

Forward With
The Leadership Of
Comrade Mengistu

The Ethiopian Herald

We Shall Establish People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia!

Long Live
Proletarian
Internationalism!

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"There can be no force to stop us from attaining all our desired goals if we work hard and struggle with resoluteness."
— Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam addressing the nation from Revolution Square

Ethiopians Shall Never Fall Victim to Imperialism's Psychological Warfare, Declares General Secretary

May Day Celebrated with Enthusiasm

(by Ethiopian News Agency)

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam said here Wednesday that the Ethiopian people, who have never before succumbed to an enemy and whose pridesworthy history of resolute defense

of their independence takes up a major chapter of African history, shall never fall victim to imperialism's psychological warfare, especially at the present juncture when their consciousness has reached a remarkable

level of development.

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, was addressing a large mass gathering at the Revolution Square on the occasion of the celebrations of May Day, International Workers' Day.

Today too, just like yesterday, said Comrade Mengistu, the Ethiopian people accept with open arms those who come to them in peace. "They never surrender to those who come with force for they are never afraid of sacrifice," he said adding that as their

that Revolutionary Ethiopia firmly believes in the possibility of peaceful coexistence and mutual co-operation with all nations — near and far — and not only with those who stand on its side in full solidarity but also

with those who pursue differing political systems. In line with this foreign policy, Ethiopia shall not refrain from making its due contribution to ascertain the prevention of wars but
(Contd. on page 7 col. 3)

Comrade Mengistu Receives Credentials, Departing Ambassador

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the provisional Military Administrative Council and Co-

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Mr. Boniface Kwame Atepor of Ghana.

Comrade Mengistu expressed the hope that the new ambassadors would



Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam receiving the credentials of Comrade Ambassador Gennady Andreev of the USSR

Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, yesterday received the credentials of newly appointed ambassadors to Revolutionary Ethiopia.

The new ambassadors who presented their credentials to the General Secretary are Comrade Gennady Andreev

work hard to strengthen relations between their respective countries and Socialist Ethiopia for the mutual benefit and prosperity of their peoples.

Comrade Mengistu also received Comrade Ambassador Zhae Yuan of
(Contd. on page 7 col. 1)



...receiving the credentials of Ambassador Boniface Kwame Atepor of Ghana

Full text of General Secretary's May Day address appears on page 5.

forefathers did not leave them a legacy of passively accepting any humiliation, the Ethiopian people shall never pass a scar of humility to the coming generation.

Comrade Mengistu further stressed

Meet Reviews Implementation Of Proclamation

AWASSA (ENA) — The preparations made and the tasks accomplished in connection with the implementation of the proclamation on the special contribution for relief and rehabilitation in Sidamo region were reviewed here yesterday in the presence of Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Finance.

Reports which dealt with the activities so far undertaken by the committee in charge of the contributions were presented, while an action programme envisaging the completion of the first round of collection of contributions at the end of the month was adopted.

During the meeting attended by members of the committee in the region Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, said
(Contd. on page 7 col. 3)

Every Citizen Should Strive Hard To Boost Production: "Serto Ader"

"Serto Ader", organ of the CC of the WPE, said in its editorial yesterday that every citizen should strive hard to boost production in whatever line of profession he or she is engaged.

Basing its comment, on the May Day speech of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, "Serto Ader" stated that unless people work hard and step up their productivity, it is impossible to achieve a prosperous life.

"Serto Ader" quoted the Revolutionary Leader as saying, "In point of fact, in order for our needs to be satisfied, we must first of all become productive and fully discharge our responsibilities both at work and elsewhere to ensure equitable and fair distribution and exchange. The desire for consumption in the absence of production can take us nowhere."

The organ of the CC of WPE reiterated that the improvement of the living conditions of the Ethiopian masses necessitates strict measures to be taken against elements with individualistic craving for mountainous profits and a luxurious life. Sacrifices, it said, are needed for the sake

of those leading a subsistent existence. The best remedy for this is to persist with the recent mass inspiration for work apparent in the urban and rural areas of the country characterized by the steps taken for general mobilization against the effects of the drought and to safeguard the sovereignty and honor of the Motherland, it was noted in the paper.

The organ of the CC of the WPE emphasized that all citizens inspired by the love of the country and the good will to help fellow compatriots must bolster their contributions towards ensuring a prosperous life for the Ethiopian masses.

Young People Play Vital Role In Shaping Future of Mankind

by Makonnen Haile

Young people can play a vital role in shaping the future of their countries and mankind as a whole, Professor Adebayo Adedeji, Executive Sec-

retary of the Economic Commission for Africa, told a press conference at his office yesterday.

In a statement made in connection with the International Youth Year (IYY), being globally marked this year, as proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in a resolution adopted on December 17, 1979, he said themes for the event are "Participation, Development and Peace." He said the proclamation for the IYY came in response to support given by governments, organizations and individuals for devoting a year to young people throughout the world.

The launching of the International Youth Year carries a number of important objectives. The main ones are to heighten the awareness of the
(Contd. on page 7 col. 1)

SSDF Again Denounces Mogadisho's Collaboration with Pretoria

The Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) yesterday reiterated its condemnation of the "secret co-operation agreement" between the Mogadisho regime and Pretoria.

A statement delivered by Mr. Hassan Ali Mirreh, the acting Chairman of the SSDF, said that the co-operation and close ties that are developing

between the Siad Barre regime and racist South Africa are well-known throughout the world despite the weak attempts of the Mogadisho clique to deny or cover up the reality of this despicable co-operation.

The article by the London "Observer" of Sunday, April 28, 1985, dis-
(Contd. on page 4 col. 5)

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Editorial

REAFFIRMATION OF COMMITMENT

Mad Day or International Workers' Day was colourfully observed in our country for the eleventh time Wednesday. It has now become an established tradition to mark this internationally significant and historic day by expressing Revolutionary Ethiopia's firm resolve to continue on the tested path of popular struggle to translate the ideals of scientific socialism into living practice and thereby liberate the masses from the scourge of socio-economic backwardness. May Day is also an ideal occasion for the working people of Ethiopia to renew their unshakable commitment to the principle of proletarian internationalism.

When May Day was officially marked for the first time in our country eleven years ago the Ethiopian masses were emerging as an important political force. Yet they did not then acquire sufficient scientific outlook nor were they led by a revolutionary party. The last decade has truly witnessed far reaching transformation in the interest of the working people. In each of the last ten years, May Day has been celebrated with additional victories for the working people. This year's May Day celebrations represent a unique victory in that the event was observed right after the establishment of the Workers Party of Ethiopia which truly represents one of the glorious gains the people have scored in the post revolution era.

May Day is not only an opportune moment to look back at what has already been achieved but is also a moment of reflection on what remains to be done and thereby gain a clear outlook for the future. This is especially true at this particularly challenging moment when the national economy, which has been seriously affected by severe drought, calls for the wholehearted participation of each and every genuine citizen to lay a strong basis for socialism through increased productivity.

The salient point has been stressed once again in the address of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, during Wednesday's celebrations at Revolution Square. The Revolutionary Leader underlined that we should work still harder today if we are to enjoy the fruits of our labour tomorrow. Comrade General Secretary put particular emphasis on the need to develop the tradition of living within one's means and put into practice the current austerity programme launched by the Revolutionary Government with the aim of overcoming the problems currently facing the country.

The rich experience of countries that have successfully built socialism is instructive in many ways. It is only when the working people are ready to tighten their belts in times of difficulty that the basis of socialism can be firmly laid. As stressed in Comrade Mengistu's May Day address and in his previous national call, the spirit of voluntary sacrifice by the working people is *sine que non* for economic rehabilitation.

The Ethiopian masses are standing on the threshold of the beginning of a new era in the political life of the country—the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE). As was discussed during the Second Plenary of the CC of WPE, work is in full swing to lay the groundwork for the constitutional basis of the New Republic. Our Revolutionary Leader stated then that the completion of the groundwork will give rise to the active participation of the working people in the democratic process ranging from the consultation on the draft constitution to conferring power upon their genuine elected representatives.

The Ethiopian masses realize that such a political process would not be seen in positive light by external and internal enemies of the revolution. This is to be expected since the establishment of the Republic will sound the death knell to the forces of internal and external reaction which are all the time engaged in futile attempts to reverse the revolutionary process. In view of the current hostile propaganda of the enemy aimed at belittling the achievements of the revolution, it is the prime duty of the working people of Ethiopia to heighten their vigilance and deal resolute rebuff to hostile machinations.

The working people are firmly united behind the leadership of WPE and remain ever determined to fulfil popular tasks as charted in the programme of WPE, the Ten-Year Perspective Plan as well as in the action programme of the Politburo of the CC of WPE. As Comrade Mengistu eloquently stated on May Day celebrations Wednesday, "There can be no force that can stop us from attaining all our desired goals if we work hard and with resoluteness." It is gratifying to note that the Ethiopian masses reaffirmed total commitment to step up the struggle for the realization of the ultimate objectives of the Revolution, during the colourful May Day celebrations this week.

Ethiopian Workers: Achievements, Challenges

As Revolutionary Ethiopia celebrated May Day for the eleventh time it is only appropriate to review the achievements of the workers and their class allies, the peasants, during the past eleven years of resolute struggle to build the new social system. In this continuing struggle commendable victories have been scored and immense sacrifices have been made by the workers.

As Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE), Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, said in his nation-wide address on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Popular Revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat means noting but the capability of the working class to counter the assaults of reactionary classes and circles and emerge in victory. From the point of the working class and its allies, this dictatorship implies the organised effort of the working people, based on strong discipline, firm conviction

and exemplary fortitude for the attainment of socialism. The dictatorship of the proletariat is not a unique phenomenon that has been created in Ethiopia, it is a historical inevitability and an objective necessity of the class struggle in all societies which are undergoing the transition to socialism.

Under the defunct feudo-bourgeois regime, the working class in Ethiopia was oppressed and subjected to various types of humiliations, including dismissal without explanation, arbitrary wage cuts and torture for ventilating grievances. The Popular Revolution of 1974 put to a definite halt to these repressive measures. In the wake of the revolution, when the popular mass movement was assailed from counter-revolutionaries and anti-people elements from within and without, the workers and their class allies rallied behind the revolution.

There is one truism in the Ethiopian society that is solidarity in adverse circumstances. That solidarity was profoundly expressed by the workers and their allies when the reactionary regime in Mogadisho, orchestrated by

international imperialism, launched the open armed invasion against this ancient country in the hope of repeating an adventures military performance almost similar if not totally identical to the military invasion of Italian fascist Dictator Mussolini. The love of the Motherland and unity of the country has for centuries been traditional of the Ethiopian people who are now imbued with the spirit of patriotism which has today become the motto of proletarian internationalism. It is quite natural that in the wake of any revolution the counter-revolutionaries will rear up their heads in order to set back the course of history. The events in Ethiopia were no exception to this rule. As the great Lenin said, any revolution which cannot defend itself is worthy of nothing. That great principle was the main ingredient in the menu for Ethiopian workers who, despite very adverse conditions, volunteered to be armed and go to the battle fronts to defend the gains of the revolution, safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of the Motherland.

That was a grand tactical and poli-

tically motivated plan. The workers of Ethiopia with their peasant allies volunteered to fight in the war fronts leaving behind their work to less experienced and more feeble people. The revolution scored victory after victory. The workers, under the leadership of the revolutionary armed forces, fought in the forefront and in the rear. The outcome of this bitter struggle imposed on the Ethiopian Revolution by international imperialism has united the rank and file of workers and their allies in an enormous national reconstruction drive and in enhancing the defence potential of the country.

Workers' participation in economic reconstruction is manifested by all-round efforts to boost production. When counter-revolutionaries left no stone unturned to paralyse many production centres through sabotage, the workers made necessary repairs of machineries and where spareparts were not available made modifications so as to avert stoppage of production. Today they vigilantly maintain production equipment and voluntarily render services in their spare time. Workers also participate in self-administration not only in their working places but also in *Kebeles*. The political consciousness of the workers has also reached remarkable levels thanks to the agitation and propaganda conducted by enlightened workers through the media of discussion forums. To defend the gains of the revolution workers voluntarily enlist in *Kebele* defence squads and National Military Service. The working class has become a formidable arm of the revolution.

With the founding of the party, Ethiopian workers have streamlined their activities in line with the programme of the party and the Ten-year Perspective Plan. As the workers celebrate May Day this year they have every reason to be proud of their achievements. (ENA Feature)



May Day Banners of Peace, Labour

The first of May is the Day of International Solidarity of the Working People. On that red-letter day the peoples of all countries and continents demonstrate their will to wage the struggle for work free from exploitation, for work to promote peace and life.

This year May Day comes just before a portentous anniversary in mankind's history — the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the dark forces of which unleashed the Second World War costing the peoples 50 million lives. Africa was also drawn into that slaughter.

Nevertheless, the nazi plans for world-wide domination were brought to nought.

Victory Day — May 9, 1945 — went down in history as the beginning of a new era, the epoch of the liberation of many peoples from oppression and colonial dependence, the epoch of the unprecedented upsurge of the national liberation movement which, in a close internationalist alliance with the peoples of the countries of the socialist community and the international working class movement, attained the liquidation of the colonial system. The realisation of the great and important task of the social, economic and cultural development of the liberated countries of Africa and the Middle East can be attained only with peace on our entire planet, only when the threat of nuclear war has been aver-

ted.

It is precisely war which the imperialist quarters of the West and their henchmen — the Pretoria racist regime in the South of Africa, the Tel Aviv Zionist regime in the Middle East — are threatening the peoples of the world with. These lackeys of imperialists are being nurtured with multi-million dollar injections and are being armed with the most modern mass annihilation weapons. The naval bases of imperialist countries on the territory of Africa and the Middle East, in the Indian Ocean and in the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, the deployment of new US nuclear-missile weapons in Central and Southern Europe — all this is also spearheaded against the African, Arab and other people, against the national liberation movement in these regions.

The arms race, unleashed by imperialism, has a most detrimental effect on the standards of living of the working people. Whereas in the countries of the socialist community all citizens are guaranteed jobs, a regular wages and a stable standard of living, with unemployment long since eliminated, in the capitalist world where the multinational dominate, the working peoples feel the weight of exploitation. The number of unemployed in the developed capitalist countries exceeds 30 million.

The arms race and the stagnation

in civilian branches of the economy, the rise in inflation and unemployment most painfully reflect on the situation of the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Those nations are subjected to discriminatory measures and to constant pressure on the part of the imperialist powers and the transnational corporations which reap multi-millions in profit by exploiting the cheap manpower of the peoples of the developing world, by the rapacious exploitation of the natural wealth of the countries of Africa and of other continents, by forcing the arms race upon them.

As a result of all this, the total foreign debt of Africa, for instance, increased during the 1978-1983 period from 73 million to 150 million dollars and is continuing to grow today as well. The Africans spend up to 25 per cent of their currency receipts on the repayment of debts and the interest accrued alone. Militarization results in the upkeep of one soldier in the Middle East region costing as much as is being spent for the social needs of 346 civilians.

Hence, it is not surprising that May Day demonstrations are of such an acute anti-war nature: on the African continent, one hears the agitated and imperative voice of the African peoples demanding a stop to the arms race, the banning of nuclear

weapons, the pooling of the efforts of the countries of Africa and of other continents in introducing effective sanctions against the aggressive Pretoria regime, for the abolition of the disgraceful apartheid system, for the liberation of Namibia and Arab territories occupied by the Israeli aggressors, and the realisation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The fighters for peace and genuine freedom in Africa and in the Middle East are stepping up their efforts in order not to allow the deployment of nuclear weapons in this part of the world to contain the South African and Israeli military regimes which are striving to obtain these weapons. Ever more persistent and energetic are the actions aimed at implementing the OAU decision inscribed on the May Day banners: "Africa — a nuclear-free zone!" Similar demands are being advanced by peace champions in the Arab world.

Indeed, there is no worldwide task more urgent than that of stopping the arms race and the averting of a thermonuclear war. This is all the more important as imperialism is greatly aggravating the situation by preparing for star wars.

Hence, alongside the slogan "Work!" today, inscribed on the May Day banners is the slogan — "Peace!"

— A. Vladimirovsky

Science & Technology

Need for Traditional Medicine

Traditional medicine is tending to be a complementary approach towards meeting the basic medical needs of developing nations. Most of the people in developing countries live under the risk of various infections and parasitic diseases which account for most of the deaths. Only a small minority of the populations have access to modern medicine while two-thirds are deprived of any permanent health services. Such being the case, traditional medicine remains an alternative source of health care and thus its contribution is of considerable importance to the majority of the people.

The extension of modern medical services to rural areas requires an investment of large amount of funds and time. When the African situation is considered it is not an easy task to meet the health needs of the rural areas which represent 80 per cent of the national African communities. Under such circumstances, the use of traditional medicine becomes essential in that it is effective in dealing with culturally-linked diseases, relatively cheaper and easily available. Such inherent factors have probably enabled the survival and extensive utilization of traditional medicine.

At present, traditional medicine is improving and helping greatly in achieving certain health goals in developing countries. For instance, in Sri Lanka, traditional medicine is fulfilling the basic demands of about 70 per cent of the population. Similarly, India, Egypt, Sudan and other developing countries as well are benefiting from it.

In Ethiopia, although traditional medicines are widely used, only little is known regarding their potential actions. In recent years, traditional medicine has gained the attention of some authorities. A co-ordinating office for traditional medicine research, whose responsibility includes the strengthening of collaboration among

pertinent institutions for achievement of better research outcome, was established. Work is being done in the Biology and Chemistry Departments of Addis Ababa University concerning the classification of medicinal plants and the extraction of active ingredients from them.

The traditional medicine research at CLRI forms one part of the study. This work focuses on assessing the potency of various medicinal plants, primarily on helminthic infections that play a major role in the health problems of the country. Among studies in this line, the investigation of vermifugal action of *Albizia anthelmintica*, the local name of which is *Musena*, on earthworms has been completed. The study has shown that the water extract of *Musena* bark is effective against earthworms. The study continues with investigation of the efficacy of *Musena* bark preparations against helminths in general and cestodes in particular, since it is locally used as a taenicide. *Musena* is selected for the study among other taenicides because it is aimed to expel the parasite along with the scolex.

Studies of Ethiopian plants have suggested that taenicides are toxic causing damages of various types. The study of taenicides, therefore, needs special attention considering

their wide and common use by the people unaware of their side effects. Apart from the anthelmintic studies, toxicological tests of *Musena* have also been carried out on mice in the Drug Control and Toxicology Division of CLRI and is found to be non-toxic as far as acute toxicity is concerned. Further studies regarding long-term effect (chronic toxicity) will be conducted. If *Musena* proves effective against *Taenia* and non-toxic to human volunteers on clinical trial it would be a welcome substitute for industrially produced taenicides.

Incomplete registration of practitioners, lack of standardized training difference in knowledge and skill of practitioners in combination with limited research and screening activities have compounded the problems of integrating traditional medicine into health services. One aspect of the effort to bring health within the reach of every one (Health for all) must aim at the removal of these obstacles and the integration of traditional medicine into primary health care. Unless the complementarity between modern and traditional medicine is strengthened and health services are made accessible to the masses, "health for all by the year 2000" will be nothing but a mirage. — (CLRI Newsletter)

Challenger Faces Problem As Animal Excrement In 'Space Zoo' Halted Mission Control

HOUSTON, Texas — Disgruntled space shuttle commander Robert Overmyer voiced his disgust yesterday over fresh leaks of animal excrement from Challenger's 10-million-dollar "space zoo," apparently causing mission control to halt the relay of space-to-ground conversations to the press room here.

The astronauts donned face masks as protection against the foul-smelling feces from the mission's two monkeys and two dozen rats, which in the zero-gravity environment floated through the craft's space lab and into the flight deck itself.

Colonel Overmyer told mission control "This is really discouraging", and added, "We told these guys all these years that the monkey cages would not work." Transmission to the press centre of the rest of the exchange was cut.

Every time scientist William Thornton tried to feed the animals in the billion-dollar European-built laboratory in the cargo bay the feces floated out. The animals are kept in

Sweden Develops New Clean Fuel To Replace Oil

MALMO, Sweden — Sweden has discovered a method of turning dirty, sulphurous coal into a clean substitute for oil — an ideal fuel for the ecological age.

This spring, the world's first commercial 'fluidcarbon' refinery in the southern city of Malmo began producing a mixture of coal, water and chemicals — its exact composition is a closely-guarded secret — as a cheap substitute for heating oil.

A total of 23 million dollars has been spent on developing the process invented by a professor at Lund University near Malmo in the late 1970s.

"This type of fuel is highly promising since you can extract ash, heavy metals and other pollutants in the refining stage, reducing the need to rely on costly filters in the chimney," Kurt Borgne of the National Swedish Energy Agency told Reuters.

He said fluidcarbon cut sulphur emissions to about 0.14 grammes per megajoule of energy, against 0.24 grammes for heating oil with a low sulphur content.

European governments are discussing ways to curb nitrogen and sulphur pollution, blamed for killing forests and lakes, by toughening car exhaust standards and reducing industrial waste. (Reuters)

Experts Meet To Prepare Documents For Steering Committee of OAU

The steering committee appointed by the 20th OAU summit to prepare the groundwork on economic matters for the 21st summit started its second meeting at expert level for one week at African Unity House yesterday, an OAU press release said.

The meeting shall be devoted to drafting composite documents on the basis of submissions from various African and United Nations institutions, the main input of which is expected to come from the recently ended 20th ECA commission and 11th ECA conference of ministers, according to the press release.

The experts will prepare documents for the 2nd ministerial steering committee comprising Algeria, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Cameroon, Zimbabwe and will be presided over by Tanzania. The meeting of 2nd ministerial steering committee is due to take place during the 2nd week of June in Addis Ababa, the OAU release added.

It is understood that it will be the

PDRY Official Arrives Here

A delegation led by Comrade Sayid Salah Selam, member of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and Chairman of the Peasant's Association of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, arrival in Addis Ababa yesterday for a week-long working visit to Revolutionary Ethiopia.

The three-member delegation will exchange views and experiences with executive committee members of the All Ethiopia Peasants' Association (AEPA) and visits various areas to witness the activities of the peasantry.

The visit will also enable the delegation to see the victories scored by the revolution and the tangible benefits attained by the peasantry. It will also further strengthen the relations between the two associations.

The delegation was welcomed on arrival at Bole International Airport by Comrade Abdella Sonness, member of the CC of WPE and Chairman of the AEPA, and other executive committee members of the association. (ENA)

Meet Discusses Strengthening Of Red Cross

Meeting aimed at strengthening the Red Cross Society in Zone Five was conducted here yesterday.

Briefings were given on the occasion on the steps that must be taken to increase the number of members and to expand the humanitarian services of the Red Cross.

During the meeting held at the assembly hall of the Ethiopian Domestic Distribution Corporation (EDDC), Comrade Ergete Medibew, Chairman of Higher One Urban Dwellers' Association and of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Red Cross Society for Zone Five, urged that further agitation programmes be conducted to convince residents to become members of their local Red Cross bodies.

Pointing out that encouraging achievement was made in line with the motto "The People for the Red Cross and the Red Cross for the People," Comrade Ergete said that the WPE Committee of Zone Five will do its best to help the committee achieve its goals.

A film showing the humanitarian services that the Red Cross is rendering around the world was screened during the meeting. (ENA)

2nd ministerial meeting of the committee that will finalize the documentation on economic issues as a dead fight in the four agenda items drafted by the 41st session of OAU council of ministers. The documents on economic items will be submitted then to the 1st assembly of heads of state through the 42nd session of the OAU council of ministers, the release said. (ENA)

Drought Victims Arrive at Metema Rehabilitation Centre

Over 290 drought victims recently arrived at the Metema rehabilitation centre.

Preparations are also under way to move drought victims from Abnat relief shelters in the same region to more fertile areas. The compatriots displaced by the recurrent drought, expressed their readiness to be moved to rehabilitation centres to a visiting team led by Comrade Melaku Tefera, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Gondar region.

In a related development harnessing rivers, constructing dams and promoting irrigation agriculture is in full swing in Wollega region as part of the nationwide campaign to tackle the catastrophic effects of drought.

According to reports reaching here, the inhabitants of the region are doing everything possible to help over the 29,600 family heads rehabilitated in the region.

Meanwhile a cooperation agreement aimed at expediting relief aid to drought victims has been reached between the Wollo region Red Cross Society and mass organizations, government departments and discussion forums in Dessie town.

During the meeting briefings were given on the measures that should be taken to strengthen the humanitarian services of the society and the support it expects of the inhabitants of the area. (ENA)

Angola Signs Lome Trade, Aid Pact

LUXEMBOURG (AFP) — Angola signed the Third Lome Convention here Tuesday, becoming the 66th country to join the agreement that links African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP), states with the 10 member countries of the European Economic Community.

Angola took part in negotiations leading up to the signature of the Third Lome Convention last December. The agreement is due to come into effect early next year.

Seminar on Eye Care, Treatment Opens

JIMMA (ENA) — A nine-day seminar on eye care and treatment organized by the National Programme for the Prevention of Blindness and the Italian technical co-operation organization for 42 doctors and nurses in western regions opened here yesterday at the assembly hall of the Jimma Junior Agricultural College.

The participants of the seminar will be given courses on treatment of eye diseases based on basic health care, causes for blindness and methods of prevention and societal participation in ophthalmic care.

Comrade Liben Negash, Head of Trade Unions and Peasants' Association Affairs of Kaffa region, and Comrade Aseffa Chernet, Head of the National Programme for the Prevention of Blindness, gave statements on the objectives of the seminar.

Inhaled Insulin may Replace Injections for Diabetics

BOSTON — Boston University researchers have successfully used inhaled insulin to treat diabetics for up to

Success in Identifying Embryos With Hemophilia Reported

LONDON — British and American doctors have developed a technique they hope will lead to a sharp fall in the number of haemophilia sufferers, a science weekly said.

The test — a kind of genetic probe — makes it possible for women to find out whether they are carriers of the inherited blood disease before deciding to have children, said the Anglo-American journal *Nature*.

A woman can also be told as early as the 10th week of pregnancy whether her baby will be a sufferer, making an early abortion possible. Previously it was only possible to diagnose the disease at an advanced stage of pregnancy.

Dr. Edward Tuddenham, a researcher at London's Royal Free Hospital, said: "The stage we are at now is that the great majority of women whose families have suffered from haemophilia will be able to tell definitely whether they are or are not carriers."

Haemophilia is carried by women but affects only men. In Britain, there are about 5,000 sufferers, who, without treatment, could bleed to death as their blood does not clot naturally. (Reuters)

three months, according to a report in *New England Journal of Medicine*.

The doctors said that although their tests showed the treatment may be able to replace injected insulin, several questions must be resolved before it could be used widely. The tests come at a time when doctors are looking for new and better ways to help diabetics use insulin to break down blood sugar.

Although implantable pumps are becoming available to help diabetics carefully control their insulin levels, most people must treat the disease with repeated injections.

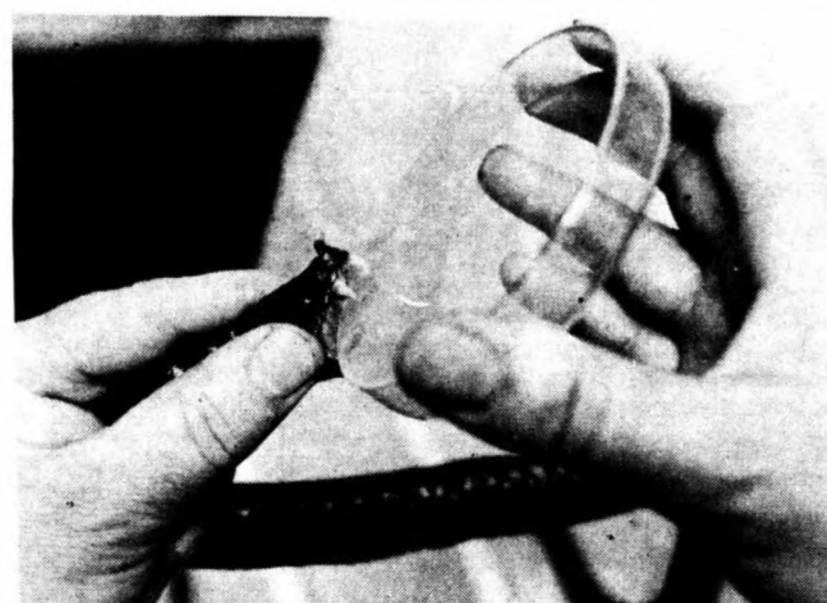
The discovery that insulin can rapidly pass from the nose into the bloodstream has made researchers hope a nasal spray could replace the injections.

A team from the Boston University Medical Centre, led by Dr. Robert Salzman, tested a spray on a total of 45 diabetics and nine normal people.

They said the technique was promising because it produced a rise and fall in blood insulin levels closer to the pattern seen in a normal person when their pancreas releases insulin in response to a meal.

In contrast, they said, tests with injected insulin had shown that its absorption into the blood stream varied widely between individuals, with delays of up to two hours before it got into the blood.

Salzman and his colleagues said more tests were needed to see if there were serious long-term side effects to the treatment. (Reuters)



The sector "native serums" (meaning natural, non-purified) at the Research Institute of Contagious and Parasitic Diseases in Sofia produces anti-toxic serums, serums against tetanus, gas gangrene etc. The basic part of the serums produced are the anti-snake serums. About 1000 snakes of the species "viper" and "horned adder" are being kept in the serpentarium of the section. In the period from April to October the venom is taken out of the snakes by simulating bites. The venom then is being injected to horses beginning with minimum quantities, which are gradually increased. The constitution of the horse develops antidote, the blood develops antibodies. Then a safe amount of blood with the antibodies is taken from the horse. There follows a purification and final processing before the anti-snake serum is ready. (Pressphoto - BTA)

Two Black Militants Die In Clash With Frenzied Police

JOHANNESBURG (AFP) — Two black South Africans were killed in the troubled east of Cape province yesterday when South African racist police rained bullets on anti-apartheid protesters in the black township of Kwanobuhle.

Four people including three policemen were also injured as sporadic incidents of unrest flared in various parts of South Africa.

In the Eastern Cape, at Kwanobuhle near Uitenhage where police shot dead at least 20 black funeral marchers on March 21, police yesterday fired birdshot and revolver rounds at a group of black militants who stoned a police truck, fatally wounding one man.

In the same area three black men were arrested after police fired rubber bullets and tear smoke at a group of some 150 people who were demonstrating their opposition against the abhorrent system of apartheid.

And in the Orange Free State province at the black township of Helde-moed, police fired birdshot at two groups who were stoning the homes of black policemen.

Black policemen and councillors, the chief accomplices of the regime, have frequently been the targets of attacks by anti-apartheid activists.

A black youth was found with a bullet wound in his leg at Thabong township near Welkom, also in the Orange Free State.

European Community Film Festival

The European Community Film Festival 1985 will take place at the Italian Cultural Institute from 3rd — 14th May.

Tickets, free of charge, are available from Alliance Ethio-Française, the British Council, the German and the Italian Cultural Institute.

The Festival will be inaugurated by the Ambassador of Italy, Oliviero Rossi, on Friday, 3rd May, at 6 p.m., in the Auditorium of the Italian Cultural Institute.

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Austria To Host Regional Seminar

NEW YORK (TASS) — The United Nations Secretariat decided to hold in Austria a regional seminar for European countries devoted to the International Peace Year. It will be held in Vienna from May 6 to 10.

The participants in the seminar to which more than 50 non-governmental organizations of Europe, United States and Canada have been invited, will be discussing topical problems connected with the removal of nuclear threat and ending of the arms race, measures for confidence building and disarmament in Europe, the United Nations role in the sphere of disarmament.

Regional seminars devoted to the International Peace Year which will be observed in 1986 on the decision of the United Nations General Assembly were held in Addis Ababa for African countries and in New York for Latin American and Caribbean countries. The seminar for Asian countries is planned to be held in Bangkok from May 20 to 24.

Syrian Troops Entrenched In Lebanon as Israel Withdraws

DAMASCUS (Reuter) — As Israeli forces leave South Lebanon after nearly three years of occupation, Syrian troops in the north and east of the country remain firmly entrenched, with no apparent plans to withdraw soon.

Syria has said its troops, which rolled into Lebanon nine years ago, will stay until the legitimate Lebanese government asks them to go.

Diplomats say the Israeli pullout, due to be completed this month, leaves Syria more firmly entrenched in Lebanon than ever before, politically as well as militarily.

They add that although the cost of maintaining an estimated 40,000 troops there has harmed Syria economically, the government of President Hafez Al-Assad has otherwise escaped the domestic political turmoil that Israel suffered from its experience in Lebanon.

Instead, Syria has emerged as the

main power broker in Beirut, gaining the allegiance of many Christian leaders, including President Amin Gemayel, while strengthening its traditional alliance with Lebanese Moslems.

Until late last year, Israel had said it would withdraw from Lebanon provided Syria also left.

Damascus refused, however, demanding that Israel pull out totally and unconditionally and insisting that its own troops were in Lebanon under a long-standing mandate.

They first entered in June 1976, by invitation of then-President Suleiman Franjeh, to quell civil war ranging in Beirut.

The Arab League later mandated Syria's presence by creating an 'Arab Deterrent Force' to police Lebanon, drawing the vast majority of its 30,000 troops from the Syrian army.

Official newspapers in Damascus have portrayed Israel's pullout as a personal victory for President Assad.

Syria has publicly supported 'national resistance' guerrilla attacks against Israeli forces in South Lebanon, which many observers believe hastened Israel's departure.

Whereas Israel hoped for a friendly government in Beirut after it invaded Lebanon, Syrian leaders now

are consulted regularly by Gemayel and Moslem members of his 'National Unity' government.

Syrian forces directly control more than a third of the country, from the northern port of Tripoli eastward to the Bekaa valley and southward to Rashaya, Israel's front line until it withdrew farther south last month.

Syrian-backed Moslem and Palestinian guerrilla groups control another third of Lebanon, from Moslem-controlled West Beirut southward to the port of Tyre, which Israel occupied until last week.

Israel says it still controls 850 square km (330 square miles), or about 8.5 per cent of Lebanon. The pro-Israel 'Lebanese Forces' militia holds roughly another 20 per cent, mainly in the Christian heartland north and east of Beirut.

In Brussels, Lebanese Christians occupying their Embassy as part of a six-nation protest against alleged massacres of Christians in southern Lebanon called on European Community members yesterday to mediate in the worsening situation.

Representatives of the 100 strong group, who have been peacefully occupying the Embassy here since Monday, also renewed calls to their government to send in the Lebanese army to prevent what a statement called 'the genocide of Christians.'

SSDF Again . . .

(Contd. from page 1 col. 5)

closed that large quantities of arms and equipment have been delivered to the Mogadisho regime and that South Africa is expanding the runways of Kismayu airport and the port facilities both of which it will use for its own purposes, said the statement.

The statement noted that the "Observer" article clearly confirms the earlier reports released by SSDF in the month of May and October 1984 concerning the existence of a secret co-operation agreement between Mogadisho and Pretoria.

Like racist South Africa, the statement said, Barre's regime has no

standing in the African, Arab and international community because of its repressive policies and violation of human rights. "The Somali regime suffers from as much isolation and ostracism as apartheid South Africa," said the statement.

The SSDF thus appealed to the member states of the OAU and the Arab League to oust the fascist regime of Somalia from both organisations. It states that the treacherous co-operation between the Mogadisho regime and the racist South Africa would fall through the valiant struggle of the SSDF. (ENA)

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Community May Meet Front Line, Gulf And Contadora States

LUXEMBOURG (Reuter) — European Community foreign ministers may hold separate talks with the African Front Line states, the Gulf nations and the Contadora Group of countries, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti said.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere wrote on behalf of the Front Line states — the six bordering South Africa — asking for a special meeting with the ministers. Andreotti told a news conference in Luxembourg.

Speaking after he presided over a two-day community foreign ministers' meeting, Andreotti said the ministers accepted the idea in principle and would explore it further.

A similar request was received from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The Contadora Group — Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama — who are seeking a peaceful solution to conflicts in Central America, have requested a second meeting with community foreign ministers similar to one in Costa Rica last year. Andreotti said.

CORRECTION

In the story on mass gatherings held in the capital in connection with May Day (Herald Wednesday's issue) on page 7, the caption... at the Headquarters of the Revolutionary Police, which was inserted by mistake, should instead read... at the Political Department of the Ground Forces.

Full Text of General Secretary's May Day Address

— Beloved Workers, Peasants and all Working People of Revolutionary Ethiopia,

— Members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces engaged in the various fronts to ensure the well-being of our priceless Motherland,

— Esteemed Guests,

— Comrades,

This day marks the eleventh official celebration of International Workers' Day in our country after we embarked on a new historical chapter and we firmly took sides with those forces which stand for the well-being, equality and prosperity of mankind, thanks to our Revolution. As in the past, our celebration today also inspires us with unique feelings. Our celebrations of May Day in the past were marked, on the one hand, by the satisfaction we derived from our achievements, and on the other, by our grievances and the evils committed against us. And, we undertake today's celebration with mixed feelings. On the one hand, we are inspired by exalted feelings in that we have attained the Party leadership which is indispensable if our society is to reach its designated goal. On the other hand, the occurrence of the severest drought ever known in our country has left us with excruciatingly painful feelings. Yet, in spite of our mixed feelings, the fact that we are satisfactorily combating this natural calamity with the resolute and vanguard leadership of our Party, has boosted our resolve. In fact, contrary to the desires of our enemies and in spite of their sneer, we have resolutely and overcome this grave problem and are overcoming it through the forefront struggle of the genuine sons and daughters of Revolutionary Ethiopia, the staunch moral courage and united effort of our people. What is more, our efforts are not limited to bringing about transient solutions and we are marching ever forward by laying down firm bases for lasting progress and prosperity. We would like to take this opportunity to express once again our gratitude to all those who have hitherto stood on our side, and shall do the same in the future so that our efforts shall bear fruit.

The colossal task of confronting and overcoming the natural calamity which has befallen our country in much the same way as many other countries in all parts of the world, has more than ever before convinced us of the need for organized effort and struggle. Even though it has always been known that unity is might, the coordinated and systematic effort being exerted by our Party, State and People — the entire society — by rising and acting as a single, unified and disciplined unit is indeed exemplary. The onerous task which we are accomplishing by drawing upon all our national resources along with our endeavour to relocate some 400,000 compatriots to fertile regions of our country and revive their hopes, while at the same time saving many more lives without upsetting the day-to-day life of the rest of our people, can by no means be underestimated. It undoubtedly deserves praise. Moreover, it is a living proof of the fact that a conscious and organized people is truly a miracle-maker particularly when we consider the fact that all these tasks are being accomplished while we are at the same time combating the multi-faceted and shameless assaults launched against us by our enemies.

— Working People of Ethiopia,

Even though various recurrent obstacles have stood in the way towards our genuine goal, we are still firmly marching towards our ultimate objective of development while at the same time overcoming transient prob-

lems, undaunted by any obstacle, since we have risen resolutely and chosen "a day's freedom to eternal slavery." We are also building our capability to ascertain additional victories, and hence it is unquestionable that we shall fully realize our objectives.

As is well-known, the fundamental objective of our Revolution has been and still continues to be the abolition of shameful legacy of backwardness emanating from joint oppression and exploitation by feudalism and imperialism, and to guarantee justice and prosperity to our people. The radical and popular measures we have taken so far are tangible evidences of this fact. Nevertheless, our desire to practically realize our popular objectives within a short span of time and to a considerable extent, is determined not only by our will and effort but also by the prevailing objective conditions. Hence, we have not been able to advance ourselves to the extent we wish we did. Our struggle is not limited to our initial objective of combating and abolishing backwardness alone, we have never had a moment of respite as we have had to withstand the consistent assault directed against us by our enemies. The struggle to withstand the devastation wrought by natural calamities is another battle front which has demanded of us persistent attention and effort. We did not have the necessary capability and readiness to combat all these complex problems, hence, the effort we had to exert in order to build this capability and readiness was in itself extremely arduous. In general, the struggle we are waging has assumed a complex character owing to the objective conditions prevailing in our country and the distinctive historical characteristics of our times. Yet, we have not fallen back from our revolutionary march as we have resolutely risen to ascertain the attainment of our popular goal through practical popular participation.

— Working People of Ethiopia,

There can be no iota of doubt that the path we have chosen to ascertain our national dignity and social progress, and to create for ourselves a life that is free from poverty and any other problem is indeed the correct one. The fact that we have made land and major economic institutions public property, that we have organized our people so that they are themselves the beneficiaries of their sacrifices and victories, that we have affirmed the equality of nationalities, and provided legal support to the equality of women as well as equality among religions has undeniably created favourable conditions for our social progress. It is true that we have not yet exploited these favourable conditions to the full. Hence, in order to bring forth tangible results in line with the national call of February 9, 1985 and the resolutions of the 2nd Plenum of the CC of WPE, it is expected that every one of us shall arise in firm resolve and struggle for the collective benefit of our country and people by subordinating our private interests to this noble objective.

An important issue that must be put in clear perspective on this occasion is the consistent decline in the supply of food-grain while its price continues to rise. This issue is at times being used to draw a contrast between the days of the decadent feudal system and the era of the Revolution. On the surface, the contrast is apparently paradoxical. The problem has of course been exacerbated by the drought situation which we have been continuously combating against and which has currently assumed an extent far beyond the country's capability to withstand it. Yet, the drought is not solely responsible for this problem. If we take tef, the

traditional staple food in our country — especially among urban dwellers — as an example, the drought has of

course created its shortage and led to a high rise in its price. Nevertheless, there are other factors behind this. In the old days, when land was privately owned, the peasant was forced to produce this crop, which requires for more labour as compared to other crops, merely for the satisfaction of the luxurious and imperialism of his masters. It is also to be remembered that the feudal barons took to the market the excess tef they had with a view to satisfying their greed for money. On the other hand, now that the peasant has become free from the bonds of tenantry, he is not forced to produce this difficult crop in large quantities to feed others at his own expense, as was the case in the past. Moreover, even though this crop continues to be available in the market, though not in sufficient quantities, it must be remembered that the growth in our population from year to year has contributed to its shortage. Still more, the expenditure involved in its transportation in view of the shortage of fuel further contributes to the price-rise. The profiteering carried out by merchants, apathetic to the country and the people, by taking advantage of all these factors is of course evident to all. The failure to stop the inhuman deeds committed by those merchants who run for exorbitant profits by speculating on the basic necessities of the individual, and who give priority to their individual interests rather than to the well-being of the country and the people, is absolutely inexcusable and in fact demands for firm popular justice. Especially with regard to food grain, it is no secret that such merchants consort with some weak elements among the peasantry under cover of darkness at the expense of the people. It is indeed a sad fact that while the peasantry at large remains to be the pillar of the Revolution and many of its members are paying noble sacrifices in defence of the frontiers of their Motherland, some peasants have succumbed to some transient and selfish interests. Hence, the greedy merchants and their collaborators who are the major sources of this problem, must realize that they will no more be tolerated and must refrain from their vile activities.

There can be no question that the peasant, who has attained his freedom, thanks to the Revolution, bears the responsibility of feeding the rest of the working people, and also has the right to get manufactured goods that satisfy his basic needs. Nevertheless, the fact that he cannot now fully cater to the feeding culture of a given social sector, as he used to do in the past, should not make the freedom he has derived from the Revolution questionable. Hence, in order to overcome the problem, we must collectively seek for solutions which shall enable us to raise the production of tef, if this becomes impossible, then we must seek for ways in which alternative crops are made available in abundance, and also adjust our feeding habits in accordance with the type of crops that we produce.

Though we have here taken tef as an example, we must realize the need for assessing the prevailing conditions from every perspectives with regard to the satisfaction of the other needs of the society as well. In point of fact, in order for our needs to be satisfied, we must first of all become productive and fully discharge our responsibilities both at work and elsewhere to ensure equitable and fair distribution and exchange. The desire for consumption in the absence of production can take us nowhere. More-

over, unless we impose strict control on selfish elements who run after limitless profits and unless we adjust our taste and general mode of life to the objective situation, we can never overcome the problem. Talking about a problem or echoing the falsehoods concocted by our enemies cannot be a solution to the problem. The only solution is to consolidate the effort, which we have recently started in country and town, to ascertain the dignity of the Motherland, and carry through with it in a strengthened manner.

— Working People of Ethiopia,

As history testifies, social progress is the outcome not of mere desire but arduous struggle. The endeavour to lay down the necessary foundation for social progress in a society arising from no significant position, in particular, requires for heavy sacrifices. Even though the imperialists who have built their economy through slave trade, war profits, looting, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in general through the gross oppression and exploitation of peoples, sneer at the socialist goal for which we struggle, history and the living realities of the world fully corroborate that the socialist path is the sole path towards justice and progress. On the other hand, however much they attempt to distort facts and confuse public opinion, imperialism is today the sole cause of the suffering of peoples.

People have been looted to their wealth and relegated to colonial rule by imperialism and not by socialism. With regard to Africa, in particular, it was the imperialist forces, and not the socialist forces, who exactly one hundred years ago, put its map in front of them and divided the continent among themselves in open daylight. It was the imperialists, and not socialists, who deprived the African peoples of their freedom and forced them to rise in the struggle for liberation. It is the imperialists, and not socialists, who, in an attempt to maintain their exploitation in Africa, direct the senseless genocide in South Africa, an act which history shall never forgive them. Again, the crimes committed by the imperialists directly or indirectly, overtly and covertly, to prevent people from determining their destinies are simply inexhaustible.

Though their true nature is not unknown to history they pose as champions of the peoples of the world and distort the truth through subtle propaganda. This indicates not only their shrewdness but also their contempt for people. It is a common practice for them to use local cohorts, who are a part of the people and use the language of the people, but serve imperialism's interests, and in this way penetrate into target societies to attain their evil goal. In view of this, their campaign against Revolutionary Ethiopia today is multi-dimensional. In an attempt to keep us an aim-receiver, they denigrate our rehabilitation programme; they challenge our country's unity by bleeding our people who are engaged in a staunch struggle to combat a serious natural calamity, through the instrumentality of mercenaries; they distort the true essence of the exemplary measures we have taken to build our country by living within the limits of our income. In general they vilify and oppose all our positive efforts and pretend to sympathise with our people. This, however, can by no means deceive us. The Ethiopian people, who have never before succumbed to an enemy and whose praiseworthy history of resolute defence of their independence takes up a major chapter of African history, shall never fall victim to im-

perialism's psychological warfare, especially at the present juncture when their consciousness has reached a remarkable level of development.

Today too, just like yesterday, the Ethiopian people accept with open arms those who come to them in peace. They never surrender to those who come with force for they are never afraid of sacrifice. As their forefathers did not leave them a legacy of passively accepting any humiliation, they shall never pass a scar of humility to the coming generation.

Revolutionary Ethiopia firmly believes in the possibility of peaceful coexistence and mutual cooperation with all nations — near and far — and not only with those who stand on its side in full solidarity but also with those who pursue differing political systems. And in line with this foreign policy, she shall not refrain from making her due contribution to ascertain the prevention of wars but also promote honest economic and cultural relations based on equality.

In this regard, she attaches special importance to her neighbours. As our region is among the most sensitive spots in international politics, the relations between Revolutionary Ethiopia and its neighbours are very crucial. In view of this, the overture made by the new Sudanese administration, expressing its desire to improve relations between the two countries, is commendable. Nevertheless, the practical solution to the problem rests in the endeavour to be made for stopping the ills perpetuated against us from the other side, and we expect that this shall be done. The now ousted Nimeiri administration had made the Sudan a haven and stepping stone for secessionist bandits who have been bleeding the northern part of our country. Moreover, the fact that it was a tool in the hands of imperialism and reaction and had been committing crimes against the Sudanese people themselves has been amply demonstrated by its recent downfall. It is imperative for the new Sudanese administration to realise this fact and discharge its responsibility of renewing the long-standing friendship cultivated between the peoples of the two countries. The translation of words into deeds is a key to the improvement of the relationship between our two countries and we shall await the results to come.

— Dear Working People,

— Dear Comrades,

The basic guarantee for the viability of Ethiopia, this awe-inspiring, respected Motherland and pride of its children, is the achievement in our economic endeavour. The correct grasp for this calls for a thorough grasp of the objective conditions. Without this thorough comprehension, consumption rather than production and loss rather than profit would be the trend, indeed, collapse would be inevitable. It is true that favourable conditions conducive for progress are now present, but this is not to imply that the state of the economy is at present a relaxing one. With this awareness, however, it becomes necessary, that working harder today for tomorrow's worthy results and saving now for a life of abundance of the future should be the guiding principle of our endeavour. We have to injure ourselves, more than ever, with a fresh spirit of work and struggle to achieve double and triple result in terms of thrifty and rational use of our time and resources. We should be able to bequeath to our children a life better than ours. Let us thus

rise to prove our consciousness through work and our organization through achievements; in short let us prove through visible progress that we are a revolutionary society.

The general guide-lines for the current task and struggle are clearly delineated in the Programme of WPE, the Ten Year's Master Plan as well as in the Action Programme of the Political Bureau. The current priority tasks we further set out in detail by the Second Plenary Session of WPE. Given our readiness to set the better of time by our concerted effort, particularly now when the theoretical and practical guide-lines of our path are clearly delineated, we have every reason to be confident to achieve the result we are after.

We are encouraged by the result so far registered in curbing our basic food-deficit problem through unprecedented effort in irrigation and other fields. There can, however, be no denying the fact that this can have a significant impact on our progress only when the present campaign is allowed to harden into a regular work tradition.

The current BELG rains have come later than usual, but the precipitation is nevertheless assumed to be a satisfactory one all over the country. We assume therefore that this augurs well for a good MEHER harvest, if the present trend continues. It is expected that all the working people in general and the peasants in particular will do all their best to take advantage of the positive trend ahead of them.

— Dear Working People,

Our objective is, rather than overcoming periodical crises, to bring about in our country a stable and long-term material life. For the attainment of these objectives, the creation of favourable conditions is essential and crucial among these is the setting up of a new popular political order. In line with the not insignificant achievement we have so far scored in this regard, the last and most important stage ahead of us is the institution of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The groundwork for the institution of the republic is now in full swing as reported to the Second Plenary Session of WPE. The completion of the groundwork will give rise to the active participation of the working people in the democratic process ranging from the consultation on the draft constitution to conferring power upon their genuine elected representatives. The full unfolding of the new popular political order will thus be of the immediate future.

We should, however, never for a moment forget our task to keep watch and put up "resolute fight against our enemies who, being conscious of the far-reaching import of the reality of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, are already busy hatching plots to render its birth impossible. We have to face them unflinchingly with the awareness that the on-going slander campaign and attack to which they have subjected us stems from their deep-rooted antipathy to the cause we stand for.

There can be no force to stop us from attaining all our desired goals if we work hard and struggle with resoluteness. Therefore, on this historic day, on this day of the workers of the world, this day of the forces of peace and social progress, on this day of the manifestation of socialist ideals and in response to the internationalist call, let us join hands and move forward with accelerated tempo to achieve yet greater results."

NEWS BRIEFS

Air Warfare

NAIROBI — Airlines of the western world are frustrating tourism in developing countries by charging prohibitively high fares there as a result of their price war elsewhere, Kenyan Tourism and Wildlife Minister Andrew Omanga has said.

Addressing the opening session of the African Travel Association 10th anniversary conference here Tuesday night, Mr. Omanga charged that this air warfare was "calculated to discourage tourists from coming to Africa and other parts of the developing world".

Mr. Omanga said that the western airlines, which had lost millions of dollars on the North Atlantic route through drastically reduced fares, sought to recover these losses through "prohibitive high fare structures, apparently to discourage tourists from visiting developing countries".

The African Travel Association has also mounted an exhibition here to coincide with the conference, which is to last five days. (AFP)

Protest

TOKYO — Mayor of Hiroshima Takeshi Araki sent a telegram of protest to the French Embassy in Tokyo over a scheduled underground nuclear test explosion set off by France in the Pacific Mururoa Atoll. The telegram emphasizes that the testing of nuclear weapons runs counter to the struggle of peoples for peace and intensifies the nuclear arms race.

(TASS)

Deforestation Threat

GLAND, Switzerland — Vietnam, once renowned for thick jungles, will be devoid of natural forest by the year 2000 unless immediate action is taken, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) said.

A high rate of population growth coupled with rapidly dwindling resources threatens the country with one of the gravest crises since 1975 when 30 years of war ended, it said.

During the war, according to the WWF, U.S. military forces employed deliberate destruction of the environment as a military tactic on a scale never before seen in the history of warfare.

Less than 23 per cent of the country was forested today, compared with 44 per cent in 1943, the report said, adding that "a massive barren area encroaches productive agricultural and forest land daily." (Reuters)

Direct Testimony

MANILA — A businesswoman yesterday provided the first direct testimony that a uniformed soldier shot Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino on his return from exile in 1983.

Rebecca Quijano testified at the Aquino murder trial here that she saw a man in the khaki uniform of the Constabulary Metropolitan Command (Metrocom) shoot Mr. Aquino as he descended a service stairway at Manila Airport after leaving an aircraft under military escort on August 21, 1983.

"I saw a gun pointed at the back of Mr. Aquino's head, and I simultaneously hear a gunshot," the 32-year-old witness told the court.

Miss Quijano said she saw the shooting through a window of the China Airlines plane which had brought her and Mr. Aquino to Manila.

However, she failed to identify the man who she said shot Mr. Aquino, although state prosecutors had earlier

said her testimony would point him out directly. (AFP)

Measure Against Bribery

MONROVIA — Any Liberia government employee receiving bribes openly or secretly could be jailed for life and a second offence could mean death by firing squad if Liberia's interim assembly government approves a recommendation head of state Samuel Doe made here Tuesday.

Mr. Doe also recommended to the assembly that any alien caught offering bribes should be deported and his business confiscated.

He said he had received a report of a bribery case involving four customs officers who received a 380-dollar bribe from three businessmen causing the government to lose 79,000 dollars in taxes.

He said the three aliens who bribed the customs officers at Monrovia's free port would be prosecuted and all agreements between them and the government for business transaction in Liberia would be revoked. (AFP)

Anti-Drug Campaign

WASHINGTON — US drug raiders cracked down on the Hell's angels in 11 states from coast to coast yesterday, capping a three-year undercover probe of the notorious motorcycle gang, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) said.

Bureau officials said more than 125 people, at least 100 of them angels, were seized on drug charges in the operation codenamed 'roughrider'.

Gunshots were exchanged in one raid, authorities said, but there were no injuries.

Attorney General Edwin Meese said the undercover investigation was launched in early 1982 by the FBI office in Baltimore and as it developed agents obtained drugs worth an estimated two million dollars on the street.

They included methamphetamine, cocaine, marijuana, hashish, pep and lsd, Meese said. (Reuters)

Contraband

KAMPALA — A Smuggler's briefcase containing seven kilograms (15 pounds) of gold and 100,000 US dollars was found on a Uganda airplane about to take off from Kampala's Entebbe airport for London last Friday, it was reported here.

The briefcase was not claimed by any of the passengers after being found by customs officials who carried out a search of the plane, the report said.

The report did not say what prompted the search.

All police, customs and Ugandan airlines official contacted about the discovery denied knowledge of the owner of the briefcase, the report said.

The gold has reportedly since been sold to the bank of Uganda by treasury officials. (AFP)

Split in Sikh Party

NEW DELHI — An open split developed in the Sikh's main party when its leader rejected moves by militants to replace him, the Press Trust of India said.

Harchand Singh Longowal, President of the Akali Dal, said Joginder Singh, father of slain extremist leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, had a right to disband the party.

Joginder Singh named himself head of a new party committee Wednesday night, splitting the party between his militant supporters and moderates led by Longowal. (Reuters)

Ortega Says Trade Embargo Shows US Aggression

BELGRADE (Reuter) — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said yesterday that the US trade embargo against his country would probably be accompanied by American military action.

Ortega told a news conference in Belgrade that the Reagan administration's trade sanctions reaffirmed Washington's traditional policy towards Nicaragua, a policy characterised by aggression and interventionism.

Asked by reporters how damaging the US economic blockade would be, Ortega replied: 'The actions are very serious because they will probably be accompanied by military actions.'

The Reagan administration announced Wednesday that it was embargoing all trade with the Central American country and suspending services to the United States by Nicaraguan airlines and ships from May 7.

'We sincerely hope that Central American governments will not allow themselves to be persuaded by the United States to join in this action because it will worsen an already tense situation in Central America,' he said.

Nicaragua exported 57 million dollars worth of goods to the United States in 1984 while US imports totalled 111 million dollars.

He was due to travel yesterday to Bulgaria, his latest stop in a tour of eastern Europe.

Meanwhile, Abdul Wahab Al-Zintani, Vice-President of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) said the Nicaraguan people's heroic struggle against the United States' aggressive intrigues is a striking example of how the people of a small country can successfully counter the attempts of imperialism and colonialism to force their will on it, if in this struggle it upholds the noble ideals of freedom and independence TASS reports.

Provincial WPE Committee Office Organizes Meeting

NAZARETH (ENA) — First secretaries of district WPE Committees and basic party organizations as well as representatives of government agencies and mass organizations in Arba-Gugu province, Arssi region, this week held a two-day meeting to discuss topical issues.

At the meeting organized by the provincial WPE Committee office, briefings were given on dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideology, socialist management, the work relationship between and among party, government and mass organizations and on the aims and purposes of the working people's control committee as well as on the heavy tasks awaiting the working people to tackle the drought problem.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Ketema Desta, First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Arba-Gugu province.

Today's ETV Programmes

- 7:00 - 8:00 Let's Keep Fit — Tom and Jerry (Children's Cartoon Film) — "Initiatives of GDR Youth" (Doc. Film)
- 8:00-10:00 News in Amharic — TV Magazine — Special Report on Ethiopia Metal Workers
- 10:00-10:20 News in English
- 10:20-11:13 Wrestling Film
- 11:15 Sign Off

Since the revolutionary government took power in Nicaragua, he said, Washington has not been ceasing subversive actions against the people of that Central American country. In so doing, it does not disclaim any means to achieve its criminal objectives. Economic blockade and the mining of ports, military blackmail and preparation for a direct armed invasion make up by far not complete arsenal of means employed by US imperialism in its effort to force the Nicaraguan people to swerve off the road of progressive transformations. We are confident however, that the people of Nicaragua, with the support of all progressive forces across the world, will uphold the gains of the Sandinista people's revolution, the AAPSO vice-president said.

Similarly, Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski, member of the Presidium of the Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), has denounced the Washington-imposed trade Embargo and other "sanctions" against Nicaragua. This decision by the US President, he told journalists yesterday, transcends the framework of norms of international relations. The Republic of Nicaragua, he pointed out, has not given any grounds whatsoever for taking such measures, TASS report says.

Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski announced the Social Democrats' intention to put the question of the Washington-imposed "sanctions" against Nicaragua to debate at the West German Bundestag, said TASS.

Workshop Under Way in Ambo

AMBO (ENA) — A 10-day workshop in which professionals drawn from 52 provincial schools administrations offices from the 14 regions publishing and public relations section are participating is now in progress here.

The workshop, organized by the Curriculum Department of the Ministry of Education, was opened by Comrade Hailu Wordofa, General Manager of the Provincial School Administration Office.

The workshop has been organized with a view to help participants tackle education drawbacks in their respective localities.

Old Man of Everest Safely Back To Base Camp

KATHMANDU (Reuter) — Richard Bass, the flamboyant Texan who has just become the oldest man to climb Mount Everest, returned safely to base camp yesterday.

Bass reached the top of the world's highest mountain on Tuesday afternoon aged 55 years, four months and nine days.

His successful climb also made him the first person to reach the highest peaks on the world's seven continents.

He was part of a Norwegian expedition which has made one of the most successful assaults on Everest, putting 17 men on the summit.

The Nepalese Tourism Ministry said Bass reached base camp in the morning. The entire expedition should be back in Kathmandu by the middle of next week.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Radio Programmes

Languages	Medium wave	Local	GMT
Somali		3:00—4:00 p.m.	1200—1300
Afar		4:00—5:00 p.m.	1300—1400
Arabic		5:00—6:00 p.m.	1400—1500
English		6:00—7:00 p.m.	1500—1600
Amharic		7:00—8:00 p.m.	1600—1700
French		8:00—9:00 p.m.	1700—1800

ENGLISH PROGRAMMES VOICE OF REVOLUTIONARY ETHIOPIA

Monday to Sunday	Topic of the Week
5.59 p.m. — Opening	
6.00 p.m. — News Flash	Monday — The World Last Week and Sports
6.30 p.m.	Tuesday — Africa in Focus
Monday — Kaleidoscope	Wednesday — Profile of the Ethiopian Revolution
Tuesday — Music	
Press Digest Music	
Wednesday — Music, Press Digest	
Guest of the Week	
Thursday — Music From Digest, Ethiopian Music	Thursday — Spotlight on the Developing World
Friday — Music, Press Digest, Introducing Ethiopia	
Saturday — Parade	
Sunday — Sunday Music	Friday — Radio Magazine
6.30 p.m. — News	Saturday — "Contest"
Saturday — Parade	Sunday — Music From Other Lands
6.40 p.m. Topic of the Week	
6.59 p.m. — Closing	

FRENCH PROGRAMMES

Monday to Sunday	Topic of the Week
7.59 p.m. — Opening	Wednesday — A Look at the Developing countries
8.00 p.m. — News Headlines	Thursday — Socialism in the World
8.15 p.m. — Music	Friday — Variety Programme
8.45 p.m. — Topic of the Week	Saturday — "Contest"
8.59 p.m. — Closing	
Monday — Sports	Topic of the Week From Lissone
Tuesday — The Ethiopian Revolution	Sunday — Introducing Ethiopian Music

Fire Brigade Stations

- ★ For the centre of town, Yeka, Gulele and Entoto — First Fire Station Tel. 11 24 00 12 33 41
- ★ For the South of Addis, Lideta, Bole and surrounding areas — Second Fire Station Tel. No. 16 63 44 16 02 79
- ★ For Tekle Haimanot, Kolfe and the surrounding areas — Third Fire Station Tel. 13 13 31 13 42 39

Pharmacies On Duty

- Hilson Pharmacy — Higher 18, kebele 06 — Tel. 44-65-55
- Zemenawi Pharmacy — Higher 5, Kebele 06, Tel. 13 53 33
- Axum Drug Store — Higher 21 kebele 05 — Tel. 44-86-26
- Gebeychu Drug Store — Higher 2, kebele 09 — Tel. 12-89-26

Comrade Mengistu ... Ethiopia Shall Never Fall...

(Contd. from page 1 col. 2)

the People's Republic of China who has completed his tour of duty here.

The Revolutionary Leader pointed out to the departing ambassador that his stay here has enabled him to witness the revolutionary process and the measures taken to improve the standard of living of the broad masses. Com-

rade Mengistu also thanked the ambassador for the contributions he made during his tour of study here.

Present during the ceremony at the National Palace was Comrade Goshu Wolde, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Foreign Affairs. (ENA)



... receiving the departing Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Thae Yuan

Young People Play ...

(Contd. from page 1 col. 6)

situation of youth, their needs, promote policies and programmes relating to youth as an integral part of socio-economic development, enhance their active participation in the promotion of development and peace, promote the ideals of peace, maintain mutual respect and understanding among youth and encourage co-operation in dealing with youth issues.

The statement on IYY says that there are 83.6 million young people in Africa under the age-group of 15 to 24 years, the number of which accounts for about 19 per cent of the continent's total population. Projections for the future indicate that youth will represent about 20 per cent of Africa's total population by the year 2000.

On the basis of Prof. Adedeji's statement, needs, problems and aspirations of young people stem from socio-economic structures, which have to be identified and met. It gave prominence to adequate education and training. The statement related that gainful employment was one of the most pressing needs in the life of a young person and pointed out that other needs include opportunities for self-expression in sports, games and cultural activities, that are necessary for the overall physical and intellectual development.

The ECA Executive Secretary noted that Africa youth find themselves at a crucial point of transition, with the changing social and economic pattern in the continent. He said they are at the threshold between traditional and modern ways of life and noted that traditional African societies played very significant roles in the socialization and formation of young people along culturally prescribed and accepted norms. He said this system provided young people with

the required economic, social and psychological stability as well as a sense of belongingness and cohesiveness.

The statement also discussed juvenile delinquency and other problems facing today's youth. It stressed that the African family must continue to exercise a central role in the upbringing and socialization of a healthy and productive youth and that the IYY should place particular emphasis on strengthening the family. The statement said the IYY should be taken as an integral part of on-going development efforts.

The statement went on to say that while the social and economic problems presently affecting Africa could be regarded as caused by climatic and natural calamities, the responsibility for solving them lie in the hands of the adult population. It said Africa's 83.6 million young people, that represent a vast potential human resources must be prepared for this task. The statement urged the active participation of young people in the development process, which are underlined in the themes of the IYY.

The statement referred to young people as agents of change and called on them to play an active role to bring about that change. Young people are asked to participate in community-based development endeavours involving improvement in agricultural output, industrial and technological development, health, nutrition, literacy campaigns and services to children, the handicapped, the aged and the sick.

Young people are also regarded as ambassadors of goodwill and understanding and to prepare them for their crucial future task of bringing peace to mankind, they ought to

also promote honest economic and cultural relations based on equality, he said.

Comrade Mengistu stressed that Ethiopia attaches special importance to her neighbours. "As our region is among the most sensitive spots in international politics, the relations between Revolutionary Ethiopia and its neighbours are very crucial," said Comrade Mengistu.

After pointing out in this regard that the overture made by the new Sudanese administration expressing its desire to improve relations between the two countries was commendable, Comrade Mengistu stressed, however, that the practical solution to the problem rests "in the endeavour to be made for stopping the ills perpetuated against us from the other side, and we expect that this shall be done."

The ousted Nimeri administration had made the Sudan a haven and stepping stone for secessionist bandits

understand, and cherish individual rights and responsibility. The statement said recognition of the inter-relationship between participation in development efforts and the attainment of peace will allow young people to see and appreciate the themes of IYY in their proper perspective.

The statement said youth has been a prime clientele of much of the work of UN system in Africa and cited various programmes undertaken for the development of young people. The ECA has provided advisory services to member countries on questions of youth by conducting seminars and study tours for youth leaders. The African Regional Plan of Action on Youth was adopted by participants at a meeting of the IYY convened by ECA here in Addis Ababa in 1983. The plan provides the general strategy and framework of policies and measures for maximizing the contribution of youth in development efforts in Africa.

Professor Adedeji's statement said it is our conviction that it is at the national level where the political will and commitment are needed to harness the energies of youth into an effective participatory role in development efforts. It is at that level where the fruits of any efforts are more visible and their impact can be realistically assessed. He said: "We call upon all the young people of this continent, wherever they may be, to respond to the objectives of IYY by actively involving themselves in the promotion and achievements of development and peace in their own countries as well as in efforts that cut across national boundaries, in the spirit of sub-regional and regional co-operation. The future lies in trust for all the youth of this continent."

Meet Reviews ...

(Contd. from page 1 col. 3)

that satisfactory results were scored through the measures taken to translate into deeds the proclamation on the special contributions in Sidamo region. The Minister urged the members of the committee to intensify their efforts towards this end.

Comrade Tesfaye further noted that significant contributions were made by party bodies, government and mass organizations towards the programme of rehabilitating drought victims in fertile areas.

Comrade Teferra Endalew, Chief Administrator of Sidamo region, said on his part that the inhabitants of the region are actively participating in the implementation of the short and long-term programme adopted by the WPE to withstand the drought.

who had been bleeding the northern part of Ethiopia, said Comrade Mengistu. The fact that it was a tool in the hands of imperialism and reaction and had been committing crimes against the Sudanese people themselves has been amply demonstrated by its recent downfall, noted Comrade Mengistu, adding: "It is imperative for the new Sudanese administration to realize this fact and discharge its responsibility of renewing the long-standing friendship cultivated between the peoples of the two countries."

As regards the situation in the economic field, Comrade Mengistu said that the state of the Ethiopian economy is not a relaxing one. Working harder today for tomorrow's worthy result and saving now for a life of abundance of the future should be the guiding principle of the country's endeavour.

Comrade Mengistu noted that the general guidelines for the current task and struggle are clearly delineated in the programme of the WPE, the Ten-Year Perspective Plan as well as in the action programme of the Political Bureau.

"Given our readiness to set the better of time by our concerted effort, particularly now when the theoretical and practical guidelines of our path are clearly delineated, we have every reason to be confident to achieve the result we are after," said Comrade Mengistu.

As regards the institution of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Comrade Mengistu said that the groundwork for this is now in full-swing as reported to the Second Plenary Session of the CC of WPE. He stated that the completion of the groundwork will give rise to the active participation of the working people in the democratic process ranging from the consultation on the draft constitution to conferring power upon their genuine elected representatives. "The full unfolding of the new popular political order will thus be of immediate future," said Comrade Mengistu.

Comrade Mengistu urged, however, that the resolute fight against the enemies must be constantly kept in mind, as the enemies, "being conscious of the far-reaching importance of the reality of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, are already busy hatching plots to render its birth impossible."

In conclusion, Comrade Mengistu said: "There can be no force to stop us from attaining all our desired goals if we work hard and struggle with resoluteness. Therefore, on this historic day, on this day of the workers of the world, this day of the forces of peace and social progress, on this day of the manifestation of socialist ideals and in response to the internationalist call, let us join hands and move forward with accelerated tempo to achieve yet greater results.

Earlier, speeches were delivered by Comrade Tadesse Tamirat, member of the CC of WPE and Chairman of the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU), and Comrade Zewde Teklu, Alternate member of the CC of WPE and Mayor of Addis Ababa.

Present at the colourful celebrations of May Day, which was marked for the eleventh time in Ethiopia, were Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogdessa, member of the Politburo of the CC of WPE and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Fisseha Desta, member and Secretary of the Politburo of the CC of WPE, members and Alternate members of the Politburo of the CC of WPE, members of the CC of WPE, ministers, commissioners, force commanders, members of the diplomatic

corps, representatives of international organisations, and residents of the city.

Comrade Tadesse Tamirat stressed in his statement that May Day is a day when people who stand for justice, peace and socialism co-ordinate their struggle and thereby further strengthen their relations and prepare themselves for additional victories. He added that it is a day when the working people confirm their loyalty to the principle of proletarian internationalism.



Comrade Tadesse Tamirat

Comrade Tadesse pointed out that the International Workers' Day has been observed in Revolutionary Ethiopia for a decade now by devising timely strategies which were favourable for the development of the revolutionary process and by striving for their implementation.

He noted that this year's observance of the day is particularly significant because it was held at a time when the question of the revolutionary vanguard organization got a correct response and the WPE came into reality after a protracted struggle and an immense sacrifice.

The AETU Chairman said that the working people of Ethiopia give special emphasis to this year's May Day for the very reason that it was marked at this juncture when the working people could assure their full authority under the guidance of the party and are preparing for the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Comrade Tadesse further said that being cognisant of their responsibilities the working people are ready more than ever before to exert efforts in every sphere in order to alleviate temporary problems and lay down a base for the attainment of the objectives of the final goal.

He expressed the readiness of the working people to translate into deeds the programme charted by the Politburo of the CC of WPE aimed at tackling the problem of drought, the national call recently made by the Revolutionary Leader, the resolution of the Second Plenum of the CC of WPE and the Ten-Year Perspective Plan.

Speaking at the opening of the ceremony Comrade Zewde Teklu spoke outlining the significance of May Day and stressed that May Day is being celebrated at a time when the party leadership which is the result of the ten year struggle of the people, has been attained. He added that because of this, this year's May Day is special and different from all the May Day celebrations held during the last ten years. He noted the Ethiopian Revolution is part and parcel of the international working class movement and that the leading political organization in the country was an outcome of bitter struggle.

When Comrade Mengistu arrived

at the Revolution Square for the celebrations, he was welcomed by Comrade Zewde, who was the chairman of the organising committee of the celebrations, Comrade Tadesse and other executive committee members of the AETU. A guard of honour presented arms.

Later, children presented bouquets of flowers to Comrade Mengistu.

During the march-past of paraders, following the speeches, workers' representatives passed before the tribune holding high the Ethiopian flag and the Red Banner of proletarian internationalism and displaying a slogan expressing their readiness to respond to the call of the Motherland.

Paraders of workers, revolution defence squad and urban dwellers' associations members carried numerous slogans registering their commitment to the resolutions and directives of the WPE, to proletarian internationalism and to the objectives of the revolution.

The residents of the city, through the celebration of May Day, renewed their determination to pay the necessary sacrifices for the construction of



Comrade Zewde Teklu

a socialist economy, for the building of a strong defence force, for the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and for the implementation of the programme of the Politburo of WPE in order to overcome the effects of drought.

The Internationale and the National Anthem were played at the conclusion of the ceremony.

Similarly, May Day celebrations this year throughout Ethiopia were marked by renewed commitment to build the national economy, enhance defence potential, implement the party programme and prepare for the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Workers and their allies, especially the peasants, took part in mass rallies all over the country thereby demonstrating their adherence to proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism. The gatherings were addressed by regional and provincial first secretaries of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, chief administrators and local representatives of the All Ethiopia Trade Union as well as local administrative officials.

Adding colour and content to the celebrations were slogans reaffirming the total dedication of the broad masses to world peace, especially in view of the fact that this year's May Day celebrations took place on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory of the progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces over German nazism, Italian fascism and Japanese militarism.

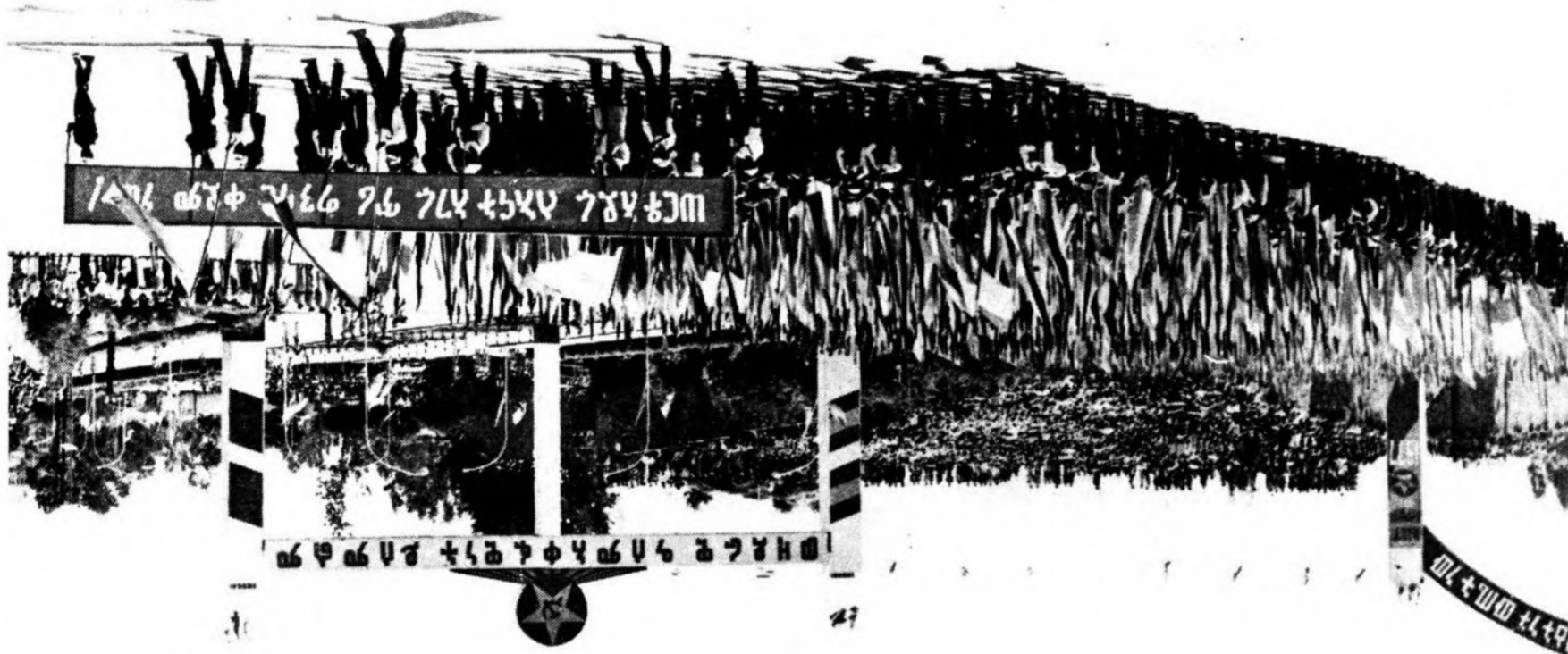
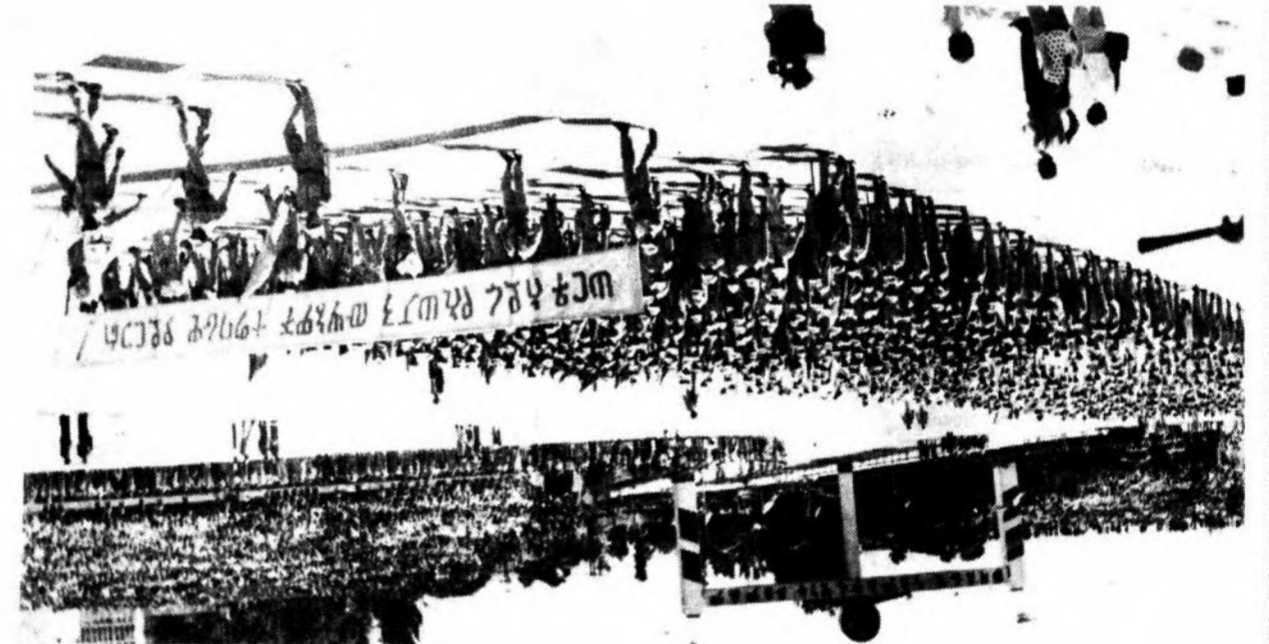
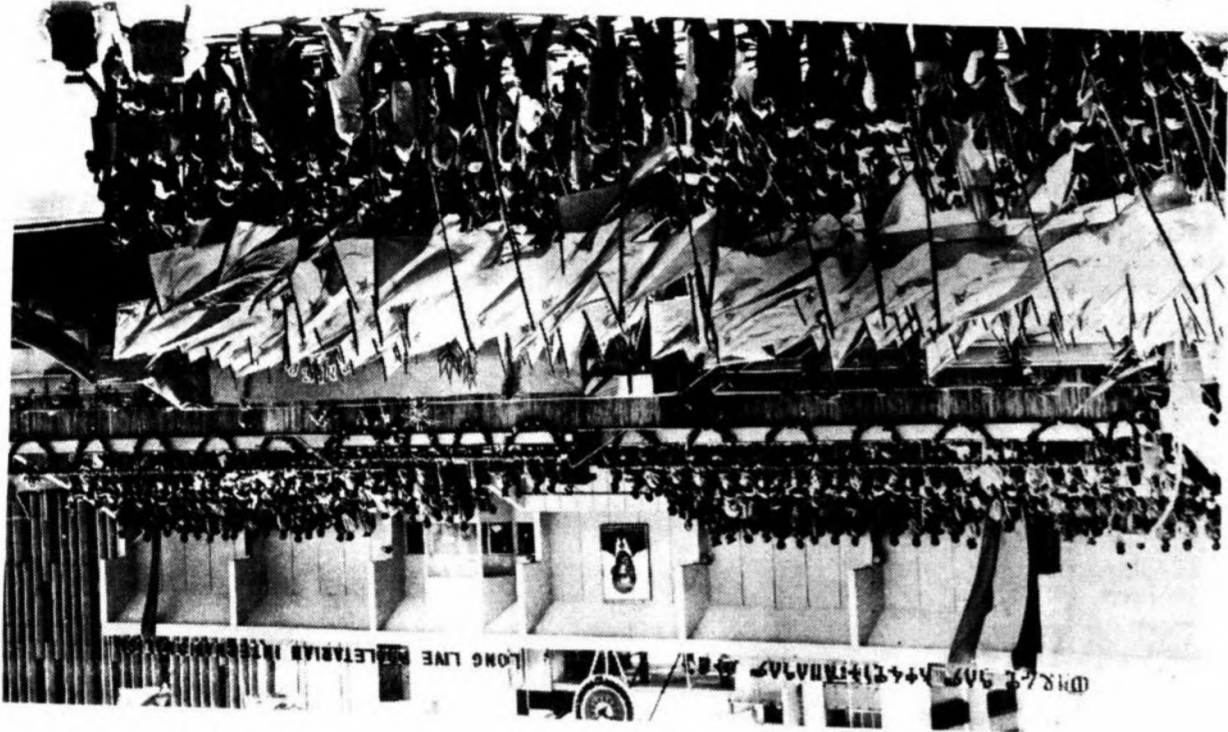
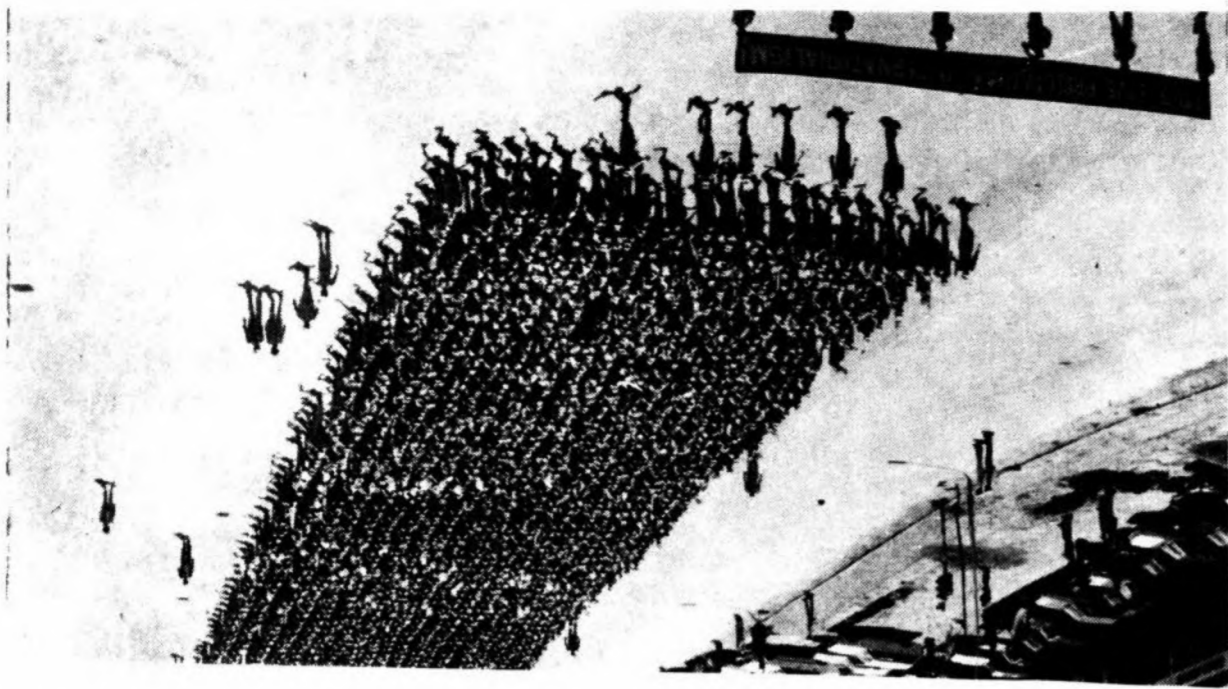
Reports reaching from various parts of the country meanwhile indicate that the occasion was observed with equal enthusiasm, revolutionary commitment and sense of proletarian duty.

Also speaking on these various occasions were other civilian and military officials who likewise noted the significance of May Day and what it signifies.



INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR
Participation, Development, Peace

1985



May Day Celebrations '85