaders and placed people of its choice as the mayor and councilors, though the voters of Addis Ababa overwhelmingly rejected it.

The army will no longer be used to round up young men and send them to fight wars for the purpose of placing an international boundary within Ethiopia as the TPLF did in the 1998, or to fight wars for the purpose of denigrating the blameless name of Ethiopia by attacking Somalia, as it did in 2006, which caused no imminent danger to Ethiopia. The army will not be used to disassemble the offices of pan-Ethiopian parties that wish to pursue nonviolent form of opposition to the politics of their country. A security force, which is not consciously organized to implement the purpose of the mission of Ethiopian Democracy is dangerous to itself, to the country and the people. A significant part of the political goal is devoted to establishing a security apparatus that will take an oath to respect the mission of Ethiopian Democracy and not become a servant to ethnic-centered politics, governance and ruler.

Objective 1- 6. The political and administrative goal benefits from the establishment of freedom of press, and of a people who can express their views by utilizing any form of media.

Ethiopian Democracy and the tripartite system of government with co-equal branches of the executive, legislative, and judiciary will work more efficiently when a free press would expose inconsistencies of policies and improper applications of laws or policies. Hence unlike all previous systems of government from the TPLF reign through the Derg to the monarchy, the Ethiopian Democracy unequivocally supported the rights of the people to express their views freely.

SECTION 3. OBJECTIVES TO GOAL 2 (ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL)

In order for the people to claim the economic assets of the country the following 6 objectives must be met.

Objective 2-1. Ethiopians have property rights including the right to private ownership of land.

The right to property is an inalienable right of the individual, and land surface is one such property. The systems in which individuals were tenants to landlords in the monarchical period and to the government during the Derg and the TPLF eras are contrary to individual rights ("mebt"). Ethiopian Democracy asserts the right of individuals to own land that lies in the top 10 meters of the surface of Earth. However below a depths of 10 meters the land is owned by all Ethiopians, thereby ensuring that the entire population has sovereignty over Ethiopia.

The majority of Ethiopians, about 85% of the population works on lands as farmers or helpers. The right to own land should greatly benefit the peasant and improve the agricultural produce of the country. Appropriate land tax systems will be examined to adjust land distribution and incentives used to bring about desirable land produces.

Objective 2-2. Private and public sector economies will reflect Ethiopian Democracy.

Private and public sector economies will be based on the principles of individual rights. Whereas individuals may belong to political parties of their choosing the political parties will not own economic enterprises. One of the ugly

aspects of the TPLF party is that it owns economic enterprises, which benefit from the decisions made by it as a ruling party. Such corrupt economics had disabled the economic progress of Ethiopia. Clearly, the TPLF and other ethnic centered party entrepreneurs are the enemies of Ethiopian Democracy. Yet, we shall not flinch from pursuing the economic strength that would be gained by Ethiopians when Ethiopian Democracy is instituted.

Objective 2-3. An educated society is essential to the economic strength and progress of the country.

Ethiopian Democracy will open the floodgates to economic progress by opening schools in all communities. The purpose of the education is not for propaganda purposes. An appreciation of Ethiopian History and the principles of Ethiopian Democracy will be considered as parts of the General Education of the citizens so that they will have common knowledge about Ethiopia. All communities within Ethiopia will be offered equal opportunities to education.

Objective 2-4. A healthy people contribute more to the economic strength and progress of Ethiopia.

The health of individuals and communities is fundamental to the economic wellbeing of any Country. Accordingly, Ethiopian Democracy shall invest in educating the public about the need for healthy living. Funds will be allotted not only for education but also for preventative medicines and practices. A vibrant health department will be established at the national level to deal with the health of inhabitants.

Objective 2-5. Wholesome social activities will strengthen the economic progress of Ethiopia.

Wholesome social and recreational activities and facilities are essential to the economic wellbeing of a country. Ethiopian Democracy encourages the construction of appropriate facilities such as gymnasiums, town halls, and the proper maintenance of natural facilities such rivers, lakes, and national parks. Activities that are consistent with and promote the mission of Ethiopian Democracy shall be encouraged.

Objective 2- 6. The finance, commerce, banking and other economic transactions will be utilized to strengthen the economy of Ethiopia.

The means of economic transactions and the integrity of the personnel who oversee the transactions are important to the economic wellbeing of Ethiopia. Individuals who comprehend the mission of Ethiopian Democracy shall be appointed to manage the economic transactions in Ethiopia. They shall be held accountable to the just laws of the laws that are consistent with Ethiopian Democracy and hence to the people.

SECTION 4, STRATEGIES TO OBJECTIVES OF GOAL 1 and GOAL 2

Strategies constitute the arrangements and structures that will help us translate our goals into work. We have identified twelve objectives, six of the objectives to meet Goal 1 (Political and Administrative Goal), and six others that meet another goal (Economic and Social Goal). The implementation of each objective requires several strategies, yet some of the strategies may partly apply to several objectives.

Constitutions are written, governments and their agencies are organized, and military apparatuses are established as strategies to meet the mission, goals and objectives that a party envisions for its country. Ethiopia is suffering from the strategies implemented by the TPLF leader. The leader of the TPLF/EPRDF implements ethnic-centered governance to weaken Ethiopia as he enriches his extended family and associates.

Highly trained and well-paid soldiers from Tigrey Province, the brutal Agazi Brigand, are ordered to march to a region where Ethiopians may want to assert their rights, disarm the police of that region and harshly silence the opposition. A dramatic example was displayed when Zenawi let loose his Agazi Brigand on the inhabitants of Addis Ababa in order to subjugate them though they rejected the TPLF regime through a legally approved election process. They murdered over 193 unarmed civilians, imprisoned thousands including the elected leaders of Ethiopia, the leaders of the Kinijit Party, after the

May 15, 2005 elections. The unwillingness of Zenawi to share military secrets and to prepare leading opposition party leaders to take over the security apparatus when they win the elections showed beyond a shadow of doubt that the TPLF/EPRDF party would not respect the votes of the electorate.

We cannot fool ourselves into believing that the TPLF/EPRDF will willingly allow the elected Kinijit leaders to rule the country. Neither would the TPLF/EPRDF willingly permit the security forces to work under the Kinijit, though the electorate of Ethiopia had overwhelmingly voted Kinijit to power. The story is bound to be the same in any future national election, unless the opposition party has established relations with a national army. Hence a crucial strategy to pursue as a way of liberating Ethiopia is to encourage the formation of a military force that is not based on ethnic-centered politics. A nonviolent movement such as the Kinijit cannot organize an army. Yet it has to be able to order an army when it is elected to form a government. The Army of Zenawi is ethnic-centered, nor will Zenawi willingly relinquish power just because Ethiopians had elected another party.

The way out of this circuitous arrangement is for a non-ethnic-centered military to appear in Ethiopia led by Ethiopians, and for all Ethiopians who seek liberation to rally behind such an army and its leader so that the number, quality and ability of a national army increases. The purpose of a National Army is not to take over the government by force. Rather it is to assert that the will of the Ethiopians will be respected.

The nonviolent movement has no option other than implementing “Hizbawi Imbita”. Yet, while “Hizbawi Imbita” would debilitate and remove Zenawi out of his pedestal, unless a national, non-ethnic-based military is operational, the effort will result in changing Zenawi by another destructive element. We ought to remember how the Derg appeared when the society revolted against the last Monarch, and how the EPLF/TPLF appeared as the society revolted against the Derg. It is not enough to implement “Hizbawi Imbita” until and unless there is a credible national, non-ethnic-based military organization that can be relied upon to honor and respect the vote the Ethiopian electorate has made and will make.

Several strategies will be identified to translate these objectives into actions. Nearly all the strategies are to be implemented in Ethiopia by Ethiopians. The Diaspora can have a role. Its role can be channeled through the office of the Liaison, which would have many individual who work in different capacities. The Chairman of the Liaison Office shall be a member of the executive body of the Diaspora nonviolent movement, which will be led by elected officials.

A significant point to underscore here is that there are many strategies to translate the twelve objectives and their appropriate tactics, which we shall enumerate. The opposition must work on several of the different aspects of the strategies at the same time so that Zenawi and his party will find that they will benefit by negotiating with the opposition instead of dictating their terms all the time. The current opposition effort of reacting to Zenawi actions ought to be changed to a case where Zenawi has to worry

about what the opposition is doing.

A list of strategies for the twelve objectives are given below.

OBJECTIVE TO GOAL 1, POLITICAL ADMINISTRATIVE GOAL.

Objective 1-1. Asserting the individual, human and political rights of Ethiopians forthrightly.

Strategy to Objective 1 of Goal 1

1-1-1. Empower all elements of Ethiopians society who struggled for Ethiopian Democracy to chart the way forward for the nation.

1.1.2. Assemble a national conference to draft a constitution that enshrines the principles of Ethiopian Democracy.

Objective 1- 2. Ensure that inhabitants will be engaged in the mission-goals-objectives-strategies-tactics system that is called Ethiopian Democracy.

Strategy to Objective 2 of Goal 1

1-2-1. Establish farmers association that will discuss about farm issues including discussion on Ethiopian Democracy

1-2-2 Establish community associations within each district of cities that will discuss about city issue including discussion on Ethiopian Democracy

1-2-3. Establish Ethiopian Democracy associations with in each school of the country to discuss the contents of Ethiopian Democracy.

1-2-4. Cause Diaspora Ethiopians to form meaningful organizations, that democratically elect their executives and include liaison officers who are either seconded or appointed by Kinijit Ethiopia and who will link them with the major movement in Ethiopia.

Objective 1-3. Organize a government that is duly elected by the people, by considering the Kinijit party leaders as the first democratically elected leaders in Ethiopia, and administer Ethiopian Democracy firmly and bestow justice to all with malice to none and fairness to all.

Strategy to Objective 3 of goal 1

1-3-1. Establish a government with three co-equal branches of government that is dedicated to the implementation of the mission of Ethiopian Democracy, and which 1) legislates bills in light of Ethiopian Democracy, 2) Executes the bills generated by the legislator and constitution that enshrines the contents of Ethiopia Democracy, and 3) Adjudges any disputes between individuals, individual and disagreements or between agencies and branches of government.

1-3-2 Establish that the work of the government is to defend the nation from external attack, internal fracturing, and to maintain peace and provide justice to all

1-3-3. Establish a founder's association that places the Kijijit Party leaders who were elected by the overwhelming majority of Ethiopia in the May 15, 2005 election

1-3-4. Organize a police force that implements orders given by the courts.

Objective 1-4. Arrange and organize Ethiopia into administrative states (Provinces and regions) in ways that will provide ready and equitable services to all inhabitants of the region.

Strategy to Objective 4 of Goal 1

1-4-1. Divide Ethiopia into meaningful states (or provinces) with the aim of providing better administration to the inhabitants.

1-4-2 Establish administrative unites of the state governments that would dispense justice firmly and equitable to all, and without prejudice on the basis the ethnic-origins of individuals.

Objective 1-5. Organize the military, police, and security forces, and train the same to implement the principles engendered in Ethiopian Democracy.

Strategy to Objective 5 of Goal 1

1-5-1. Establish agencies for the military services (ground, air force, and naval) whose allegiance is to the constitution that enshrines Ethiopian Democracy, and who are not

organized to serve the purpose or to promote the political platform of any party

1-5-2, Establish a police department for each state and city whose allegiance is the constitution. which enshrines Ethiopian Democracy.

1-5-3. Organize security intelligence whose allegiance is the constitution which enshrines Ethiopian Democracy

1-5-4 Establish an organization that would educate the security services about Ethiopian Democracy.

Objective 1-6. The political and administrative goal benefits from the establishment of freedom of press, and of a people who can express their views by utilizing any form of media.

Strategy to Objective 6 of Goal 1

1-6-1. Independent free press, video, audio, television and internet will operate in Ethiopia

1-6-2. Ethiopia Democracy or individual liberties are not to be violated by the Free Press for any violations might be brought to the courts by individuals, agencies, or the government.

SECTION 5. STRATEGIES TO OBJECTIVE TO GOAL 2, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GOAL.

Objective 2-1. Ethiopians have property rights including the right to private ownership of land.

Strategy to Objective 1 of Goal 2

2-1-1. Establish a government agency that would distribute land to Ethiopians. [Because confiscation of land or property is against the mission of Ethiopian Democracy, which validates individual rights (“mebet) including the right to own property of land and property, a government agency comprising of judges will be organized to adjudicate and arbitrate the case of confiscated land and property since the 1970’s. The land so distributed will thereafter be dealt with similar to property under market forces and shall be adjudicated under normal court proceedings.]

2-1-2. Encourage the establishment of framers associations to promote better yield from the land.

2-1-3 Establish Water Authority that will implement water distributions from rivers and lakes to inhabitants of riparian Wereda, Aweraja and provinces

Objective 2-2. Private and public sector economies will reflect Ethiopian Democracy.

Strategy to Objective 2 of Goal 2

2-2-1. Establish Water Authority which will manage,

harness and maintain the lakes, rivers for the use of riparian lands and for the nation at large.

2-2-2. Establish new parks and maintain the services of existing ones

2-2-3. Establish and or improve agencies that would promote tourism by Ethiopian visiting other sites in Ethiopia, and by attracting foreign visitors.

2-2-4. Encourage private center economic activity.

2-2-5. Educate that public sector economics are only to jump strategies private sector ownership, or for working on items that are of vital and strategic interest of the government.

2-2-6. Encourage individuals to invest in their country and infuse the notion of Ethiopian Democracy among their peers.

Objective 2- 3. An educated society is essential to the economic strength and progress of the country.

Strategy to Objective 3 of Goal 2

2-3-1. Open schools, elementary, high school and colleges, and maintain in good working order those that have been opened.

2-3-2 . Provide workshops and continuing education opportunities for all sectors of society.

Objective 2-4. A healthy people contribute more to the economic strength and progress of Ethiopia.

Strategy to Objective 4 of Goal 2

2-4-1. Establish departments that will educate the populous of the value of hygiene

2-4-1. Increase the medical clinics and hospitals across the land.

2-4-3. Discuss and encourage family planning

2-4-4. Reduce and eradicate any pandemic that might develop before it flourishes.

Objective 2-5. Wholesome social activities will strengthen the economic progress of Ethiopia.

Strategy to Objective 5 of Goal 2

2-5-1. Dredge lake floors to increase their water content, build dams across rivers for irrigation and or electricity and also for the added benefit of creating recreation areas.

2-5-2. Establish more parks, playing fields, build gymnasiums, theaters, and town halls.

2-5-3. Encourage local tourism

2-5-3. Encourage participation in sport activities across the land.

Objective 2-6. The finance, commerce, banking and other economic transactions will be utilized to strengthen the economy of Ethiopia.

Strategy to Objective 6 of goal 2

2-6-1. Cause the banks and financial institutions to adhere to the principles of Ethiopian Democracy.

2-6-2. Utilize the financial institutions to foster economic development

SECTION 6. TACTICS.

General comment on tactics.

The significant tactics to be utilized in Ethiopian Democracy is to implement “Hizbawi Imbita” whenever tyranny appears in Ethiopia and to cause the military and the police to accept the causes of Ethiopian Democracy and to translate them into action. These principal strategies cannot be enacted in isolation. Some strategies and tactics identified in Ethiopian Democracy should be executed simultaneously, whilst others are to be implemented at propitious times.

SECTION 7. TACTICS TO OBJECTIVES OF GOAL 1, POLITICAL ADMINISTRATIVE GOAL.

Objective 1-1. Asserting the individual, human and political rights of Ethiopians forthrightly.

Strategy 1 to Objective 1-1 of goal 1

1-1-1. Empower all elements of Ethiopians society who struggled for Ethiopian Democracy to chart the way forward for the nation.

Tactics to strategy 1-1-1

1-1-1.1. Consider all Ethiopians as potential members of the Ethiopian Democracy

1-1-1.2. Ask each Ethiopian to convince another to be a supporters of Ethiopian Democracy.

1-1-1.3. Ask all to read the Ethiopian Democracy and associated documents.

1-1-2. Assemble a national conference to draft a constitution that enshrines the principles of Ethiopian Democracy.

Tactics to Strategy 1-1-2

General comment. Brief notes on the national Conference and constitution enacted by the TPLF, for details read <http://aboutethiopia.com/5Ed.htm>. A) USA Assistant Secretary of State Herman Cohen, pressured Mengistu to resign on 21 May 1991 and arranged for his exile in Zimbabwe . B) Mr. Cohn assembled a selected group of parties (EPLF, TPLF/EPRDF, OLF and Derg) that he would chair in a so-called London conference that opened on 27 May 1991 . C) On the night of May 27-28, the EPLF-TPLF/EPRDF forces marched into Addis and took control of the government of Ethiopia . D) A farcical national conference was held from July 1 to July 5, 1991. Based on the 5 day conference the TPLF/EPRDF assumed legitimacy for itself and set its governance, constitution, bills, placed an international boundary within Ethiopia, et cetera. It is absolutely important to have a genuine National Conference that is conducted by the people of Ethiopia, which they deliberate about over months.

1-1-2-1. Ask each “aweraja” to send a representative to a national conference at which Ethiopians will discuss on how to govern themselves.

1-1-2-2. Give the Ethiopian Democracy (ED) and associated documents for the conference to examine and to perfect to its desire.

1-1-2-3. Ask the Conference to establish a Constitution drafting committee, to discuss on the work of the

committee, and to adopt a constitution.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 2 to Goal 1

Objective 1-2. Ensure that inhabitants will be engaged in the mission-goals-objectives-strategies-tactics system that is called Ethiopian Democracy.

Strategy 1 to objective 1-2 of goal 1

1-2-1. Encourage establishment of farmers association that will discuss about farm issues including discussion on Ethiopian Democracy

Tactics to Strategy 1-2-1.

1-2-1-1 Ask farmers about Ethiopian Democracy and cause them to be conversant about it as a way of making them relate to the entire nation.

1-2-1-2 Ask farmers to identify the most successful farmer among them and recommend him/her for acknowledgement from the “wereda” and or “aweraja.”

1-2-2 Encourage establishment of community associations within each district of cities that will discuss about city issues including discussion on Ethiopian Democracy.

Tactics to Strategy 1-2-2.

1-2-2-1 Ask inhabitants in towns and city about Ethiopian Democracy and cause them to be conversant about it as a way of making them relate to the entire nation and its ideals and principles.

1-2-2-2 Ask inhabitants of town and cities if they have established societies that discuss about Ethiopian Democracy and how to better translate its strategies and tactics.

1-2-3. Encourage the establishment of Ethiopian Democracy associations with in each school of the country to discuss the contents of Ethiopian Democracy.

Tactics to strategy 1-2-3.

1-2-3-1. Ask students and teachers in each school about Ethiopian Democracy and cause them to be conversant about it as a way of making them relate to the inhabitants of the entire nation and the nation's ideals and principles.

1-2-3-2. Ask the teachers and students of each school to give a token of recognition to a couple of students and teachers who have excelled in attempts to translate the strategies and tactics of Ethiopian Democracy into action.

1-2-4. Cause Diaspora Ethiopians to form meaningful organizations, that democratically elect their executives and include liaison officers who are either seconded or appointed by Kinijit Ethiopia and who will link them with the major movement in Ethiopia.

Tactics to Strategy 1-2-4.

1-2-4-1. Ask Ethiopians in the Diaspora to organize as supporters of Ethiopian Democracy that respects the vote of the 27 million Ethiopians who in the in the May 15, 2005 national elections overwhelming elected the Kinijit Party to govern Ethiopia, and who oppose the Woyane and EPRDF party that disregarded the wishes of the votes. When 49%

of the voters elected the Kinijit to power, about 17% others had elected UEDF and other parties who are opposed to Woyane tyranny.

1-2-4-2. Expose those in the Diaspora who might identify themselves as parties while they do not have party representatives that physically operate in Ethiopia. Any Ethiopian in the Diaspora must be content in being a supporter, until he/she goes to Ethiopia to physically participate in the struggle there.

1-2-4-3. Ask Ethiopians in all countries including the neighboring countries of Ethiopia, the Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti, Yemen, Saudi Arabia to organize and to examine the workings of the governments in their domicile, and to try to establish linkages with the same. Supporters of Ethiopian Democracy will have better chances of infiltrating Ethiopia through its borders.

1-2-4-4. Cause Kinijit supporters in the Diaspora to recognize what it can do.

a) Strengthen the Kinijit movement in Ethiopia (by sending financial, material, and moral support,- show support via media outlets such as radio, internet and print media; emphasize the beauty of the vision and mission of Kinijit. Think Kinijit, talk Kinijit, and walk Kinijit. Hold seminars by Kinijit for Kinijit and others. Publish on Kinijit website.)

b) Lobby governments bodies (legislators, administrators, and other agencies) in the countries where we live to do good things for Ethiopia.

c) Organize and implement demonstrations in host countries to show to ourselves our devotion to the cause of Kinijit.

d) Cause and support the implementation of the battery of other tactics that have been described in Ethiopian Democracy.

1-2-3-5. Ask the Diaspora to implement “Hizbawi Imbita” and say no to a fragmented movement by belonging to different organizations of the same Kinijit Party.

a) If the leadership of Diaspora Kinijit is found wanting, it should be replaced by due process and not through usurpation of power.

b) All supporters of the Kinijit Party must support Ethiopian Democracy and belong to a unified support unit of the Kinijit Party, which has been overwhelmingly elected by the voters of Ethiopia.

c) The unified Diaspora Kinijit support must have an executive in which there is a "lead liaison officer". The "lead liaison officer" must be the individual or the chairperson of individuals to whom the Kinijit Party leader in Ethiopia has given "ewqina". Since there is only one Kinijit Party there shall be only one "lead liaison officer", all other folks to whom “ewqina” might be given being subordinate to him/her. The “lead liaison officer” is answerable to the executive in matters that are asked of it to implement, and referable to Kinijit Ethiopia for infractions or improprieties if they were committed.

d) Kinijit support units in the Diaspora shall elect their executive bodies democratically, and place the "lead liaison officer" in the executive for linking efforts in Ethiopia with those in the Diaspora. The Diaspora does not recognize rule by viceroy ("enderasse") and shall regard any and all individuals who claim to be leaders of the Diaspora by means of vicereignty as enemies of Kinijit, its spirit and purposes, and certainly as antidemocratic individuals.

e) All parties, whatever their names, who do not accept the leadership of Kinijit do not respect the voters of Ethiopia. Worse, they belittle the achievement of the Ethiopian people that culminated in the May 15, 2005 elections.

1-2-4-6. Ask Diaspora Kinijit party supporters across the globe to organize, and through their executives organization will network and form a world-wide Diaspora executive body.

1-2-4-7. Ask the Diaspora to be conversant about Ethiopian Democracy as a way of making them relate to the inhabitants of the entire Ethiopian Nation and to its ideals and principles.

1-2-4-8. Ask the Diaspora to identify and give an award to a deserving individual in each support group in recognition to his/her effort at translating the strategies and tactics of Ethiopian Democracy into action.

1-2-4-9. Ask the Diaspora to establish an investment fund (IF) such that their monetary support will be durable. The IF should be separate from the political and non-profit

effort, and funds sent to it must be clearly identified as separate. Yet, if the same contributors gave a portion to the IF, and the fund is invested by means of useful instruments, the chances are high that the funds will grow as will the influence of the stakeholders.

1-2-4-10. Ask individuals in the Diaspora who engage in dissemination of information to be vigilant about the veracity of their information. Such "journalist", should not find themselves in the leadership role of any political party if they wish to be credible.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 3 to Goal 1

Objective 1-3. Organize a government that is duly elected by the people, by considering the Kinijit party leaders as the first democratically elected leaders in Ethiopia, and administer Ethiopian Democracy firmly and fairly and bestow justice to all with malice to none.

Strategy 1 to objective 1-3 of goal 1

1-3-1. Establish a government with three co-equal branches that is dedicated to the implementation of the mission of Ethiopian Democracy, and in which 1) one branch legislates bills in light of Ethiopian Democracy, 2) another branch executes the bills generated by the legislator and the constitution that enshrines the contents of Ethiopian Democracy, and 3) a third branch interprets the laws and adjudges any disputes between individuals, and individuals and groups, and disagreements between agencies and branches of government.

Tactics to strategy 1-3-1-1. The tactics given here provide a brief outline.

1-3-1-1 After an Ethiopian army that is organized under the principles of Ethiopian Democracy is ready and willing to submit to the will of the people, ask the Kinijit Party Leader to preside over a transitional government (TG) comprising of CUDP, UEDF, and EPRDF members, in the proportion of votes they received in the May 15, 2005, elections [49%, for Kinijit, 34% for EPRDF and afflicted parties, 17% for UEDF and other parties], for a period of two years. Kinijit should provide the president and vice president of the TG.

1-3-1-2 Ask the President of the TG to empanel a National Conference by assembling representatives from each Aweraja of Ethiopia. The conference determines the form of government that the people wish to be governed by. They also cause a committee to draft a constitution which they will improve and modify before they pass it by a two third majority vote.

1-3-1-3 The TG will dispense all government functions by using all pertinent parts of the laws and constitution of EPRDF which are consistent with Ethiopian Democracy. And the TG will prepare an Electoral board and electoral procedure consistent with Ethiopian Democracy.

1-3-1-4 Hold elections so that the party which received the most votes will form a government and will replace the TG. The winning party will have an executive body which becomes the executive branch of the government, while all members elected to parliament will form the legislative

branch; one representative from each Aweraja in the house of the Congress, and two representatives from each state in the house of the Senate. Representatives to Congress shall be elected every three years while those to the Senate will be elected every six years. The president of the executive will nominate candidates for the Judiciary which upon consent of Senate will be appointed.

1-3-2 Establish that the work of the government is to defend the nation from external attack, internal fracturing, and to maintain peace and provide justice to all.

Tactics to Strategy 1-3-2.

1-3-2-1. Establish an appropriate number of military services (army, navy, air force) to defend the nation, and police force to monitor internal piece and order.

1-3-2-2. Ask all leaders of government entities and the military organizations to take an oath to uphold the Ethiopian constitution that is consistent with the principles of Ethiopian Democracy.

1-3-2-2. Ask all leaders of government entities, the military apparatus, non-government agencies, community associations to take an oath to uphold the principles of Ethiopian Democracy.

1-3-2-4. Ask the judges and the police in each district and or Wereda to provide timely justice.

1-3-2-5. Offer an annual service award to one secrete agent of each province for a superior service rendered in upholding the civil rights of individuals as explained in

Ethiopian Democracy.

1-3-2-5. Since the current TPLF/EPRDF regime has been voted out of office (it received less than 30% of the votes, whereas the Kinijit party had received 49%) it is clear that the regime is illegal and is an enemy of Ethiopia . Therefore Ethiopians reserve the right to regain their freedom from this usurper regime by all means necessary. Those who prefer to pursue armed struggle and who do so to enshrine Ethiopian Democracy ought to be supported. All Ethiopians should rally behind pan-Ethiopian opposition parties and groups who clearly stand for respecting the vote of Ethiopians made in May 15, 2005, and accept the Kinijit Party as the one elected by the people.

1-3-3. Establish a founder's association that places the Kinijit Party leaders who were elected by the overwhelming majority of Ethiopia in the May 15, 2005 election

Tactics to Strategy 1-3-3.

1-3-3-1 Enter the names and photographs of the ruling council of the Kinijit Party (CUDP) which were formed after the May 15, 2005 elections plus the top leaders of the Kinijit Component party members who were jailed and accused by Zenawi as Hailu Showel and others, in the Hall of founders of Ethiopian Democracy.

1-3-3-2 Enter the names of the leaders of the armed forces who struggled to remove usurper's regimes and placed in power the duly elected leaders of Ethiopia.

1-3-4. Organize a police force that implements orders given by the courts.

Tactics to Strategy 1-3-4

1-3-4-1. Ask all police officers to take an oath to uphold the constitution of Ethiopia that enshrines the principles of Ethiopian Democracy.

1-3-4-2. Ask the police officers to effect the law with fairness and firmness.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 4 to Goal 1

Objective 1-4. Arrange and organize Ethiopia into administrative states (Provinces and regions) in ways that will provide ready and equitable services to all inhabitants of the region.

Strategy 1 to Objective 1-4 of Goal 1

1-4-1- Divide Ethiopia into meaningful states (or provinces) with the aim of providing better administration to the inhabitants

Tactics to Strategy 1-4-1

1-4-1-1. Boundaries of administrative regions shall be made to facilitate the rendering of services to the inhabitants of regions. Traditionally, rivers had served as boundaries between administrative regions. This practice had resulted in disregarding the development of the rivers for irrigation, and other economically vital uses. Thus the rivers of Ethiopia should not necessarily be used as boundaries of regions. The only rational for division into administrative regions should be the delivery of better service to inhabitants. Such would be achieved by dividing

Ethiopia into no more than 13 administrative regions.

1-4-1-2. None of the administrative states of Ethiopia shall be given as its name the name of any of the language groups of Ethiopia . Giving the name of a language to a state will result in wrongly bringing about nationalistic feeling based on language instead of based on Ethiopianness.

1-4-2 Establish administrative unites of the state governments that would dispense justice firmly and equitable to all, and without prejudice on the basis of the ethnic-origins of individuals.

Tactics to Strategy 1-4-2

1-4-2-1. The administrative governor of a province will be elected by the inhabitants of the province or state.

1-4-2-2. The governor may be elected for a maximum of two terms and will not serve more than 10 years.

1-4-2-3. Each province will have a parliament elected by the inhabitants.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 5 to Goal 1

Objective 1-5. Organize the military, police, and security forces, and train the same to implement the principles engendered in Ethiopian Democracy.

Strategy1 to Objective 1-5 of Goal 1

1-5-1. Establish agencies for the military services (ground, air

force, and naval) whose allegiance is to the constitution that enshrines Ethiopian Democracy, and who are not organized to serve the purpose or to promote the political platform of any party.

Tactics to Strategy 1-5-1.

1-5-1-1. The armed forces, the army, navy and air force shall, to the extent possible, be initially populated by the soldiers who were members of the struggle against Zenawi and his tyrannical armed forces. It will include those soldiers in Zenawi's force who were "yewust arbegnotch."

1-5-1-2. All members of the armed service will take an oath to uphold the constitution of Ethiopia that enshrines Ethiopian Democracy.

1-5-1-2. Soldiers who try to serve the interests of any single ethnic-group will be dismissed from the armed forces of Ethiopia

1-5-2. Establish a police department for each state and city whose allegiance is the constitution which enshrines Ethiopian Democracy.

Tactics to Strategy 1-5-2.

1-5-2-1. The police of each state shall take oaths to uphold the constitution which is consistent with Ethiopian Democracy.

1-5-2-2. The police will administer services fairly and firmly and without preference to any ethnic group.

1-5-3. Organize security intelligence community whose allegiance is

to the constitution which enshrines Ethiopian Democracy

Tactics to Strategy 1-5-3.

1-5-3-1. Members of the security intelligence community shall take oaths to uphold the constitution which is consistent with Ethiopian Democracy.

1-5-3-2. The security intelligence community will work to identify internal and external enemies of Ethiopia and furnish such information to appropriate agencies for the legal neutralization of those individuals or groups.

1-5-4 Establish an organization that would educate the military, police, and security forces about Ethiopian Democracy.

Tactics to Strategy 1-5-4.

1-5-4-1. Members of each of the services including the security community will attend workshops on Ethiopian democracy once yearly.

1-5-4-2- Each service organization will highly publicize the annual award to at least one individual that they will give for “Best Achievement regarding Ethiopian Democracy.”

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 6 to Goal 1

Objective 1-6. The political and administrative goal benefits from the establishment of freedom of press, and of a people who can express their views by utilizing any form of media.

Strategy to Objective 6 of Goal 1

1-6-1. Independent free press, video, audio, television and internet will operate in Ethiopia.

Tactics to Strategy 1-6-1.

1-6-1-1. The free press shall have the right to inform Ethiopians on any governmental, community, social, political, religious, and other affairs of the government and the people.

1-6-1-2. In times of war that has been declared by the people's representatives in the Congress and Senate, the free press will show deference to the security needs of the country, but still have the right to publish, speak, print or show any useful information to Ethiopians.

1-6-1-3. The government shall not own a news paper or any such mass media station such as radio, television, etc. The government will rely on sharing its information through the free mass media. The government will have an information ministry which will know how to interact with the free press.

1-6-2. Ethiopia Democracy or individual liberties are not to be violated by the Free Press for individuals, agencies, or the government might bring any violations to the courts.

Tactics to Strategy 1-6-2.

1-6-2-1. No member of the free press shall hold position in the free press at the same time as he/she is a member of any part of the government either by election or by

appointment.

1-6-2-3. The members of the free media will police themselves so that the name of an Ethiopian is not demeaned by inadvertence or willful act taken by the media.

1-6-2-4. The members of the a media or the media corporation shall be held responsible for any misinformation or denigration of the efforts of individuals, corporations, agencies, etc., and shall be brought to court for adjudication of said problems.

Tactics to Strategies of Objectives to Goal 2

SECTION 8. Tactics to Objectives of Goal 2, Economic and Social Goal.

General comments on tactics:

The tactics designed to meet economic and social goals of Ethiopian Democracy require that its principles be applied with integrity, clarity, credibility, firmness and fairness. Moreover, the tactics for achieving results from Economic and Social goal will involve correct interactions between the private and public sector.

The public sector (that portion of society which is controlled by national, state, aweraja and wereda administrations) will render universal and critical services that are important to national defense against external and internal enemies: military for human based infractions, police for local law and order, Water Authority for climate based drought or flooding effects, and taxation to facilitate the implementation of social contract between individuals and their government. In addition to industries and service that the public sector would need on a continuing basis such as factories for manufacturing war implements and armaments, the public sector may at times of emergency take over the management of the private sector type economic activities. However, under peaceful conditions the public sector should outsource economic activities including the manufacture of armaments to the private sector and privatize economic activity that way.

Ethiopia's Federal and State Water Power agencies organized to perform water related projects will educated all Ethiopians about the historical animosity by Egypt

against the use by Ethiopians of the tributaries of the Nile River. Because of this animosity Egypt provides support to any organization that will destabilize Ethiopia and prohibit the nation from having meaningful and durable progress. Ethiopians should be educated on this constant and relentless animosity by Egypt and be at the ready to defend their interests. However, care must be taken to make a distinction between the Egyptian government and the nice people of Egypt.

Ethiopians should be mindful of the fact that the large illiteracy of the population should be reduced, and that the farmers should be encouraged through economic incentives and other appropriate tactics to improve their productivity.]

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 1 to Goal 2

Objective 2-1. Ethiopians have property rights including the right to private ownership of land.

Strategy to Objective 2-1 of Goal 2

2-1-1. Establish a government agency that would distribute land to Ethiopians. [Because confiscation of land or property is against the mission of Ethiopian Democracy, which validates individual rights ("mebet") including the right to own property of land and property, a government agency comprising of judges will be organized to adjudicate and arbitrate the case of confiscated land and property since the 1970's. The land so distributed will thereafter be dealt with similar to property under market forces and shall be adjudicated under normal court proceedings.]

Tactics to Strategy 2-1-1.

2-1-1-1. Form a committees of judges in all states to adjudicate and finalized ownership issues of confiscated land beginning with the early 1970's and establish landownership to the right individuals.

2-1-1-2. Establish that land is property which individuals can deal with as they do with any other property which they own.

2-1-1-3. Establish that the top ten meters of land belongs to individuals whereas the land beneath ten meters belong to all citizens of Ethiopia.

2-1-2. Establish framers associations to promote better yield from the land.

Tactics to Strategy 2-1-2.

2-1-2-1. Can potato farming, or farming vegetable provide better yield and or profit than simply farming grains, or false banana? Farmers through their association might wish to work collaboratively and experiment on new and innovative approaches to the use of their land with the explicit purpose seeking better and profitable yield.

2-1-2-2. Farmer' associations should establish links with Federal as well as state agencies who deal farm types and products. The associations, if they have been formed, should in no way inhibit the individual farmer from directly contacting state or federal agencies.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 2 to Goal 2

Objective 2-2. Private and public sector economies will reflect Ethiopian Democracy.

Strategy to Objective 2-2 of Goal 2

2-2-1. Establish Water Authority which will manage, harness and maintain the lakes, rivers for the use of riparian lands and for the nation at large.

Tactics to Strategy 2-2-1.

2-2-1-1. Educate the public about politics related to fresh water in the region.

2-2-1-2. The Water Authorities shall be responsible for contracting to get the building of dams, and maintaining of existent dams, dredging mud and silt from and lakes.

2-2-1-3. Up to nine Federal and State Water Power agencies such as the Tekeze Basin Water Power, the Upper Abay Basin Water Power, The Shebele basin water power (see Appendix 2 for details) shall be established to help riparian Wereda and Aweraja as well the nation benefit from the use of the water basins.

2-2-1-4. The Water Authorities will educate farmers on the ways by which the rivers and lakes may be put to better use.

2-2-1-5. The water authorities will periodically publish the allotment of water to riparian wereda and aweraja.

2-2-2. Establish new parks and maintain the services of existing ones

Tactics to Strategy 2-2-2.

2-2-2-1. Make surveys of cities and determine if there are enough parks for the population size.

2-2-2-1. Find historic battle grounds within Ethiopia and turn some of them into national parks.

2-2-2-3. Establish a tax base for the upkeep of national, and state parks.

2-2-3. Establish and or improve agencies that would promote tourism by Ethiopian visiting other sites in Ethiopia, and by attracting foreign visitors.

Tactics to Strategy 2-2-3.

2-2-3-1. Encourage students to visit nearest parks and historic sites

2-2-3-2. Establish campgrounds for occupancy by visitors

2-2-3-3. Aggressively campaign to promote local and international tourists to visit the natural vistas including rivers, lakes, mountains, and historic sites of Ethiopia.

2-2-4. Encourage private center economic activity.

Tactics to Strategy 2-2-4.

2-2-4-1. Create a climate that permits innovation, creativity, and productivity and opens the gates for the flourishing a private enterprise by providing tax relief for up to five years to individuals and groups who enlist in productive economic activities.

2-2-4-2. Incrementally outsource public sector economic activities to the private sector companies and encourage privatization of economics that way.

2-2-5. Educate the public that public sector economics is a strategy intended only to jump start private sector ownership, or for working on items that are of vital and strategic interest of the government.

Tactics to Strategy 2-2-5.

2-2-5-1. Engage in economic activities to obtain parts and services that will permit the proper functioning of the private sector (that portion of society which is controlled by national, state, aweraja and wereda administrations).

2-2-5-2. Educate the population, by means of courses in formal classes, by using the mass media that ideally all economic activity should be outsourced to the private sector, and demonstrate the same by privatizing, as appropriate, public economics that had been developed by the public sector to the private sector.

2-2-6. Encourage individuals to invest in their country and infuse the notion of Ethiopian Democracy among their peers.

Since changes in Ethiopia are to be conducted by Ethiopians working in Ethiopia, private investment both by

the inhabitants and by those in the Diaspora should be done no matter the form of an ambient government. The population has to survive and prosper despite the nature of government. Those who support Ethiopian Democracy should educate every one about this truth in ways appropriate to the ambient condition, openly and freely if the government is democratic, and discretely in oppressive regimes such as the tyrannical Woyane regime. Note that boycotting the services and products unjustly produced by the Woyane is different from investing in Ethiopia. It is possible to boycott the unjust products of the Woyane and support the just services and products of agencies that support Ethiopian Democracy.

Tactics to Strategy 2-2-6.

2-2-6-1. Give tax incentives to individuals and groups who bring new and innovative investments that meet targeted national and/or state goals and in keeping with Ethiopian Democracy.

2-2-6-2. Regardless of party affiliation Ethiopians should invest in Ethiopia, and the opposition in particular will gain a lot by having many Ethiopians who invested in Ethiopia.

2-2-6-3. Supporters of Ethiopian Democracy should teach and show by example the truths about Ethiopian Democracy.

2-2-6-4. Private investors will support other private investors and shun, to the extent possible, party delegated investors.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 3 to Goal 2

Objective 2-3. An educated society is essential to the economic strength and progress of the country.

A balance between the duties of the national government, state and its local governments, and private enterprise are important to permitting wholesome social activities. Yet, illiteracy among the population will disallow the participation of most in wholesome activities. To this end, working to attain highest level of literacy is essential for all activities including participation wholesome social activities mentioned Objective 5 of Goal 2.

Strategy to Objective 2-3 of Goal 2

2-3-1. Open schools, elementary, high school and colleges, and maintain in good working order those that have been opened.

Tactics to Strategy 2-3-1

2-3-1-1. Each state has obligations to open public schools, and to encourage the opening of private schools.

2-3-1-2. Groups, agencies and firms have the right to open schools.

2-3-1-3. Farmers associations will recognize with yearly rewards those farmers and their families that have become literate.

2-3-1-4. Each state will provide statistics of the increase in the literate people each administrative district has.

2-3-2-5. The national government will provide \$100,000.00 Ethiopian bir to the aweraja that has attained the highest number in the increase of literate people in its dominion.

2-3-2 . Provide workshops and continuing education opportunities for all sectors of society.

Tactics to Strategy 2-3-2

2-3-2-1. Individuals in public sector societies, the military, the police, and the secret service shall have workshops intended to improve and enhance their professionalism.

2-3-2-1. Individuals in the public sector can offer suggestion on areas they wish to receive workshops.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 4 to Goal 2

Objective 2-4. A healthy people contribute more to the economic strength and progress of Ethiopia.

Strategy to Objective 2-4 of goal 2

2-4-1. Establish departments that will educate the populous of the value of hygiene.

Tactics to Strategy 2-4-1.

2-4-1-1. Local government agencies within state department will be charged with providing educational materials to the region under their responsibility.

2-4-1-2. Local associations, including farmers association will select the highest improved sector in terms of hygiene in their areas.

2-4-2. Increase the medical clinics and hospitals across the land.

Tactics to Strategy 2-4-2.

2-4-2-1. Each state government will announce its four year plans about clinics and hospitals, and how to increase their numbers.

2-4-2-2. Local associations including farmers association have the right to entice medical personnel to opinion clinics in their vicinity.

2-4-3. Discuss and encourage family planning.

Tactics to Strategy 2-4-3.

2-4-3-1. Local associations including farmers associations will be engaged in discussion on family on the number of kids each family would have.

2-4-3-2. Local associations including farmers associations will be informed about the varieties of techniques, including using condoms, for having a maximum of a given number of kids.

2-4-4. Reduce and eradicate any pandemic that might develop before it flourishes.

Tactics to Strategy 2-4-4.

2-4-4-1. The national government through its health agencies will research, monitor, and bring general awareness of the population about diseases that break out from time.

2-4-4-2. The national government has the duty to get medicines manufactured or bought from abroad so that the public can access to affordable medicine to eradicate diseases before they become pandemics.

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 5 to Goal 2

Objective 5. Wholesome social activities will strengthen the economic progress of Ethiopia.

Strategy to goal 2-Objective 5

2-5-1. Dredge lake floors to increase their water content, build dams across rivers for irrigation and or electricity and also for the added benefit of creating recreation areas.

Tactics to Strategy 2-5-1.

2-5-1-1. The national government will have a department called Water Authority, which will oversea and mange the rivers and lakes of the nation, and also study weather and climate and deal with drought and flood conditions.

2-5-1-2. Rivers emptying in the lakes have added mud and silt to the lake bottoms, and these deposits should be

dredged out to provide enough space for holding water. The appropriate section of the Water Authority department will contract private industries to dredge the lake.

2-5-1-3. The water Authority department will contract private agencies to construct dams across rivers. For that reason the water Authority will establish a plan of the dams to be constructed, and secure approval for the plan from the national Congress and Senate. The dams constructed will serve for damming water for irrigation purposes, for generating electricity and for recreation or for combinations of these. [Considering the eternal animosity of Egypt against Ethiopia's interest of using waters and tributaries of Abay River, all Ethiopians should be ready to counter threats from Egypt.]

2-5-2. Establish more parks, playing fields, build gymnasiums, theaters, and town halls.

Tactics to Strategy 2-5-2.

2-5-2-1. Parks Service departments of State governments and associations within cities will plan the maintaining of existent recreation facilities and the opening of others.

2-5-2-1. Each city will have at least one theater hall

2-5-2-3. State governments will give a token of \$10,000.00 for the city within their jurisdiction that has shown the most increased attendance in theater halls.

2-5-3. Encourage local tourism

Tactics to Strategy 2-5-3.

2-5-3-1. Each school will send a plan to the schools superintendent showing which classes have their students have visited the nearest historical site or nationally recognized vista (valley, mountain lake).

2-5-3-2. Pamphlets and other educational materials will be distributed through the tourism office about tourist sites within the country.

2-5-3. Encourage participation in sport activities across the land.

Tactics to Strategy 2-5-3.

2-5-3-1. Ask states to assemble a list of sports played in their jurisdiction

2-5-3-2. Hold competitions in sports between states

Tactics to Strategies of Objective 6 to Goal 2

Objective 6. The finance, commerce, banking and other economic transactions will be utilized to strengthen the economy of Ethiopia.

Strategy to Objective 2-6 of goal 2

2-6-1. Cause the banks and financial institutions to adhere to the principles of Ethiopian Democracy.

Tactics to Strategy 2-6-1.

2-6-1-1. Lending practices by banks and financial institutions will be based on principles that apply to all irrespective of ethnic origin or religious affiliation.

2-6-1-2. Banks and financial institutions will award some prize to one of their employees who best outshined in the application of Ethiopian Democracy to the financial transactions of the institutions.

2-6-1-3. The national government will have a central reserve system that will regulate the interest rates charged and the lending practices of private banking and financial institutions.

2-6-1-4. Individuals who are versed in Ethiopian Democracy in addition to their knowledge and experience in financial matters shall be selected as managers of financial institution, particularly in those institutions which are managed by the government.

2-6-2. Utilize the financial institutions to foster economic development

Tactics to Strategy 2-6-1.

2-6-1-1. Since money is printed by central banks in accordance to the worth of the goods and services of a nation, financial institutions should encourage investment that would bring development.

2-6-1-1. Financial institutions will be pro-investment and offer loans for development by holding property of the borrower or other cosigners as collaterals.

References

Robert's Rule of Order, (2007)10th edition, Perseus publ.
Cambridge, MA.

HG Churnet, (2007) Morality and Rights; Ethical Yelugnta
described.