

Seena Gootota Oromoo

On the history of selected Oromo heroes and heroines.

The encyclopedia for the Horn of Africa treats all important terms of the history of ideas of this central region between Orient and Africa. After its completion the set will comprise five volumes four text and one index volume with altogether approx. 4000 articles. The topics range from basic data over archaeology, ethnology and anthropology, history, the languages and lit-eratures up to the art, religion and culture.

One of the most urgent challenges in African economic development is to devise a strategy for improving statistical capacity. Reliable statistics, including estimates of economic growth rates and per-capita income, are basic to the operation of governments in developing countries and vital to nongovernmental organizations and other entities that provide financial aid to them. Rich countries and international financial institutions such as the World Bank allocate their development resources on the basis of such data. The paucity of accurate statistics is not merely a technical problem; it has a massive impact on the welfare of citizens in developing countries. Where do these statistics originate? How accurate are they? Poor Numbers is the first analysis of the production and use of African economic development statistics. Morten Jerven's research shows how the statistical capacities of sub-Saharan African economies have fallen into disarray. The numbers substantially misstate the actual state of affairs. As a result, scarce resources are misapplied. Development policy does not deliver the benefits expected. Policymakers' attempts to improve the lot of the citizenry are frustrated. Donors have no accurate sense of the impact of the aid they supply. Jerven's findings from sub-Saharan Africa have far-reaching implications for aid and development policy. As Jerven notes, the current catchphrase in the development community is "evidence-based policy," and scholars are applying increasingly sophisticated econometric methods-but no statistical techniques can substitute for partial and unreliable data.

Poor Numbers

The Oromo Movement and Imperial Politics

By The Light of The Night

hidha latinsaa meettaafi seenaa gootota Oromoo

Oromo-English, English-Oromo

The Gospel According to Paul - Romans

Dressing Modern Like Our Mothers

Life in Ethiopia during the era of Emperor Haile Selassie was bleak. The prospect of securing a job after graduating from university was unthinkable, especially if you were an Oromo and a Muslim who couldn't afford enormous bribes. One way to secure a job is to bribe government officials. The hopeless and corrupt culture of bribery and favoritism starts with a guard at the gate and runs all the way up to the hiring officer at the very top. The working motto of Ethiopia's civil service was and is: " / If you didn't embezzle while in power, you will regret it while out of power." Another way to secure employment in Haile Selassie's Ethiopia was if you knew someone who knew someone important. So, naturally we cheered and hooted when the emperor was deposed by the military the summer of 1974. Just as quickly, our happiness was replaced with sadness as the military junta known as the Derg placed the emperor under house arrest and executed fifty-six senior ministers. Thus, a suffocating and toxic cloud of fear enwrapped Ethiopia for the next two decades. The change we cheered for drove citizens into three camps: those for the socialist military government, those against it, and those, like Omar, Abdul, and I, who were for neither. Too young to fully understand what was happening and too afraid to stay, we decided to leave Ethiopia for destination we'd only heard about, Djibouti. On our long journey from Dire Dawa to America, we encountered many generous souls willing and able to help us escape tyranny. Hence, this story is not just about escape from tyranny, it is also a story of kindness by friends and complete strangers. The men and women to whom we

refer as our lifelines in this picture book were there for us during our darkest hours, when we really needed someone to show us a way forward. We remain grateful. Contemporary social life in the Horn of Africa is generally a state-orchestrated experience that terrorizes the majority of the people. This collection of carefully selected essays, explores the different aspects of the current crisis in the Horn region of Africa, where to marginalized indigenous groups the crisis materializes itself as social experiences of terror. The result is a far-reaching and important book which critically examines a state terror manifested in the violation of human rights, democracy, justice and freedom.

This book provides an innovative cultural history of Italian colonialism and its impact on twentieth-century ideas of empire and anti-colonialism. In October 1935, Mussolini's army attacked Ethiopia, defying the League of Nations and other European imperial powers. The book explores the widespread political and literary responses to the invasion, highlighting how Pan-Africanism drew its sustenance from opposition to Italy's late empire-building, and reading the work of George Padmore, Claude McKay, and CLR James alongside the feminist and socialist anti-colonial campaigner Sylvia Pankhurst's broadsheet, New Times and Ethiopia News. Extending into the postwar period, the book examines the fertile connections between anti-colonialism and anti-fascism in Italian literature and art, tracing the emergence of a "resistance aesthetics" in works such as The Battle of Algiers and Giovanni Pirelli's harrowing books of testimony about Algeria's war of independence, both inspired by Frantz Fanon. This book will interest readers passionate about postcolonial studies, the history of Italian imperialism, Pan-Africanism, print cultures, and Italian postwar culture.

Autopsy of Democracy, Human Rights and Freedom

Kabi waddoo gadaa

'Such a Brutal Crackdown'

Maa'ikalaawii Mooraa Gubbaa Mana Hidhaa fi Duudhaa Goolii

Crisis and Terror in the Horn of Africa

Pioneers of Change in Ethiopia

New Perspectives on the Continent

A history of the Oromo peoples of Ethiopia: their culture, religion and political institutions.

A socio-cultural reconstruction of modern Ethiopia's social history, that will have far reaching repercussions in Ethiopianist discourse.

'The report, 'Such a Brutal Crackdown: Killings and Arrests in Response to Ethiopia's Oromo Protests,' details the Ethiopian government's use of excessive and unnecessary lethal force and mass arrests, mistreatment in detention, and restrictions on access to information to quash the protest movement. Human Rights Watch interviews in Ethiopia and abroad with more than 125 protesters, bystanders, and victims of abuse documented serious violations of the rights to free expression and peaceful assembly by security forces against protesters and others from the beginning of the protests in November 2015 through May 2016"--Publisher's description.

1896-1974

Encyclopaedia Aethiopia

An Oromo Immigrant Story

A Study of the Indigenous Oromo Environmental Ethic and Modern Issues of Environment and Development

A Dictionary of Borana Culture

Professional and Academic Fellowship Programs

Dress, Identity, and Cultural Praxis in Oromia

In 1921, five years after the appearance of his comprehensive paper on general relativity and twelve years before he left Europe permanently to join the Institute for Advanced Study, Albert Einstein visited Princeton University, where he delivered the Stafford Little Lectures for that year. These four lectures constituted an overview of his then-controversial theory of relativity. Princeton University Press made the lectures available under the title *The Meaning of Relativity*, the first book by Einstein to be produced by an American publisher. As subsequent editions were brought out by the Press, Einstein included new material amplifying the theory. A revised version of the appendix "Relativistic Theory of the Non-Symmetric Field," added to the posthumous edition of 1956, was Einstein's last scientific paper.

Freedom in the World is the standard-setting comparative assessment of global political rights and civil liberties. The methodology of this survey is derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and these standards are applied to all countries and territories.

"Oromo women live as traders, wood carriers, shepherds, and farmers in and around the ancient trade center of Harar, Ethiopia. They have lived with the uncertainties of drought, famine, war, and political unrest for several generations and experienced poverty, disease, and severe restrictions in personal freedom. These same women, both young and old, adorn themselves with an array of body modifications and supplements. What is it about the objects and practices themselves that appear to hold such significance? This rich ethnography illustrates why Oromo women decorate their bodies in particular ways and why they invest so much time and effort in doing so."

An Indigenous African Political System

A History of the Oromo Nation

Contours of the Emergent and Ancient Oromo Nation

The Annual Survey of Political Rights and Civil Liberties

The Odyssey of the Oromo Slaves from Ethiopia to South Africa

Oromo Learner's Dictionary

Hidhaa Seexaa I

This book analyzes the development of indigenous religious, commercial, and political institutions among the Oromo mainly during the relatively peaceful two centuries in its history, from 1704 to 1882. The largest ethnic group in East Africa, the Oromo promoted peace, cultural assimilation, and ethnic integration.

Oromo kasahorow. Learn to read Modern Oromo! The Oromo Learner's Dictionary is a beginner's dictionary for your multilingual child to develop their Oromo and English reading skills. Contains basic nouns, verbs and adjectives to aid fast comprehension of any Modern Oromo language book. Discover the joy of reading in Oromo and English together with your multilingual child. Suitable for children 8 to 12 years old.

This historical and comparative ethnography is the first full length anthropological study of the Oromo of the Horn of Africa. It is based on more than thirty years of collaborative research by the two authors. With maps, diagrams, photographs, glossary and index.

Aadaa Boraanaa

Collision of Altars

Atlas of Africa

Islamic History and Culture in Southern Ethiopia

The Making of Modern Ethiopia

Killings and Arrests in Response to Ethiopia's Oromo Protests

Culture and Ideology in Oromia and Ethiopia

Oromo Witness tells the astonishing tale of Hangaasu Wako Lugo and his journey from his home in Ethiopia, to his fight for his people's freedom, and, finally, to America. The Bale Revolt, 1963 - 1970, saw Ethiopia descend into civil war as the Oromo people fought for self-determination and liberty. Throughout the conflict, Hangaasu Wako Lugo was there. He sat at the side of his father, Wako Lugo, from battlefield to negotiating table. He met-and argued with-emperor Haile Selassie. He was imprisoned in one of the harshest Somalian prisons. He accompanied a military expedition in which he saved the general's life. In the 1990s, after the communist regime was toppled, he ran for a house seat representing his home district. And finally, in 2000, he landed in St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.

This was first published in English as "Prison of Conscience". It is now presented in Afaan Oromo with some addition and expansion. For the Oromo nation the more than a hundred years of Amaaraa Ethiopian occupation had been a hell. Killings, tortures and disappearances were common place. Their land was grabbed, their culture erased, their language suppressed, they were turned to serfs and their identity was denied, their freedom deprived. Relentless struggle was waged to reverse the situation and much had been achieved towards it. This book is about experience of a prisoner who went under the most inhuman treatment in torture rooms and isolated from the world for about ten years. And also, about empire Ethiopia that knows no human rights and even human conscience was kept under suppression. All about the empire and Darg prison are contained in two volumes of this book in brief. The said prisoner had a chance to revisit Maa'ikalaawii under EPRDF government that replaced the Darg. List of prisoners of the previous detention is also given as appendix. Read it and there are more to discover. Kun waa 'ee hidhaa Dargii jalaa kan nama hidhicha keessa gara waggaa kudhaniiif hidhameen dhihate. Dubbiisaan caalaatt empayericha akka hubatuuf qabsitteen dabalsaan jiru. Hidhantich erga Dargiin badees ADMUI jalatt hidhamuun Maa'ikalawii deebi'ee daawachuuf carra argatee ture. Baruma dhaabota Oromoo irra waan ga'an gabaabatt tuqamanii jiru. Dhuma irratt akka sutaatt tarreen hidhantoota Oromo bara sanaa dhihaatee jira.

"This book reveals the many creative solutions an African society found for problems that their people encounter when they try to establish a democratic system of governing their affairs. In much of what has been written about Africa ... Little is ever shown of indigenous African democratic systems, under which there is distribution of authority and responsibility across various strata of society, and where warriors are subordinated to deliberative assemblies, customary laws are revised periodically by a national convention, and elected leaders are limited to a single eight-year terms of office and subjected to public review in the middle of their term. All these ideals and more are enshrined in the five-century old constitution of the Oromo of Ethiopia, which is the subject matter of this book. In this book, Legesse brings into sharp focus the polycephalous or "multi-headed" system of government of the Oromo, which is based on clearly defined division of labor and checks and balances between different institutions. Revealing the inherent dynamism and sophistication of this indigenous African political system, Legasse also shows in clear and lucid language that the system has had a long and distinguished history, during which the institutions changed by deliberate legislation, and evolved and adapted with time."--Amazon.com

Oromo Religion: Myths and Rites of the Western Oromo of Ethiopia - An Attempt to Understand

Collected Essays:

A Conflict of the Ancient Red Sea Gods : a Play Based on the Fall of the Third Greatest Power in the World, Emperor Kaleb's Axumite Ethiopia of Sixth Century

Children of Hope

The Reformist Intellectuals of the Early Twentieth Century

Hamid Hussein's Oromo Dictionary

Oromo Witness:

"In 1888 and 1889, the British navy intercepted two shipments of Oromo children who had been enslaved in Ethiopia. A year later, sixty-four of these children were sent to Lovedale Institution, a Free Church of Scotland mission in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. Because Scottish missionaries interviewed each child shortly after liberation, we have an exceedingly rare and immediate collection of first-passage narratives. By 1910, some captives had died, some had settled in the Cape of Good Hope, some had returned to Ethiopia, and one had emigrated to the United States. In Children of hope, Sandra Rowoldt Shell offers a meticulous, analytical group biography, or prosopography. Comparing the children by numerous demographic and other factors, she enables new insights unlike anything in the previous literature for this region and period. Graphs, maps, and illustrations portray the demographic and geographic layers of the children's origins and lives after capture"--Back cover.

This work examines the Ethiopian imperial conquest and Oromo military resistance and the consequent feudal political economy and administration, centre periphery relations, the origins of identity based conflicts and continuity and change in Oromo's socio-political institutions.

This innovative Atlas of Africa, by the Agence Française de Développement, offers comprehensive insights into contemporary Africa through the use of full-colour maps, charts, graphics and text which demonstrate and explain Africa's growing importance in the world and its demographic, economic, social and environmental transformation, while also outlining the challenges that the continent faces.

The three sections, offering new perspectives on the continent, comprise: Taking Full Measure of Africa – examining the major economic, demographic, social and political transformations that Africa has undergone in a short space of time. A Multifaceted Continent with Shared Challenges – looking at the major intraregional economic, demographic, environmental and social dynamics that are currently shaping the continent. Africa Inventing Itself and Taking up the Key Challenges of Tomorrow – an overview of the challenges that Africa is currently facing and will need to face in the future, including the environment and climate change, social cohesion and demographic issues, economic development and governance. Full-colour maps, charts and graphics cover such wide-ranging topics as economic development, urbanization, education, the rule of law, gender, the blue economy, regional organizations, energy and culture, to form a volume which offers a wide-ranging overview in graphic form of Africa in the world today, of interest to all those studying, working in or with Africa, and those with a general interest in the continent.

Freedom in the World 2017

Indigenous and Modern Environmental Ethics

The Oromo of Ethiopia

Meeltoo

Al-Hisnul Hasin (English)

The Meaning of Relativity

Studies on Islam in Ethiopia have long been neglected although Islam is the religious confession of almost half of the Ethiopian population. The essays focus on the following topics: Islamic Principalities in Southeast Ethiopia between the 13th and 16th Century * Notes on the Islamization and the Muslim Shrines of the Harar Plateau * The Sanctuary of Sheikh Husayn and the Oromo-Somali Connections in Bale * The Islamization of the Arsi-Oromo; Medieval Muslim Survivals as a Stimulating Factor in the Re-Islamization of Southeastern Ethiopia. The essays are based on the study of written records and on field research in southern parts of the country carried out during the first half of the 1970s.

A biography of Abiishee Garbaa and other powerful Oromo warriors of the19th century.

In 1896 a massive Ethiopian army routed an invading Italian force and brought Italy's conquest of Africa to an end. In defending its independence, Ethiopia cast doubt on the assumption that all Africans would fall under the rule of Europeans, and opened a breach that would lead to the continent's painful struggle for freedom from colonial rule.

XII General Assembly

A History, 1570-1860

The Case of the Arsi Oromo

Hidhaa Seexaa II

Conquest and Resistance in the Ethiopian Empire, 1880 -1974

Gada: Three Approaches to the Study of African Society

Italian Colonialism and Resistance to Empire, 1930-1970

Focusing on the issue of the Oromo national struggle for liberation, statehood, and democracy, this book critically examines the dialectical relationship between Ethiopian colonialism and Oromo culture, epistemology, politics, and ideology in the context of the accumulated collective grievances of the Oromo nation. Specifically, the book identifies chains of sociological and historical factors that facilitated the development of Oromummaa (Oromo nationalism) and the Oromo national movement. It demonstrates how the Oromo national movement has been challenging and transforming Ethiopian imperial politics, tracks the different forms and phases of the movement, and maps out its future direction. Currently, the Oromo are the largest ethno-national group and political minority in the Ethiopian Empire. They were colonized and incorporated into Ethiopia as colonial subjects in the last decades of the 19th century through the alliance of Abyssinian/Ethiopian colonialism and European imperialism. Since their colonization, the Oromo people have been treated as second-class citizens and have been economically exploited and culturally and politically suppressed. Despite the fact that Oromo resistance to Ethiopian colonialism existed during the process of their colonization and subjugation, it was only in the 1960s and 1970s that Oromo nationalists initiated organized efforts to liberate their people. Presently, Oromo nationalism plays a central role in Ethiopian politics.

Including the Relativistic Theory of the Non-Symmetric Field - Fifth Edition

The Battle of Adwa

Oromo Democracy

Integration and Peace in East Africa

Seena Abiishee Garbaa (c.a 1835-1877) fi Gootota Oromoo biroo

Dilemmas in the Ethiopian Politics of State and Nation-building

How We Are Misled by African Development Statistics and What to Do about It