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Of the New  
Political Order**

# The Ethiopian Herald

*We Shall Establish People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia!*

**We Shall Contribute  
Our Share In The  
Maintenance Of  
World Peace**

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## 20th Summit Conference of OAU Opens



Irrespective of the differences in our social system, geographical disparities, minor contradictions that may crop up occasionally, it is high time we drew up strategies for the general emancipation and progress of Africa and for the self sufficiency and lasting prosperity of its people.

— Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam addressing the 20th OAU Summit Conference

### Comrade Mengistu Urges Member States To Change Africa's Backward Image

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam yesterday urged member states of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to change Africa's backward image as they have thrown off the age-old yoke of colonial rule.

In his report to the 20th OAU summit conference as outgoing Chairman of the organization, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of CC of WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and

Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, emphasized that resolute political will is an essential prerequisite for promoting unity and economic development in the continent.

He said that Africa's image as a backward continent can be changed provided OAU member states are prepared to pay the sacrifices economic independence requires. "After bitter experience, we have come to realize that politi-

cal freedom devoid of economic independence is far from complete," he stated.

Comrade Mengistu's report covered the activities of the OAU in the last 18 months since the 19th OAU summit and also dwelt on the problem in Chad and the dispute in Western Sahara and the efforts he had made to seek peaceful solutions to them.

On southern Africa, Comrade Mengistu said the so-called constructive engagement policy of the Reagan administration has contributed to worsening of the plight of the vast majority of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and to the strengthening of apartheid system politically, economically, militarily, financially and technologically.

Comrade Mengistu also dwelt on the worsening economic difficulties of African countries in recent years. He said this was due to the inequitable global economic, trade and financial system, lack of full control of governments over their national resources. He added that these, coupled with natural calamities,

**Full Text of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam's Report Appears on Page 5.**

drought and expanding desertification, have created unprecedented economic crisis and social deprivations. (ENA)

### OAU Committee On Western Sahara Meets

The OAU Implementation Committee on Western Sahara met here Sunday night and fully endorsed the report of its Chairman, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, who is the outgoing Chairman of the OAU, on the activities and efforts of the Committee since its establishment in May 1983.

During its meeting at the National Palace lasting for nearly an hour, the Committee heard and considered the report of Comrade Mengistu dealing with the efforts made to implement the resolution of the 19th Summit of the OAU calling for negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front

under the auspices of the OAU to facilitate a ceasefire and a referendum for self-determination in Western Sahara.

The report will be presented to the 20th OAU Summit. The OAU's Western Sahara Implementation Committee meeting was attended by the Current Chairman of the OAU, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, President Moussa Traore of Mali and Foreign Minister Hashim Osman of Sudan and Foreign Minister Faclnet Toure of Guinea.

Nigeria, a member of the committee, was not present. (ENA)

The 20th summit conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) opened here yesterday afternoon at Africa Hall with full presence of member states, including Morocco and the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic.

In opening the conference, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, outgoing chairman of the OAU, noted that it

was being held at a time when "ominous clouds" are threatening the unity and the very existence of the organization. He urged all members. (Contd. on page 10 col. 1)

**Opening Speech of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam Appears on Page 8.**

### Nyerere Elected Chairman of OAU

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania was unanimously elected last night as Chairman of the 20th summit conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The Tanzanian leader was elected after the formal opening of the summit and the presentation of the report of the outgoing Chairman, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam. President Nyerere was proposed for the chairmanship by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

In his proposal, the Zambian President at the outset paid tribute to the

outgoing Chairman. He pointed out that when Comrade Mengistu took over the chairmanship at the start of the 19th summit the OAU was "a sick organization." In many ways, he added, it was on the verge of death. "You were a gift to us and you doctored the OAU very well," the Zambian leader said. Further, he pointed out the challenge faced by Comrade Mengistu in contending with the problems of Africa and handling side by side the task of organizing the Ethiopian society which had been afflicted by feudalism in the past (Contd. on page 3 col. 3)



Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam handing over the chairmanship of the OAU to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania

### High-Level Party, Gov't Team Tour Regions

EL KERE (ENA) — A team consisting of leading members of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of WPE has given directives to of-

ficials in El Kere province, Bale region after inspecting the drought-hit areas and after giving guidelines for the implementation of the short and long-term programmes worked out to combat the current drought in an effort to find a lasting solution to the problem.

The high level team led Comrade Berhanu Bayih, Politbureau member (Contd. on page 10 col. 4)

### Briefing Given to UNESCO Director General

The Director General of United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Mr. Amadou M. M'bow, was briefed here yesterday on the preservation of Ethiopian antiquities and the efforts being made to promote the society's cultural development and the achievements so far scored in this regard.

The briefing was made by Comrade Cirna Yilma, member of the CC of (Contd. on page 8 col. 5)

### Nigeria Recognizes SADR

Nigeria has recognized the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) on the eve of the 20th Summit conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Announcing this here Sunday night, Nigeria's Foreign Minister Ibrahim Gambari said his country decided to recognize the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic because its participation was "essential to the success of the OAU summit, if not the survi-

val of the OAU." The Nigerian Foreign Minister said: "For the past few years, we have all watched helplessly as our continental organization, the OAU, was paralysed over the seemingly intractable problem of Western Sahara." He added that the issue had led to the abysmal neglect of other problems facing Africa such as the drought, famine, the deteriorating (Contd. on page 3 col. 6)



Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam addressing the committee meeting

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## Editorial

### OAU WILL EMERGE STRONGER

The 20th Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) got off to good start here yesterday at Africa Hall where there was a turnout of a record number of delegates, journalists and cameramen. It was a surprise to many that all the 51 member states of the OAU were represented at the opening session since the Western mass media had forecast that a lack of quorum might prevent the conference taking place.

As Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, the outgoing Chairman, said in his opening speech: "The convening of this Summit is a resounding reaffirmation of our unshakable resolve to further consolidate our unity and thus constitutes a turning point in the history of our organization. We are gratified to have weathered off the storm successfully. It is a cause of great joy to our people and source of considerable encouragement to us."

The atmosphere of serenity and fraternity pervading the conference hall was reminiscent of the spirit of brotherhood demonstrated in the same hall when the OAU was founded. In the past 21 years the OAU has experienced many difficulties but with wisdom and foresight the African leaders surmounted those difficulties to strengthen the organization which is embodiment of the hopes and aspirations of the peoples of Africa.

Comrade Mengistu correctly pointed out that it is not the first time for danger of such magnitude as had just been overcome to be directed at the OAU. "Several hurdles have been surmounted and a number of victories have been scored. Yet, every time we made strides along the path of progress, through the adoption of methods commensurate with the demands of the unfolding struggle, not only have we been able to gain confidence in our undertaking but we also have been able to gain more strength to face the challenges ahead of us. By the same token, every time our organization successfully stands the test, its capacity to resist the designs of its enemies, as well as its credibility, will improve proportionately."

Indeed, that was the message emanating from Africa Hall at the beginning of the opening session of the OAU Summit, despite the threats faced by the organization since the last two years. Under the chairmanship of Comrade Mengistu, the organization effectively thwarted many attempts to weaken African unity. As the Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda put it, when Comrade Mengistu took over chairmanship of the OAU it was a very sick organization. It was an appropriate tribute to Comrade Mengistu when Dr. Kaunda said that he had doctored the OAU very well while handling the pressing problems at home caused by the unprecedented drought. The OAU must now recuperate and its rehabilitation has now fallen in the hands of a great son of Africa, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

One of the causes of the organization's sickness was the Western Sahara problem. The presence of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic as a full member of the OAU manifests the political will of the member states to solve the Western Sahara problem once and for all in view of the refusal of the Kingdom of Morocco to arrange a ceasefire and hold a referendum as called for by the 19th OAU Summit. Morocco's announcement of withdrawal from the OAU followed by Zaire's voluntary suspension of participation was a sad act which was beyond the control of the rest of the member states. It was more of a publicity stunt designed to spoil the excellent atmosphere in which the conference had opened.

Notwithstanding this unfortunate development, African leaders are determined in the coming days to discuss the serious problems facing the continent and find pragmatic solutions to them. There is no African country that does not want to see the demise of the apartheid regime in South Africa and the emergence of an independent Namibia to take its rightful place in the OAU as a full member. Likewise there is no disagreement among the African leaders to find effective solutions to the economic problems plaguing the continent. What is of urgency is to work out common strategies to offset the effects of drought which threaten the lives of millions of people in many African countries, particularly Ethiopia.

These and other problems cannot find solutions provided they are tackled on the basis of a common strategy. This is the main task of the 20th Summit of the OAU. Western Sahara is not a problem that should weaken the OAU. By concentrating their efforts on dealing with pressing problems of the continent, the 20th Summit of the OAU will prove to the world that African leaders are mature enough to forget minor differences in the larger interests of the peoples of Africa. The OAU will emerge stronger in the same hall where it was born 21 years ago.

Africa has some thirty million square kms of land surface with a population of nearly 500 million. The continent is extraordinarily rich in wildlife. It has rich soils and countless rivers. Our continent has 98 per cent of the world's diamond, half of the world's gold, 70 per cent of world output of cobalt, one-fifth of the world's asbestos and enormous amounts of chrome ore, manganese, uranium, bauxite, lead, nickel, platinum, copper, iron ore, aluminum, petroleum, phosphate, zinc and many others.

Africa, the world's second largest continent, was at one time dispossessed of everything dear and important. History bears witness on how right from the 16th century onwards, the African continent was exploited by the colonialists.

For centuries the colonial powers were engaged in plundering and exploiting the natural and man-power resources of our continent. The prosperity of the Western world and the poverty of Africa could be explained in terms of such unrestrained material and manpower plunder.

As Africa had for long been under foreign rule and oppression, our continent had no say in international affairs until the post-war era. Such major international issues, including the fate of Africa, were decided by non-Africans.

But at the end of World II, Africans began to seek unity and to cope with common problems together. All these decades had to pass before they could achieve anything worthwhile. But after World War II things began to move faster and in favour of Africa. The UN charter and the independence movements in Asia further inspired African nationalism.

The colonial powers were, however, opposed to the idea of independence in Africa. As such they did everything in their power to frustrate the liberation movements. But the sinister attempts to arrest the independence movement only hardened Africa's resolve to free itself from colo-

## Africa and the World

by Tibebe-Selassie Araya

rule and domination. By 1963 African states won their independence thus bringing the total number of independent African nations to 29.

For the first time, in 1958, representatives of eight independent African states met in Accra and set in motion the historic pan-African movement. Participants of the conference declared: "We further assert and proclaim the unity among ourselves and our solidarity with the dependent peoples of Africa as well as our friendship with all nations." The declaration further stressed the resolve of the participant nations to preserve unity of purpose and action in international affairs and to promote cooperation

and the cause of peace.

The following year independent African states met in Monrovia and condemned the nuclear test in the Sahara and called on NATO to desist from its anti-independence venture.

The Second Conference of Independent African States was held in Addis Ababa in June 1960. Independent African nations, brought together in search of unity, were already voicing their united stand on many major international issues.

The conference adopted resolutions demanding the independence of territories then under colonial yoke, on economic cooperation among African states, on the strengthening of inter-

national peace and security, on the banning of nuclear and thermonuclear test in Africa, on apartheid and racial discrimination and on many other issues including the promotion of African unity.

As enemies of Africa did not favour the creation of a united Africa, they hastened to frustrate every effort towards unity and to keep the continent divided. But in May 1963, Heads of State and Government of 31 independent African states converged in Addis Ababa to make African unity a reality. Thus they created the organization of African Unity (OAU).

Africa has one third of the total membership of the United Nations. It is the largest single group within the Non-aligned Movement and is well represented at all major world fora. This being so the African continent has the capability to exert influence to solve many world issues. This is especially true with respect to the decolonisation process.

At the United Nations the African Group together with the Non-aligned Group has over the years been working to ensure the success of the decolonisation process in Africa.

The principal force in this regard is the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The OAU has given the African continent so much weight in world affairs — an influence no African country could have gained by acting on its own. The OAU has enabled Africa to make its confident voice heard in the United Nations and in the Non-aligned Movement.

The African countries have been able through unity to achieve certain progress in spite of the numerous difficulties, such as economic backwardness, the heavy blows dealt by the world economic crisis and natural calamities.

From the very beginning, the OAU was devoted to the cause of world peace. The resolutions adopted by the first OAU Summit expressed the unanimous conviction of African states

(Contd. on page 8 col. 3)

## Thorn in The Soil

Bekafa

Land of Africa, land of Africans

Land of beauty; of black lions

Grow your holy trees; your green grass.

Let the black foot walk and rest at ease.

Away with the thorn;

Cast it aside lest it should feel pain

Deep in the vein.

Your forests are holy

Your soil virgin but thorny

Your waters clean, fresh and healthy

Mighty as they are luring every eye

And looked for a bright, joyous destiny.

Away with the thorn throw it afar

Lest it should mar

Your long, long, long, journey.

Your land abounds with ample wealth

That feeds and keeps your children's health

Let it not fall into alien hands;

Bear it not thru until you are left

With nothing but bones.

Be before, before it is too late

Remain not asleep, keep your pace forward

but never, never in haste

Beware the thorn that lies beneath the ground.

## Famine and Drought in Historical Perspective

by Mulugeta Gudeta

Many studies have stressed that though the African continent is endowed with abundant natural resources which would make it possible for the people to achieve high nutrition standards, it has always been a vast land of misery and hunger. The contrast between natural wealth nutritional poverty was further exacerbated with the advent of colonialism in sub-Saharan Africa in particular. A noted scholar once wrote that colonialism had radically altered the feeding patterns of traditional African societies which were richer in their diversity as well as content. This led to the emergence of a situation which in turn led to large-scale semi-starvation under colonial exploitation. He further argued that the post-independence period has not rectified the situation since the various strategies devised to combat hunger under present day neocolonial conditions have largely proved ineffective. We can perhaps add that recent years have witnessed the deterioration of the situation in the context of the worsening climatic conditions which have in turn given rise to the current large-scale drought and the attending hunger across the continent.

Though Ethiopia did not pass through a period of colonial tutelage and seemed to have been blessed by nature with fertile soil and abundant rivers, it nevertheless fell victim of various episodes of hunger triggered either by drought or other cause. In fact, this apparently inexhaustible natural wealth impressed many a visitors who happened to set foot in the country. Thus in the early 16th century, said Dr. Richard Pankhurst, eminent historian, the Portuguese priest Francisco Alvares writing a part of Tigray, which is currently the hardest hit by the drought, declared: "It seems to me that in the whole world there is not so populous a country or one abundant in crops."

Later in his travels the Portuguese remarked that the inhabitants "gathered so much crops of all kinds that, were it not for the worm, there would have been abundance for ten years."

Other chronicles of similar abundance in Ethiopian history can be cited. However, despite the potential wealth which had stirred many a foreigner's imagination, economic life in the past suffered from frequent acute shortages resulting from drought, crop failures, the ravages of locusts or destruction by wars. According to Dr. Richard Pankhurst, no less than 23 major famines can in fact be identified in the two centuries between 1540 and 1800 or almost one every 10 years.

If we cast a bird's eye view on the development of Ethiopian society from what is historically known as the *Zemene Mesafint*, or "The Age of the Dukes," roughly extending between 1759 and 1855, the picture we get is the recurrence of hunger in various regions and on a large scale sometimes leading to wholesale destruction of entire regions. The "Age of the Dukes" is so-called due to the proliferation of inter-regional skirmishes and fierce competition for supremacy. In their violent and internecine conflicts, the armies of opposing warlords brought grief to the peasantry which was forced to feed and support these roving bandits. At times this led to the exhaustion of local resources such as cattle and the sharp fall in agricultural output. An English surgeon who witnessed one of those famines of the time, Charles Johnston, wrote: "The people were reduced to the greatest extremity for food and clothing. Numbers fell victims from hunger alone... and another calamity made its appearance, the cholera commenced in ravages..."

The Great Famine of 1889-1891 was perhaps the harshest famine that left

its imprints on the recent history of the country. Many factors combined to give rise to the unfortunate situation where large part of the northern provinces were reduced to scenes of untold human agony. That was a year of exceptional drought when in the words of a witness "all the crops have been burnt up by the sun." The crop failure which was originally caused by the absence of rain in turn resulted in the desperate lack of oxen with which to plough. The situation was further worsened by plagues of locusts and caterpillars, which "appeared in such masses that they destroyed the crops and what was left over was annihilated by swarms of locusts."

The economic organization of Ethiopian society in the last one hundred years which was the product of the process of consolidation and expansion of feudalism was highly vulnerable to large-scale famine which was brought about either by drought, plant diseases, the destruction of cattle or by a combination of all these factors. What emerges from our cursory view of the problem of drought and hunger in the country is the cyclic nature of the recurrence of the phenomenon and the incapacity of the country, from the socio-economic point of view, to effectively deal with such emergency situations. Thus behind the facade of a legendary country overflowing with milk and honey, a legend artfully promoted and exploited by the feudal rulers in the past, stands the bitter reality of a people whose productive capacity is chronically robbed by endemic hunger and chronic malnutrition.

The particular characteristic of the present hunger resulting from long period of drought in the country is that it has significantly expanded to some parts of the southern regions which were so far considered self-sufficient in food and where the level of rainfall was

significant compared to the relatively arid zones of the northern regions. Another aspect of it, is that the present climatic conditions may not change according to some meteorological forecasts in the near future and that another shortage of rainfall may bring in its wake another round of destruction. According to current estimates, it would require many years to rehabilitate the many millions of victims of the present drought. And according to the same estimate the resources at the country's disposal are so scanty that massive foreign assistance is the only option left for the time being.

Under such critical conditions it is obvious that a large part of the country's internal resources are diverted for fighting the effects of the drought and hunger.

This has currently become a priority task at the level of the Party and the government and national life as a whole. A nationwide mobilization on all fronts to combat the calamity is underway in the drought affected regions and in those areas where looms a potential threat. Directives are issued and a nationwide call is made by the Revolutionary Government so that the people actively participate in the fight. The necessary organizational structure is laid throughout the country for the purpose of streamlining all relief aid collected at home as well as abroad.

The international response to the call made by the government has been so far encouraging. Yet, it would require more assistance both emergency and long term, to do away with some of the glaring sequelae of hunger and drought. Had it not been for the quick and unconditional relief assistance from the international community in general and non-governmental aid donors in particular, the situation would have long been out of control and would have

(Contd. on page 8 col. 3)

## Racial Segregation On Beaches

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa (Agencies) — As the summer season gets underway in the Southern Hemisphere, the question of racial segregation on beaches in South Africa is once again a burning issue.

The sign on the promenade in the coastal city of Port Elizabeth is unequivocal: "For the Use of White Persons only." But even if the sign were not there, "habit and brainwashing mean you know where you can go and where you can't," according to Noto Gunto, a young black man from the

neighbouring township of KwaNakle. Another sign on a municipal pool opposite the Indian Ocean specifies "For White Children Under the Age of 12" in English and Afrikaans.

The only blacks allowed near the beach are soft drink and ice cream sellers.

However, the amusement park welcomes customers of any colour to take a ride on the big wheel or try some target practice.

There is also a beach for African inhabitants of KwaNakle and the nearby slum of Zwile, where homes are built out of bits of the wooden packing cases used for spare parts for the car industry.

The beach is north of those reserved for whites, past an industrial zone and opposite a factory making battery components.

Port Elizabeth, described by the tourist brochures as "the friendly city," takes the same line as most South African coastal towns in segregating bathers. Multiracial beaches along the Atlantic and Indian Ocean coasts are the exception.

In Durban blacks have 650 metres of beach, Indians 550, coloureds (people of mixed race) 300 and whites 2,100 metres. Only one stretch of beach is multiracial.

Last August, the hoteliers' and bottle store owners' association published a pool which claimed 51 per cent of holiday makers would leave if segregated beaches were abolished.

## Mayor Returns Concluding Visits Abroad

Comrade Zewde Teklu, Alternate member of the CC of WPE and Mayor of Addis Ababa, returned here Sunday after concluding working visits to several countries in connection with city management.

Comrade Zewde first took part in the 67th anniversary celebrations of the Communist Party of Moldavia in the USSR. Later, he flew to Osaka, Japan, where he attended a meeting of mayors from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe.

Comrade Zewde also travelled to Pyongyang, Peking, Bombay and Aden where he had exchange of view on city management with the mayors of these cities. (ENA)

## Co-operatives Receive Certificates Of Legal Recognition

DEBRE MARKOS (ENA) — Four peasants producers' and service co-operatives in Debre Markos province, Gojjam region, received certificates of legal recognition last Saturday at a ceremony held in a peasants' village in Chefer locality.

In a statement on the occasion, Comrade Zeleke Beyene, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Gojjam region, said that much is expected from each member of the co-operatives to implement the principle "From Each According to His Ability to Each According to His Work." He reminded the peasants to widen their ideological outlook and to strive implementing the programme of the WPE and the Ten-Year Perspective Plan.

Comrade Abebe Geda, First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Debre Markos province, and Comrade Sinishaw Bezabih, representative of the provincial office of the Ministry of Agriculture, made statements reviewing the achievements scored in the province in the political, economic and social fields.

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Tilahun Abebe, Chief Administrator of Gojjam region, members of the WPE Committee of Debre Markos province, representatives of government departments and mass organizations, and other guests.

## Workers Awarded Prizes, Certificates

Prizes and certificates were awarded Sunday to 30 star and five meritorious workers of the Addis Tyre Factory in recognition of their outstanding performances during the 1983-84 production year.

Prizes and certificates were also given to a group of workers of the factory who had fulfilled their duty by serving at various war fronts as well as those who were engaged in the activities of mass organizations and others who had attended skill upgrading courses.

The prizes and certificates were handed out by Comrade Gesit Techane, First Secretary of the WPE Com-

mittee for Zone Three of Addis Ababa, Comrade Arega Gebre-Tsadiq, First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Higher 19, and Comrade Haile-Selassie Ayalew, Manager of the Addis Tyre Factory.

A 5,000 birr donation was also made on the occasion by employees of the factory in aid of compatriots affected by drought.

The cheque for the donation was handed over by Comrade Makonnen Abebe, Vice-Chairman of the Workers' Union of the Addis Tyre Factory, to Comrade Habte-Mariam Ayenachew, Deputy Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation. (ENA)



Comrade Gesit Techane awarding Prize

## Trade Union Delegations Back From GDR, Czechoslovakia

The two-member delegation headed by Comrade Wolde-Mariam Gibore, Chairman of the Nationwide Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fisheries Industrial Sector Trade Union, returned Sunday after a week long working visit to the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

During its stay there, the delegation met with the GDR's agricultural trade union chairman and executive committee members and toured various agricultural institutions and production enterprises.

Comrade Wolde-Mariam said on arrival that the GDR's agricultural trade union has agreed to train next year Ethiopian workers in various vocational fields related to agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries and a delegation from the GDR agricultural trade union will pay a star working visit to Ethiopia in the near future.

Meanwhile, another delegation led by Comrade Demas Alemu, Deputy Chairman of the Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fisheries Industrial Sector Trade Union, has been back after a working visit to Czechoslovakia and an exchange of views with its counterpart there. (ENA)

## Bombs Hit British Embassy, El Al Office In Vienna, Police Say

VIENNA (Agencies) — A bomb exploded inside the British embassy in Vienna shortly before mid-day yesterday and another device went off outside the office of El Al Israel Airlines in the centre of the city about an hour later, police said.

Nobody was hurt and there was only slight damage to the two buildings, they said.

Police said they had no idea who was behind the two explosions, or whether they were linked.

Police said it was not clear how the bomb at the British embassy, in the landstrasse diplomatic quarter, came to be in the mission's entrance hall.

The El Al office in Vienna's famous ringstrasse Boulevard has a protected security entrance and is usually guarded by a uniformed police officer.

Police said the bomb at the El Al office had been placed in a carrier bag in another entrance to the building, where the patrolling officer would have been unable to see it.

## Nyerere Elected Chairman of ...

(Contd. from page 1 col. 6) and was being transformed into a socialist society.

Stressing that Africa had been able to see light at the end of the tunnel at the present stage, President Kaunda expressed thanks for the efforts exerted by Comrade Mengistu and by the Party, government and people of Revolutionary Ethiopia.

"If we must tend our organisation as you have done, we must get somebody who would follow equally effectively in your footsteps," said the Zambian leader addressing Comrade Mengistu. He proposed President Nyerere whom he described as a great son of Africa, "who did not only work for the independence of his country but also worked honestly and sincerely as chairman of the frontline states."

President Kaunda also proposed eight countries as candidates for vice-presidency, which were unanimously elected. They constitute the new OAU bureau together with Tanzania.

They are Mozambique, First Vice-Chairman from the southern region, Tunisia, Second Vice-Chairman from the northern region, Nigeria, third Vice-Chairman from the western region, the Central African Republic, fourth Vice-Chairman from the central region, Uganda, fifth Vice-Chairman from the eastern region, Senegal, sixth Vice-Chairman from the western region, Burundi, seventh Vice-Chairman from the central region, and Kenya, 8th Vice-Chairman from the eastern region.

In his acceptance speech President

Nyerere also paid tribute to the outgoing Chairman for serving the organization with dedication and sense of responsibility for more than a year.

He pledged to serve and promote the interest of the OAU overcome its present problems.

He noted that Africa is rich in its natural resources but said it is paradoxical that its peoples are suffering from poverty, disease and hunger. He said that the national income of many African countries has declined for the last five or six years because of the widespread devastating drought, the fall in prices of raw materials and other problems.

President Nyerere suggested that the only way out is to promote co-operation among African countries. "We must not allow our political differences to overwhelm our economic co-operation," he said, adding, "we have to live together and solve our problems together."

President Nyerere recalled that the Organisation of African Unity was established in 1963 with the objective of totally liberating the continent from colonialism. Now he said the number of the OAU member states has reached 51. But South Africa and Namibia have remained behind, he noted. He

said that as long as South Africa continues to pursue its institutionalized apartheid policy, the struggle of the black Africans will increase and will be further intensified. Supported by the imperial powers and the United States of America, South Africa is exerting maximum effort to delay the independence of Namibia in defiance of the UN resolution 435, he noted.

President Nyerere said that the frontline states have paid and are paying value prices for the liberation of the Namibian and South African peoples.

In conclusion, President Nyerere called on all OAU member countries to extend genuine support for the cause and independence of the Namibian and the South African oppressed majority.

Before the conference adjourned for the night, the delegates of Morocco and Zaïre were given the floor by the Chairman, Morocco was the first to speak announcing its withdrawal from the OAU over the admittance of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic. Zaïre announced that it was suspending its participation in the conference in protest over SADR's admission. (ENA)

## RRC Secures Donation

The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) has secured free services for four months of a water tanker and a freight truck to help enhance its drought relief efforts from Ato Yimesgen Gebre Egziabhier, owner of a garage and heavy trucks.

Ato Yimesgen has also pledged last Saturday to provide free washing and greasing weekly services for four months for the newly arriving 50 vehicles donated by international donor organisations. In addition, he has promised to assign one mechanic and an assistant mechanic to serve for six months at his expense in areas where the Commission is most active in relief operations.

Comrade Habte-Mariam Ayenachew, Deputy Commissioner of the RRC, thanked Ato Yimesgen for his assistance. He recalled on the occasion that Ato Yimesgen had given similar donations in the past and noted that the present donation contributes towards facilitating transporting water supplies to where they are badly needed. (ENA)

## Adults Follow Training Through Correspondence

Close to 4,000 adults who had successfully completed vocational training in various fields through correspondence for the third time during the 1983-84 academic year were awarded certificates here Sunday.

Comrade Ayalew Tesama, General Manager of the National Correspondence Training Centre, handed out the certificates to the adults during a ceremony held at the Nefasikh Comprehensive Secondary School.

Comrade Ayalew said on the occasion that the objective of the centre is to train skilled manpower and also to meet the growing demand of the people for education.

He said that the vocational training correspondence scheme augments regular vocational training and is given in Amharic language thus enabling interested persons in advancing their theoretical and practical knowledge in various vocations to follow the training easily. (ENA)



Comrade Zewde Teklu briefing reporters

## Africa and the World ...

(Contd. from page 2 col. 6) to coordinate and intensify their efforts to contribute to the achievement of a realistic disarmament programme. Africa has always endeavoured to promote the cause of world peace. Africa regards the development of the nuclear weapons as a threat to African independence and unity. In this regard, it is saddening to note that some Western powers are engaged in supporting Pretoria to develop its nuclear strike force.

Guided by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and in conformity with the principles of the United Nations and the Non-aligned Movement, Africa strives to exercise sovereignty over its natural resources. Africa firmly opposes economic and political pressures imposed by the industrialized capitalist countries and unceasingly works for the creation of new forms of international relations that will ensure the equitable share of the world's resources.

Situated in the heart of the developing world Africa has a special role to play in the struggle for a just and equitable economic order. Through their forum — the OAU and ECA — African nations strengthen their unity to expedite the socio-economic development of the continent and to encourage economic and technical cooperation among developing countries. In all important international meetings on world economic affairs, African nations take a common position and draw a common strategy for development, along with other na-

tions. Since the founding of the Organisation of African Unity 21 years ago, African countries have drawn new strength and dynamism that enable them to speak to the world with one voice. Their influence in the conduct of international relations has grown to that extent. Today, Africa is no more the continent whose destiny is decided by others. It has become a force to be reckoned with. Africa has assumed its rightful place in the international arena and is playing an active role in the global efforts to democratise the conduct of international relations. Africa is committed to the consolidation of peace, national independence and continental unity. To achieve this the OAU has to be further strengthened.

## Procurement Notice

### PROVISIONAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF SOCIALIST ETHIOPIA SUPPLY OF OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE SPAREPARTS

The International Development Association and the International Fund for Agricultural Development are to provide funds to the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia in the amount of Birr 2,288,400 (£ 780,000). The fund will be utilised to purchase goods under the following categories of items :-

- Tender 1 :- Office Equipment including typewriters, Calculators, duplicators, filing cabinets and wire stitching machine.  
 Tender 2 :- Vehicle spares for Nissan Models  
 Tender 3 :- Vehicle spares for Landrover Series II and III Models  
 Tender 4 :- Vehicle spares for Toyota Models  
 Tender 5 :- Vehicle spares for Suzuki Models  
 Tender 6 :- Vehicle spares for Yamaha Models  
 Tender 7 :- Tyres and Tubes for Nissan, Landrover and Toyota vehicles.

Contracts will be let following international competitive bidding by the Crown Agents acting for and on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Bids are to be received by Crown Agents in London by 1 p.m. London time on December 17, 1984.

Tender Documents are obtainable from :-

THE CROWN AGENTS EAST AFRICAN DEPARTMENT 4 MILLBANK LONDON SW1P 3JD UNITED KINGDOM TELEX No. 916205 CALOND G TELEPHONE: 01-222 7730	THE CROWN AGENTS C/O TADAM TRADE ORGANISATION P.O. BOX 3424 ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIA TELEX No. 21309 TATRO ET TELEPHONE 159417. 447968
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To obtain tender documents apply in writing to Crown Agents enclosing a remittance of (£ 15.00) for each bid package required, quoting Ref: bb4R/ETHIOPIA Q 1983/442 and the reference number of the tender required.

Tender documents are also available at our office upon payment of Birr 40.00 for each bid package required.

Tel: 159417 TADAM TRADE ORGANISATION  
447968 ADDIS ABABA

## Invitation for Bids No. 6-977

To all Contractors of Category A, B and C class 9 and above. You are invited according to your category and class. To submit a unit price bid for the construction of the following project :-

- Road maintenance from EDDC Traffic Light to Moslim Cementry
- " " " Colfie Road to T.B. centre
- " " " Shiromeda to Koosquam
- Fence work in Higher 1 kebele 04

Bid documents and instruction to Bidders for the projects can be obtained from Office Engineering Room 354 from November 29 to Dec. 1st, 1984 against payment of Birr 32.00 for project No. 1

"	14.00	"	"	2
"	35.00	"	"	3
"	14.00	"	"	4

Wax sealed envelopes containing bids for furnishing all labour, equipment; materials, and for performing and completing all works of the above projects as illustrated and described in the Bid Documents and bearing the reference :

"Bid for the construction of the above listed works" should be deposited in the appropriately labelled Box No. 1 not later than December 5, 1984 at 3 p.m.

The Bids will be opened on December 6, 1984 at 10 a.m. in Room 326. A Bid Bond in the sum of one percent (1%) of the bid amount is required with certified check of Bank or Insurance guarantee, the successful bidders will be required to furnish a Performance Bond in the sum of ten percent (10%) of the total sum of the contract.

You are requested to read carefully the Instruction to Bidders before preparing your bid. For any inquiries of questions regarding these projects, you are advised to contact the Office Engineering Room 354.

The City Council of Addis Ababa reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

CITY COUNCIL OF ADDIS ABABA

## To All Our Clients

OUR SPARE PARTS DEPARTMENT, WILL BE CLOSED FOR INVENTORY FROM 1st DECEMBER 1984, UPTO 12th DECEMBER 1984.

MOENCO (ETHIOPIAN) LIMITED

## Invitation to Tender No. ELMICO2/84

The Ethio-Libyan Joint Mining Company (ELMICO) invites all interested bidders to participate in the Supply and erection of Machinery for Marble and Granite Processing Plant at Awash, Shoa Administrative Region of Ethiopia. Only Companies producing the Machinery should apply directly or through their duly authorized agents. Tender Documents may be obtained from our Supply Department upon payment of a non-refundable fee of Birr 200.- to ELMICO. The closing date of the bid is December 15, 1984.

ELMICO reserves the right not to accept any tender.

Ethio Libya Joint Mining Co.

## Tender Notice

Due to the reserved high VHF by the telecommunication board, the frequency range requested for the hand held transceivers is changed from 134 MHZ — 170 MHZ to 68 MHZ — 90 MHZ.

Therefore, the closing and opening dates for the invitation to tender for the purchase of "COMMUNICATION APPARATUS" issued in The Ethiopian Herald dated September 25, 1984 Vol. XL No. 12 is extended to November 28, and November 29th, 1984 respectively.

Bidders are kindly requested to co-operate accordingly.

Addis Ababa Water & Sewerage Authority

Ethiopian Retail Trade Corporation

# Automotive and Spare Parts Enterprise

## Sole Agents for:



Trailers and Semi - Trailers In Ethiopia.

These makes have been famous in Ethiopia for decades in their class of industrial transport services.

The reliability and dependability of these transport machines have been proved under the most punishing and most rugged terrains.

Visit Us to Place Your Orders or for General Information!

Our Services Include: Sales of Vehicles, Spare parts and Rendering of Services.

For Further Details Contact Our:

Sales Office -

Ex-George Tassew bldg. Ground floor  
Tel. 44 - 94 - 76 or 44 - 21 - 71

Spare parts and Service Shops

Tel. 11 - 11 - 89  
or 11 - 24 - 38

Ethiopian Retail Trade Corporation

# Automotive and Spare Parts Enterprise

# Full Text of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam's Report

Following is the full text of the report of the outgoing Chairman of the OAU, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam: "Distinguished Heads of State and Government, Honourable Delegates, Honourable Secretary-General of the United Nations, Guests and Comrades,

On behalf of the people, Party and Government of Ethiopia and on my own behalf, I welcome you, once again, to the 20th Summit of the Organization of African Unity and proceed to present the report on the activities and efforts undertaken in our continent by our Organization during the past eighteen months.

I trust that this occasion will afford us the opportunity to examine the complex and varied problems facing our continent in the traditional spirit of African brotherhood and understanding. This would enable us to reinforce our determination and resolve to score added victories for the peoples of Africa.

At a time when our common forum, our continental Organization, is faced with challenging and disruptive problems, it behooves us to take up the agenda items of our summit with seriousness of purpose and breadth of vision to chart our common path of progress with genuine pride of our African heritage.

As the attention of both our enemies and friends is focused on our Summit, measuring up to the responsibilities imposed on us by history and by the entire people of Africa is indeed considerable.

Over and above ensuring the survival of our organization, this Summit is expected to adopt resolutions paving the way for our progress and development and endeavour for their effective implementation. Today, when the world is gripped by serious international tension, we believe that any concrete action by Africa will greatly contribute to enhance world peace and security.

Distinguished Leaders and Honourable Delegates,

The international situation has continued to be marked by mounting tension during the last eighteen months. It is a source of great concern to us all that this dangerous international climate of tension should be allowed to persist, thus compounding developments in our continent. A brief survey would, therefore, be in order.

In general, the main causes of the current tension in international relations are the stepped up arms race, the breakdown of the negotiations on arms limitations, particularly of sophisticated nuclear weapons, and the deceleration of the process of detente. The aggressive policy of imperialism and its interference in the internal affairs of countries in different continents have further aggravated the international situation.

Imperialism is openly and covertly engaged in the destabilization of progressive governments in Africa, Asia and Latin America. It is also exacerbating situations elsewhere in the world.

If we consider the Middle East, the proposed International Conference in which all concerned parties participate to resolve the problem of the area in general, and the Palestinian question in particular, has not yet been held to this day. As this grave situation cannot continue for long the said International Conference will have to be convened without delay.

The Iraq-Iran war which has already been raging over a period of four years still continues to cause huge losses of life and wanton destruction of property. Nor are the consequences of the war confined to the warring parties, brothers killing each other, but are also spreading to affect third parties as well. This tragic situation, demands urgent resolution before it becomes a serious threat to the region and world peace as a whole.

It is to be recalled that in 1964 the OAU Summit resolved to make Africa a nuclear free zone. However, 20 years later, the racist regime in Pretoria has attained nuclear capability with the co-operation and assistance of imperialist powers. Africa has repeatedly warned the world that this development is fraught with dangerous consequences not only to our continent but also to international peace and security as a whole.

It is many years now since our continental Organization, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations separately declared and subsequently reaffirmed the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Today, however, Diego Garcia, as an imperialist base with stockpiles of nuclear weapons, constitutes a serious danger to our continent. The threat caused to the independence, peace and security of each and every African country by the nuclear capability of the racist Pretoria regime, coupled with the stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction at Diego Garcia is so grave that urgent and appropriate actions are called for. In this connection, we, once again, call on the parties which so far have been hampering the convening of the Indian Ocean Conference to desist from their obstruction. In this connection, we believe that our effort needs to be reinforced by the genuine co-operation, unrelenting struggle and unity of purpose of all peace-loving forces which are determined to uphold the progress of Africa and the well-being of humanity. Distinguished Leaders,

Although there are other pressing international issues that merit consideration, I will nevertheless, limit my focus on the following issues of particular concern to Africa.

Resolution 104 of the 19th Summit of the OAU, which aims at resolving the Western Sahara question through direct talks between Morocco and the Polisario Front, reflects the earnest desire of African leaders to find a lasting solution to the problem. We recall that Morocco and Polisario were asked to negotiate directly to reach a ceasefire agreement with a view to facilitate the exercise of the right to self-determination for the people of Western Sahara through a referendum to be conducted under the auspices of the OAU and the United Nations, free of any administrative and military pressure. By this resolution the Implementation Committee was also requested to ensure the implementation of the ceasefire.

In order to implement this resolution, consultations were held among members of the Implementation Committee as well as those parties directly or indirectly concerned with the issue. The Implementation Committee thus met in Addis Ababa from 21-22 September 1983.

The efforts made by the Western Sahara Implementation Committee and the current situation with regard to the question have been communicated to you in messages sent earlier. As the Committee is going to present its report to this Summit, it suffices to limit ourselves to general appraisal.

Following the resolution of our 19th Summit, a delegation headed

by my Foreign Minister was dispatched at different times to Rabat, Algiers, Conakry, Lagos and Dakar. However, as Morocco did not show any disposition to change its stand, the efforts made have not yielded the desired results.

You may also recall that I had taken the liberty to apprise you of the progress of the various measures undertaken and sought your counsel and views. Subsequent actions based on the ideas you have suggested have proved similarly unproductive. As a result, Morocco still adheres adamantly to its previous position opposed to direct talks, while Polisario is, as before, ready for negotiations.

Unless African leaders are able to find appropriate solution for the long-drawn out problem of Western Sahara, it is obvious that it will continue to be a cause for bloodshed between African brothers and the destruction of property. In addition it is also bound to endanger our continental Organization, which is the basis of our unity. In the lasting interests of our continent's peace, the well-being and common prosperity of our peoples, we have to find urgent solution to this problem. I, therefore, earnestly appeal, particularly to those directly concerned to demonstrate political will and a spirit of co-operation to seek peaceful ways for resolving the problem and to be bound by the resolutions adopted by the Organization. Distinguished Leaders,

Another issue of concern during the past year was the conflict in Chad. While this conflict had been going on for a long time, it was further aggravated during the past year that, by attracting the intervention of outside forces, it has threatened African peace and security.

Following the mandate and responsibility entrusted to me by the 19th Summit, I held extensive exchanges of views with Chad's neighbours and others concerned with a view to seeking solution to the raging civil war and instability in Chad. Moreover, the members of the Bureau of the 19th Summit convened in Addis Ababa from 15-16 July 1983. Based on common understanding after our deliberations, we held a meeting of the different Chadian factions, signatories of the Lagos Agreement, in order to bring about peace and national unity.

Before the reconciliation meeting was convened, however, a delegation, including the Acting Secretary-General of our Organization, was dispatched to Chad and other countries thought helpful in resolving the problem. We had also received messages from concerned quarters and extensive discussions were held. However, as I have stated at length in the letters I addressed to you at the time, the meeting of the Chadian factions could not achieve the expected results.

Nonetheless, I had to take additional measures regarding the resolution of the Chadian problem. In this connection, a delegation led by my Foreign Minister was sent to Ndjamena and the neighbouring countries to make further attempts, and I appealed to President Hobe and all the other parties concerned to extend full co-operation to the recent efforts by the Congolese Leader, H.E. President Sassou Nguesso.

Though the blood letting in Chad seems to have subsided the country is still gripped by a simmering crisis. The situation is still volatile. Foreign pressure is still strong and its people still divided. It is our hope that the decision made by France, Libya and Zaire to withdraw their forces from Chad will contribute to the attainment of peace.

The Chadian people realize better

than anyone else that it was their disunity which had precipitated the intervention of outside forces. It may be recalled that the conflict in Chad had helped Africa's enemies to openly carry out their interventionist policy and to widen the rift between Chadians, and the peoples of neighbouring African countries.

It is, therefore, evident that the problem of Chad is one of the major issues which this current session should extensively discuss and for which a lasting solution should be found. Since finding a solution to this problem would also contribute to the peace, stability and security of Africa as a whole, I urge the assembly to exert its best efforts towards finding lasting solution to the conflict in Chad.

Distinguished Leaders,

As a result of the determined and protracted struggle we have waged for years, we Africans have succeeded in wiping out colonialism from most parts of our continent. For obvious reasons, however, the independence of Africa as yet remains incomplete.

In the Southern part of our continent, a good number of our brothers are still subjected to the most inhuman form of imprisonment and exile, banishment and murder by the racist regime. In the land of their birth several South African opponents of the obnoxious system, are still murdered. Renowned freedom fighters continue to languish for years in Pretoria's dreadful dungeons. The plight of freedom fighters and their families is worsening. The stepping-up of these harsh and oppressive measures notwithstanding, the struggle for freedom in South Africa and Namibia has, more particularly at this point in time, proved inexorable.

It is all too clear that the inhuman practices of apartheid are unmistakably directed against the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. In recognition of its degrading effects to human dignity, the international community has been expressing its solidarity with the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. It is to be recalled that condemned by the United Nations as a crime against humanity, numerous resolutions and decisions have been adopted against apartheid with a view to isolating the white minority regime. Those Western countries which are bound with the racist regime by economic interests have so far impeded implementation of these resolutions and decisions. Their sinister designs at winning respectability for the racist regime by the international community have, likewise, grown to despicable proportions.

Having bought time for the strengthening of the racist regime, these imperialist countries have now demonstrated in deeds that the objectives of the policies they pursue are, on the one hand, aimed at the continued plunder of the precious mineral resources of Namibia, while on the other, they strive to safeguard their so-called strategic interests.

As I expressed in my message on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of our Organization, the co-ordinated efforts of these imperialist countries towards the fulfillment of these policy objectives continue to grow by leaps and bounds.

In this respect, the efforts and contacts the racist regime is making to break out of its isolation is cause for deep and bitter anger of Africans. In my capacity as Current Chairman of our Organization, I have widely expressed these African feelings.

The so-called Constructive Engagement Policy, pursued by the Reagan administration has contributed to further exacerbate the plight of the vast majority of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the strengthening of the apartheid system politically,

economically, militarily, financially, and technologically.

Through the policy of divide and rule, the racist regime of Pieter Botha and its collaborators are attempting to further entrench apartheid. In purporting to be creating a seemingly democratic system, they are endeavouring to get acceptance for the apartheid regime.

In this connection, the recent spurious constitution drafted by the racist regime and adopted by a handful of whites is a case in point. This futile exercise by the racist regime is obviously designed to pit the coloureds and Indians against Africans and, as such, is no genuine power-sharing whatsoever.

In my capacity as Current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, not only have I tried to expose the motives underlying this futile exercise, but I have also made clear to the international community Africa's protest and rejection of this so-called constitution. I have also warned the international community of the dangers behind this sinister design.

We are gratified by the fact that the Security Council of the United Nations, convened at the request of African representatives, has rejected this phoney constitution as farcical. The majority of South Africa's coloureds and Indians have also expressed their solidarity with the black majority, who have been denied of all political rights, by boycotting the sham elections.

The policy pursued by the racist regime towards the Frontline States is also a matter deserving our undivided attention. The imperialist collaborators of South Africa are today creating nuclear capability for the racist Pretoria regime. Relying on these weapons of mass destruction and coupled with the threats of invasion, destabilisation and terrorization through other acts, the pressure it exerts on the Frontline States to force them to recognise and live with apartheid has assumed alarming proportions.

The rest of us should steadfastly join the Frontline States in their struggle to resist the injustice and pressure perpetrated against them by the racist regime, share the tribulations of our African compatriots, and, beyond mere verbal expressions and promises, translate in deeds the undertaking and pledge to which we are committed. At this juncture, however, I would like to caution all concerned that the manoeuvres of Pretoria should not in any manner deter us from the objectives of the struggle of our brothers and sisters in South Africa and Namibia.

The objectives underlying the so-called peace campaigns of the racist regime are not only very clear to us but were also recently confirmed by a spokesman of Pretoria. That Pieter Botha's regime still occupies parts of Angolan territory and continuously arms anti-people elements to commit acts of banditry and destruction against Mozambique and the other Frontline States amply demonstrates the fact that the racist regime has no intention whatsoever of abiding by the accords or the desire to live in peace and mutual respect.

The welcome extended last June to Pieter Botha by some imperialist countries, which too often profess condemnation against apartheid but are bound with the racist regime by other interests, is a tragic development designed to extricate the regime from isolation.

As Current Chairman of our Organization, I have at the time sent messages to the leaders of the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal and France expressing to them Africa's apprehension and

anxiety. Evidently, allowing the visit to take place was not only conferring honour on apartheid but also bestowing an aura of respectability on the perpetrator of the crime and further encouragement to the evil deeds of his regime. Moreover, by issuing successive releases, I have endeavoured to express the strong opposition of the Governments and peoples of Africa to the visit and called upon the international community to do likewise.

We have also followed that in the countries visited by Botha, we were able to witness that massive and angry protest demonstrations were staged by men and women of conscience and sections of society which stand for human rights and human dignity. In this connection, as this historic Summit we African leaders would like to renew our call on the international community to increase its assistance for the consolidation of the struggle against apartheid.

It is an open secret that an objective of all the overt and covert efforts of the apartheid regime and its collaborators is to impede Namibia's independence. In particular, we recall how difficult a task it was to expose all the sinister designs by the authors of the Constructive Engagement Policy on Namibia's independence.

The explosive situation obtaining today in South Africa compels us, more than ever before, to strengthen and rally Africa's support and assistance and that of the international community behind the heroic people of Namibia and its sole representation, SWAPO.

In order to enable the heroic people of Namibia attain their independence, it is essential to provide SWAPO with all round assistance with a view to accelerating implementation of Security Council Resolution 435. We have no doubt that the struggle of the people of Namibia will eventually triumph. However, in recognition of the fact that the struggle is not only with a handful of racist dictators, we need to stand in full solidarity with the people of Namibia more than ever before. Meanwhile, it is also imperative that we continue our concerted struggle against the attempt to link Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

In the context of Namibia's independence, it is evidently preferable that any discussion held within Africa or outside our Continent between the racist regime and the freedom fighters are carried out through concerted prior consultations. While, in principle we support all genuine efforts aimed at resolving the question of Namibia's independence, we have strong reservations about the real motives of Pretoria and its supporters which are always questionable and, therefore, need to be subjected to careful scrutiny. As it has increasingly become clear that intentions of the racist regime at the talks were to install a puppet government in line with wishes of the Pretoria regime and its collaborators, the attempted negotiations have proved futile.

SWAPO has made ceaseless efforts and repeatedly shown its willingness to win independence for Namibia through a negotiated settlement. As I indicated in my message of May 1984 to the Bangkok Conference of the United Nations Namibia Council, the overriding concern of racist Pretoria and its supporters remain the advancement of their neo-colonial long-term political and economic interests. The unmistakable evidence for this is the attempts being made by the racist regime to secure recognition for its puppet organizations and the support of its friends. Pretoria's exercise, in this respect, is a ploy which cannot be

(Contd. on page 7 col. 1)

# African Leaders Accorded Warm

(Contd. from page 12 col. 4)  
President and the Prime Minister of Comoros on their arrival as their respective national anthems and that of Ethiopia, were played.

Others who arrived heading their delegations to the OAU Summit were Mr. Simeon Ake, Foreign Minister of the

Ivory Coast Dr. Ali Abdussalam Treki, Foreign Minister of Libya, Mr. Jacques Hodeune, Minister of National Development of Seychelles, Mr. Mmp Mntsi, Foreign Minister of Swaziland, Mr. V. M. Makchele, Foreign Minister of Lesotho, Mr. Antl K. Gooyan, Foreign Minister of Mauritius, Mr. William

Etaki Mboumou, Foreign Minister of Cameroon and Mr. Sanny Ahammed El-Haj, Minister of Industry of Djibouti.

They were welcomed by Comrade Girma Yilma, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Culture, and Comrade Tebebu Bekele, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The President of Botswana, Dr. Q.K. J. Masire, President Milton Obote of Uganda, President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria, and President Andre Kolingba

of the Central African Republic arrived here yesterday.

The Presidents were welcomed on arrival here at Bole International Airport by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

On hand to welcome the Presidents were also Comrade Fiseha Desta Ministers, high-ranking government officials, Dr. Peter Onu, and Ambassadors of the respective countries.

The Presidents were accorded military honours. The national anthems of (Contd. on page 9 col. 1)



President Moussa Traore of Mali



President Q.K. Masire of Botswana



President Milton Obote of Uganda



President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria



President Andre Kolingba of the Central African Republic



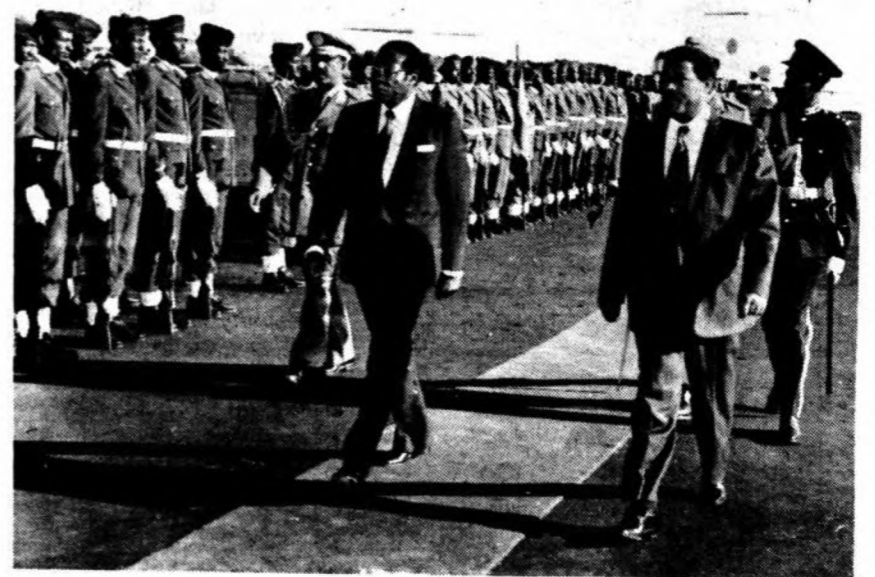
President of Gambia



Comrade Fiseha Desta welcoming President Manuel Pint Da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe



President Joan Bernardo Vieira of Guinea Bissau



Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe



President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola



Vice President of Kenya



Prime Minister of Comoros

# Full Text of Comrade Mengistu...

(Contd. from page 5 col. 6)  
seen in isolation of its internationally rejected policy of bastionisation.

On the other hand, it is encouraging to note that SWAPO's current intensified military activities have become a thorn in Pretoria's flesh. Despite the fact that the armed struggle is being currently conducted under temporarily most difficult conditions because of the general political and military manoeuvres by the racist Pretoria regime, we are happy to witness that the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) is scoring numerous victories.

As victory or freedom is the result of bitter sacrifices and that the freedom fighters of Namibia are well prepared to pay that price, on this occasion, I would like to request all of us here to shoulder our obligations by renewing our commitment to the liberation struggle. In this connection, I would also like to remind all of us here to give priority to the settlement of arrears of contributions to the Liberation Committee which, sadly enough, have today reached 14½ million dollars.

As the paralytic exercise to undermine the international anti-apartheid front, which is an outcome of long years of struggle, has become ever more concerted, we Africans should be more vigilant and stand up to the challenge. In particular, as I tried to indicate earlier, the apartheid regime, in an apparent effort to break out of its isolation, is currently engaged in dangerous manoeuvring. We, the peoples and Governments of Africa, have to brace ourselves in the front-line of the struggle with a view to denying the enemy the opportunity of causing division within our ranks. Implementation of the decisions recently adopted in Dar-es-Salaam by the 42nd Session of the Liberation Committee also needs to be one of our priorities.

### Distinguished Leaders,

One of the most challenging and threatening problems, today, to the very survival of developing countries, in general and African states, in particular, is their worsening economic plight.

As available data indicates, the African economy has suffered serious difficulties as a result of the inequitable global economic, trade and financial system, lack of full control of Governments over their national resources which, coupled with natural calamities, drought and the ever expanding desertification, have created unprecedented economic crisis and social deprivations.

Food imports in 1982 by African countries stood at 24.6 million tons. The figure for 1983 was 28.7 million tons, thus indicating decline of food and agricultural production in Africa. Unless this dangerous trend is halted, by the turn of the century when Africa's population is estimated at 900 million, the present crisis, according to forecasts, will be irredeemable. Regrettably, the rate of Africa's population growth has already outstripped the rate of increase in food production.

According to studies by the Economic Commission for Africa annual population growth rate in the period 1970-1980 was 3%, while the growth of food production per head was merely 1.1%. It is stated that the root causes for this depressing development are lack of improved technology, prevalence of diseases, transport and communications bottlenecks, research constraints, recurrent drought and the ever expanding desertification.

Owing to its very low foreign ex-

change earnings, it is increasingly becoming difficult for Africa to import capital goods, which are absolutely essential for the continent's development. This is in spite of the fact that it is an inexhaustible supplier of raw materials to the developed countries. Moreover, the rapidly growing population has become fast consumer of much needed investment capital.

Exchange rate fluctuations, inflation and protectionist measures taken by developed countries have become serious constraints to our trade exchanges. As a result, the balance of payments deficits of African countries was US\$15 billion in 1982. This, in turn, has forced us to curtail our import of consumer goods. With the decreasing flow of official development assistance, coupled with the heavy debt burden and high interest rates, the economies of our countries are today at critical stage.

After a thorough examination of the current African economic situation, the 10th Session of African Ministers of Economic Planning and Development, held in Addis Ababa under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa, submitted a memorandum to the Second Regular Session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations held in July 1984. In that memorandum the magnitude of the economic crisis facing our continent, its causes and the substantial assistance required from the international community on short, medium and long term basis were clearly identified.

During the Council's deliberations on the issue, the developed countries regrettably blamed African Governments for what they alleged were inappropriate development policies.

Future development assistance was also predicted on certain so-called policy reforms which African Governments were required to undertake as prescribed by these countries.

Concerted efforts should, therefore, be exerted by the African Group to reverse such an approach at the current 39th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations during the discussion on the critical economic situation in Africa.

Africa can only be liberated from the excessive plunder of foreign forces by the determined struggle and sacrifices of its genuine sons, and by strengthening the existing regional economic co-operation programmes and establishing the African Economic Community by the year 2000. In this connection, we should, first and foremost, rid ourselves of the problems arising out of man-made and natural calamities and follow the correct path of development.

Our individual efforts must be supplemented by sub-regional action programmes that could form an over-all regional package. We have no other option than laying down economic infrastructures in our various sub-regions.

As the economic development strategy of our continent remains to be the Lagos Plan of Action, we have to demonstrate to both friends and foes our determination to mobilize the man-power, financial and technological resources at our disposal not only to combat emergency problems but also to implement long-term development plans.

### Distinguished Leaders,

One of the most serious common problems besetting Africa is the adverse impact on our people of persistent drought. Owing to desertification and fluctuations in weather and climatic conditions encompassing three quarters of the continent of Africa, up to 200 million people are seriously affected. Most of the drought affected countries, being least develop-

ed, in addition to their perennial economic problems, are in no position to withstand the effects of the drought by themselves.

In response to the disastrous effects of the drought in Africa, urgent co-ordinated measures need to be taken at the national, regional and international levels.

It is only when we adopt and implement short and long term measures to restore the ecology of our region that we can overcome drought. There is no alternative to this course of action that demands great sacrifices.

To ensure man's supremacy over nature, it is of primary importance to combat the whims of nature.

As drought is our foremost adversary, we must prepare ourselves to wage a resolute and ceaseless struggle and to pay the sacrifices required.

It has become evident that it is beyond the capacity of any one state to withstand by itself the drought in Africa. It is extremely important to undertake joint efforts to combat the problem.

In particular as the expansion of the Sahara with menacing speed aggravates the drought situation, it needs to be taken seriously. As the desert is expanding at an alarming rate, it is conceivable that in a few years, it could engulf the African continent resulting in famine, impoverishment and death to millions of our people.

I would, therefore, like to seize this opportunity to call upon the international community and in particular the United Nations system to accord through its specialized agencies priority attention to the problems of drought and desertification which threaten the welfare of our societies and to make substantial assistance available.

Another matter that should be viewed in the context of the social and economic conditions of our continent is the refugee problem. It is clear that the problem of refugees in Africa has been made worse by foreign intervention, the inhuman policy of the racist regime in South Africa, conflicts among member states, as well as man-made and natural calamities. Over the last few years, efforts exerted by member states within the limit of their resources and support rendered by certain international organisations are still continuing with the view to withstanding the problem.

Needless to say, the various economic predicaments facing African States have seriously sapped their energies to cater to the needs of refugees and displaced persons. However, we fully realize that it is the responsibility of African states themselves to search for a lasting solution to this problem. In this regard, we must strengthen our common endeavours to shoulder the responsibilities expected of us.

That the eradication of colonialism, racism, aggression and intervention will contribute to the removal of the root causes of refugee problems cannot be under estimated. In accordance with the Provisions of international conventions on refugees, member states are expected to seek a permanent solution to the problem, through measures that would facilitate voluntary repatriation of the refugees or their integration in the country of asylum.

As we all realize, the problem of refugees and displaced persons is humanitarian in character, and to give the issue a political dimension or to use it for the purpose of promoting certain political motives would further aggravate the already pressing problems of Africa.

In my message to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, which took place in Geneva in July 1984, I have strongly appealed to the international community to render its full support to the endeavours being undertaken in the search for a lasting solution to the problem of African refugees. Although the response given so far, for the appeal launched has not been satisfactory, we would, nonetheless, like to renew our call to donor countries and international organizations to render more support to resolve Africa's problem in this regard.

### Distinguished Leaders,

In spite of the enormous challenges confronting the OAU, tremendous efforts have been deployed during the last eighteen months to realize a number of objectives in the service of Africa, within the confines of the organization's financial and administrative capabilities. Dr. Peter Onu, the Acting Secretary General, will later on report on the organization's activities as well as the daunting administrative tasks that the Secretariat had to grapple with. However, I would like to draw the attention of this August Assembly to some matters of concern and measures required to strengthen our organization.

It is an inescapable fact that non-payment of contributions by member states poses, to a large extent, a major bottleneck to the organization's effectiveness. We often meet and adopt a number of useful decisions. The Secretary General and the Secretariat are charged with the responsibility of ensuring the implementation of our resolutions. However, the organization's financial constraints, which have so far defied solutions, are so acute that the effectiveness of the Secretariat has often been seriously impaired.

In view of the fact that it is our ardent desire to see our Organization strengthened, financially and administratively, so that it could fulfill its mission successfully, it is incumbent on us and, indeed, a matter of great priority to meet our financial obligations. Meanwhile, I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate, once again, the urgent appeal I had already communicated to each individual member State and solemnly request payment of all arrears, in the long term interests and the strengthening of our Organization. I would also like to express my profound gratitude to those governments, which have promptly responded to my appeal for the alleviation of the Organization's acute financial difficulties.

### Distinguished Leaders,

I have attempted in this report to present the political, economic and social challenges facing Africa today. I have touched upon the major tasks accomplished in the course of the last eighteen months and matters yet to be resolved. I have also tried to underscore the need to give greater attention to pressing problems threatening the very survival of our Organization and the welfare of the peoples of the continent.

To be sure, the enemies of Africa have not slackened their machinations to undermine the unity of our peoples and sow the seeds of discord within our ranks. In their efforts to strengthen their oppressive and exploitative tentacles, these anti-African forces leave no stone unturned to exert maximum political and economic pressure, to pit African brothers against each other and further complicate and perpetuate existing problems. It is a sad commentary on the current volatile political landscape in Africa

that the very fabric of our unity and the survival of our continental Organization are in jeopardy.

It may be recalled that the die-hard enemies of Africa launched their campaign to wreck our unity and to sabotage our collective efforts from the very eve of the founding of our Organization. We know that the enemies arrayed against us at present are, qualitatively and quantitatively, far stronger and perhaps too desperate in their manoeuvres. Nor is the reason far to seek.

With our struggle in Africa to establish our own regional economic and trade organizations making significant headway, our enemies feel that their exploitative hold would soon crumble. Accordingly, they could not come to terms with the evolution of an equitable social relations geared to the resolution of the continent's economic and political problems and the pursuit of the path of development of our own choice. What the enemies of Africa strongly desire is to revel in the spectacle of an alms-begging Africa, weak, destitute and chronically dependent on them.

How can we, the present generation of African leaders, inheritors of a unique historic mantle, retreat from the path of independence and victory set out by the Founding Fathers of our Organization! We, the sons of Africa, should safeguard our continent's integrity with vigilance and strive in unison for the consolidation of our political, economic and social independence. We can only spare of the judgement of history and posterity by fully and indefatigably addressing ourselves to the challenges facing us today.

Having delivered lasting solution to the divisive political issues bedeviling our Organization, we should rise up to lay an unshakable foundation for the unity, progress and prosperity of our peoples. We should revive and keep aloft the banner of Pan-Africanism, which served as the motto for the initial struggle for independence and a source of inspiration for the establishment of our Organization. In view of present realities, we must rekindle and reinvigorate the spirit of Pan-Africanism in a new form and content.

A cursory survey of our continent's contemporary history reveals that we have been regrettably moving away from the lofty objectives of Pan-Africanism. We have been gradually losing our African determination and unity, looked upon with pride not only by Africans in this continent but also by African descendants who live scattered throughout the different parts of the world.

In the circumstances, the struggle ahead demands that the spirit of Pan-Africanism be given a new lease of life, a new sense of purpose and direction compatible with the ever mounting challenges.

Such a unified approach under the guiding light of our forebears in their epic struggle for genuine independence and equality could further boost the possibility for the free voice of Africa to be heard more loudly in the forums of world opinion and for the enhancement of Africa's respect. I must also hasten to add that it is only our unrelenting resolve and strong political will founded on a secure economic basis that could guarantee ultimate victory. A united and strong Africa is the only panacea to forestall the sinister designs of

foreign forces scheming to unleash discord among us.

We must, therefore, rise up, once again, with renewed determination to uphold African unity as our leading banner for our independence and strength. We should realize that the resolve we demonstrate in this respect is the decisive factor for the preservation of our integrity and unity and for our collective decisions to be reckoned with.

An attempt to engage for a moment in an exercise of introspection unveils the fact that the economic is full of paradoxes. Africa, the mother of ancient civilizations, while a source of infinite wealth, is saddled with the scar of colonial legacy, and is, therefore, poverty-stricken and extremely pathetic. While its prospects for prosperity are bright, the aspirations of its proud and heroic people for freedom are yet to be fulfilled.

When I talk of introspection, I am not by any means calling for self-indulgence or self-adulation. It would be the height of folly to conjure up a picture of what Africa should resemble in the future and feel complacent about it without working for its realisation. Resolute political will is an essential prerequisite for promoting unity and economic development in our continent.

As we, Africans had thrown off the age-old yoke of colonial rule through the struggle for political independence, we should, likewise, eradicate the image of Africa as a backward continent. This can be best achieved if we are prepared to pay the sacrifices that economic independence requires.

After bitter experience we have come to realize that political freedom devoid of economic independence is far from complete.

Africa is endowed with boundless natural and manpower resources. To improve the living conditions of its peoples, these resources should be exploited properly through the application of modern technology. We, African governments should resolutely rededicate ourselves for the realisation of these objectives in full cognizance of the special responsibilities vested upon us.

Irrespective of the differences in our social systems, geographical disparities, minor contradictions that may crop up occasionally, it is high time we drew up strategies for the general emancipation and progress of Africa and for the self-sufficiency and lasting prosperity of its peoples.

Finally, I would like to express my heart-felt gratitude to you, my brother African leaders, for having elected me to serve you as Chairman of our Organization, and for the co-operation and support you have extended to me. I am deeply indebted to the members of the Bureau of the Nineteenth OAU Summit and to the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara.

I would like to convey my appreciation to the United Nations and its Secretary-General, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, for the particular attention he has given to African issues and for honouring us today by his presence in our midst.

Similarly, I would like to express my profound thanks to Dr. Peter Onu, the Acting Secretary General of the OAU and the staff of the Secretariat for the diligence with which they have carried out their duties and for the co-operation they have extended to me.

Long Live African Unity!  
Thank you.

# NEWS BRIEFS

## Nuclear Test

WASHINGTON — The United States exploded a nuclear device of less than 20 kilotons at its Nevada underground testing site, the Energy Department announced here Saturday.

It was the 13th nuclear test announced by the United States this year.

## Salvage Operation

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — US astronauts Jee Allen and Dale Gardner slipped out of the airlock on the space shuttle Discovery yesterday to start the first extra-terrestrial salvage operation.

Allen will take a six-hour 'space walk' to retrieve a British-owned communications satellite which has been strayed in useless orbit since its launch in February.

Tethered to the shuttle, they floated to the open cargo bay where Allen donned a jet backpack to fly over to the Palapa satellite, which Discovery plans to bring back to earth.

Gardner will remain in the bay and help Allen latch the satellite securely in place for the flight home.

## 'Electronic Contraband Gang'

MADRID — Spanish police yesterday claimed to have unearthed an "electronic contraband gang" run by a Japanese national.

The gang, operating in Madrid and importing equipment illicitly, was allegedly run by 48-year-old Yanagisawa Tadao, domiciled in Tokyo. His accomplices set up shop in Madrid last April and included three Brazilians of Chinese origin, an Ecuadorian and a Portuguese who were all detained, police said.

The group made a "profit" of around five million dollars by illegally importing electronic equipment manufactured illegally in Japan, police said. The money was sneaked out of Spain and deposited in a Swiss bank, for subsequent transfer to Japan.

Police have seized 270 electronic equipment trays and 1,000 memory units for fruit machines and video games.

## Striking Miners

LONDON — Thirty-five policemen were hurt and 30 striking miners detained overnight in fighting in South Yorkshire, the most militant area in Britain's coal dispute.

A police spokesman said striking miners gathered in large numbers outside several pits, and threw molotov cocktails at police. They erected barricades and set fire to a supermarket at Brampton, and a building site shed and a car at Donnington.

The spokesman said the fighting was the fiercest so far in the area around Cortonwood Pit, the starting-point of the miners' strike now in its ninth month.

## Teenager Marries Centenarian

NAIROBI — A 14-year-old Kenyan girl has married the man of her dreams—Mohamed Aloo, 100—declaring "older men really know how to treat a girl."

"I am lucky to have such a husband, he is always kind to me and never beats me," said the bride, Suldano, after solemnly swearing to join in union with Mr. Aloo "for better and for worse ..."

The happy marriage, reported in the weekly *Vibe* and confirmed by

local officials, took place in the northern town of Moyale in the presence of the couple's chosen witness, aged 86.

"We are ecstatically happy," said the bridegroom, who is already the father of five children from his two other wives.

Mr. Aloo, who explained the secret of his longevity as a lifelong diet of sheep, honey and eggs and no tobacco or alcohol, said he was ready to have more children.

"All this nonsense about age gaps is just so much modern rubbish," he concluded with a smile.

## Bombs Explode

VIENNA — Two bombs exploded here around noon yesterday, one inside the British Embassy and the other outside the office of the Israeli airline El Al, police said.

Nobody was hurt in the blasts, which caused some damage. Neither attack was immediately claimed.

## Anti-Israeli Protest

SIDON, Lebanon — Shi'ite mosque demonstrators erected blazing barricades in two South Lebanese towns yesterday as the region responded to an anti-Israeli strike call by the Shi'ite movement Amal.

The strike followed Israel's refusal to free four senior Amal officials arrested in South Lebanon on Thursday, the day Lebanese and Israeli military officers began talks on an Israeli withdrawal from the south.

Lebanon says it has suspended the talks until the four men are freed.

The first substantive session of the UN-sponsored talks had been due to take place at the Lebanese border town of Naqoura yesterday.

## Crimes Against The Elderly

PARIS — Police yesterday found the bodies of two more old women who had been tortured to death in their Paris flats for their savings, bringing to nine the number of similar murders in the French capital since October 4.

Five have been killed in the past week.

Police are working on the theory that the crimes were committed by a gang of young drug addicts, desperately needing ready cash for a fix.

All the victims were in their seventies or eighties.

Six of the murders have been committed in the relatively small area of Montmartre, northern Paris, on the fringes of the Pigalle red light district known to many foreign tourists.

One of yesterday victims, aged 80 was found in a sixth-floor flat in Montmartre, and the other, aged 77, in the nearby 17th Arrondissement.

All the bodies had the wrists and ankles bound, and the victims had been stabbed and badly beaten.

One had a strong detergent forcibly poured down her throat, another was stabbed with scissors and another's head was smashed in. Several had their heads in plastic bags.

Interior minister Pierre Joxe this morning visited the scene of one of the murders, obviously aiming to stem a wave of fear which has gripped elderly women living on their own, many of them now afraid to go out shopping.

## US on Brink of Directly Intervening Militarily In Nicaragua: Ortega

MANAGUA (TASS) — The Reagan administration is on the brink of directly intervening militarily in Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega, a member of national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and Coordinator of the Guiding Council of the government of the republic, said at a

## Rajiv Gandhi Elected Head of Party

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was yesterday unanimously elected head of the ruling Congress (I) Party.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the Congress (I) Working Committee which was attended by regional party leaders and the chief ministers of Congress (I) — held states.

## Famine And ...

(Contd. from page 2 col. 6) obviously resulted in large scale tragedies. The present mobilization must continue unabated if the human toll is to be reduced and ultimately halted.

As a number of African countries are also affected by the drought, it would perhaps be useful to work out some form of common strategy to overcome the pressing problems. In recent years there has been many initiatives to promote regional and other forms of co-operations among African countries. It is common knowledge that such mutual co-operation is invaluable at such hard times but little concern is displayed by those countries not affected by the drought towards their suffering brothers in the continent. Had African countries resolved to co-operate in major regional development projects in the past, their capacity to withstand present problems would have been greatly enhanced. It is the duty of this generation to do everything possible to overcome hunger, one of the scourges of our time.

The 20th Summit of the OAU which is underway in our capital will surely and effectively deal with the problem of hunger in our continent and will come out with important decisions on ways and means of collectively tackling it.



The British delegation on departure at the airport

## Today's Programme — ETV

7:00 — 8:00 From the General Hospital Film Series: "Technical Hitch."  
8:00 — 10:00 News In Amharic — Commentary — Variety Show — "African Connection" (Doc. Film).  
10:00 — 10:20 News In English.  
10:21 — 10:41 "Combat Against the Current Drought" (Special Report).  
10:43 — Sign Off.

press conference here. The Nicaraguan leader stressed that Central America was now living through the most dangerous military crisis during the past few years because of Washington.

Immediately after Reagan's re-election, Daniel Ortega continued, the United States stepped up dramatically acts of aggression against the Nicaraguan people. U.S. warships and planes flagrantly violate the sea and air borders of the republic, provoking dangerous incidents.

The actions of the United States, Daniel Ortega said, show that it can at any moment unleash outright warfare against Nicaragua and drop bombs on the major cities of the country. In these circumstances the National Reconstruction Government is taking measures to mobilize the people to defend Managua and other major population centres.

Daniel Ortega stressed that Nicaragua had every right to acquire any weaponry needed to ensure reliable defences in the face of the escalation of U.S. aggression. The Pentagon's claims that Nicaragua is getting "offensive weapons" are just a false pretext to justify the militarist actions of the Washington administration, he said. The United States demands that Nicaragua should not buy interceptor planes but itself plans to rearm the Honduran air force with new combat technology. It is U.S. imperialism that is to blame for the arms race in Central America, Daniel Ortega noted.

## British MP Pledges Increased Relief Assistance

Mr. Tony Baldry, member of the British Parliament and Chairman of the Anglo-Ethiopian Society, left for home Sunday after a tour to drought-affected parts of Ethiopia with a pledge for increased relief assistance from donor organizations in Great Britain.

Mr. Baldry who also had lengthy talks with government officials and relief workers during his stay here, described the drought situation in Ethiopia as very grave.

He said tremendous effort should

## Opening Speech of Comrade Mengistu

Following is the full text of the speech made by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, the outgoing Chairman of the OAU, at the opening session of the 20th Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU: "Distinguished Leaders, Honourable Guests, Comrades,

On behalf of the People, the Workers Party, the Government of Ethiopia and on my own behalf, I would like, at the very outset, to welcome you to the Twentieth Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity and to express to you our very best wishes.

It is obvious to all of us that our present session is convened at a time when ominous clouds are threatening our unity and the very existence of our Organisation. Although the efforts we have exerted so far, collectively and individually, have not yielded the solution we desire, we have, nonetheless, come to realize that the situation requires even greater struggle and sacrifices. We must, therefore, co-ordinate all our capabilities and fight with renewed vigour the destructive tendencies designed to divide and weaken us. Now is the time when our foresight and wise leadership are needed more than ever before.

The convening of this Summit, is a resounding reaffirmation of our unshakable resolve to further consolidate our unity and thus constitutes a turning point in the history of our organisation. We are gratified to have weathered off the storm successfully. It is a cause of great joy to our people and a source of considerable encouragement to us.

It is not the first time for danger of such magnitude as we had just overcome to be directed at our organisation. Several hurdles have been surmounted and a number of victories have been scored. Yet, every time we made strides along the path of progress, through the adoption of methods commensurate with the demands of the unfolding struggle, not only have we been able to gain confidence in our undertaking but we also have been able to gain more strength to face the challenges ahead of us. By the same token, every time our organisation successfully stands the test, its capacity to resist the designs of its enemies, as well as its credibility, will improve proportionately.

It is significant that the victory we have just scored by nullifying the machinations of our enemies will considerably contribute to the eventual strengthening of our organisation. We can take justifiable pride by this development, as it is an outcome of our collective efforts. As the OAU is our only forum uniting us in the promotion of our common aspirations and for withstanding the maneuvers directed against us from every direction, it is imperative that we constantly ensure its efficacy.

We believe that our Organisation's continued viability and the streng-

thening of our unity to be matters of high priority. Collective security is essential to promote the interests of our respective countries. And the lasting interests of our continent. Our common efforts should be exerted at this critical moment more than at any time before.

In retrospect, we find that whenever misunderstandings among member states are referred to the Organization for solution based on mutual understanding, they have been constantly postponed for lack of acceptable solutions. As a result, there are problems which continue to be carried over from one summit to the next. New disputes have, accordingly, cropped up before solutions were found for existing ones and peace was effectively restored. In this manner, not only our summit have failed to fully concentrate on tasks of development and progress but, due to the multiplicity of problems, have also been unable to rid themselves of controversies. At this moment, while the economic and social developments in our respective countries are at the lowest wrung of the ladder, the problems engendered by the serious global economic crises, on the one hand, and the current natural calamities which have exposed our peoples to famine and pestilence, on the other, are causes for anxiety.

The Organisation of African Unity is an embodiment of our common aspirations for unity, peace and progress. Yet, it has constantly been denied the opportunity of realising these ideals. We say our organisation should not for ever continue to be a forum for controversies and a platform for hearing disputes only. If we all share this view, we must courageously face and resolve the problems before us and move forward to tackle the fundamental issues of economic development and social progress. This is precisely the step our peoples are looking forward to. Unless we are able to take such bold steps we cannot resist the pressure and exploitation of our enemies. Only by concerted struggle can we frustrate their machinations. The centre for our common struggle is our continental organisation. There is no doubt that all of us stand to suffer if we, succumbing to the machinations of our enemies, should break ranks and thereby bring about the disintegration of our Organisation.

## Distinguished Leaders,

Even if I have been compelled to briefly remark on the difficult situation prevailing in Africa and our continental Organisation, my main aim is to welcome you.

May I, therefore, take this opportunity to welcome you, once again on behalf of the People, the Workers Party, Government of Socialist Ethiopia and on my own behalf to wish you a happy and fruitful stay in Addis Ababa where, I hope, you will feel at home.

It is always a great pleasure to have our African brothers amongst us. I thank you.

## Briefing Given to ...

(Contd. from page 1 col. 6)

WPE and Minister of Culture.

Briefing Mr. Amadou M. M'Bow and his delegation, Comrade Cirma said that a significant change was made in the discipline of culture since the onset of the revolution and said that a high level national committee for the preservation of Ethiopian antiquities has been set up by the Revolutionary Government.

Comrade Cirma also expressed thanks for the financial and technical assistance being provided by UNESCO to repair and preserve cultural heritages of

the country.

Explanatory briefing supported with a picture was given on the antiquities repaired through the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNESCO.

Mr. Amadou M. M'Bow said on his part that Ethiopia is one among the countries which owned historical and cultural heritages and expressed appreciation for the particular attention paid and the steps taken by the Revolutionary Government to promote the society's culture and preserve its culture and preserve its cultural heritages. (ENA)



# African Leaders Accorded ...

(Contd. from page 6 col. 6) the respective countries and that of Ethiopia were played.

In a similar development, the President of Sao Tome and Principe, President Manuel Pina De Costa, Jose Edwards De Santos of Angola, and Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr. Robert Mugabe, also arrived here yesterday

afternoon.

The two Presidents and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe were welcomed by Comrade Fisseha Desta, and Dr. Peter Onu. Also on hand to welcome the President and the Prime Minister were Politbureau members of the CC of WPE, Ministers, high-ranking government officials and Dr. Peter Onu, and

Ambassadors. Military honours were given to the presidents and the Prime Minister prior to which the national anthems of their respective countries and that of Ethiopia were played.

Meanwhile, the President of Guinea Bissau, General Joao Bernardo Vieira, also arrived here yesterday night and was welcomed by Comrade Fisseha Desta and Dr. Peter Onu.

The Foreign Minister of Tunisia, Mr. Bejj Caid Essebel, the Foreign Minister of Liberia, Mr. Ernest Eastman, the Foreign Minister of Egypt, Dr.

Esmat Abdel Megid, and Mr. S.C. Hara, Minister of Transport and Communication of Malawi also arrived here yesterday. They were welcomed by Comrade Goshu Wolde, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Foreign Affairs and by Comrade Girma Yilma, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Culture.

Mr. Mohamed Ali Hammid, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Somalia also arrived here at the head of Somali delegation to the 20th OAU Summit (ENA)



Comrade Girma Yilma welcoming the Libyan Foreign Minister



Minister of Malawi



Foreign Minister of Tunisia



Comrade Tobebu Dakele welcoming Foreign Minister of Ivory Coast



Foreign Minister of Cameroon



Minister of Djibouti



Comrade Goshu Wolde welcoming Foreign Minister of Egypt

## FOR YOUR INFORMATION

### Radio Programmes

Language	Medium wave	Local Time	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
5.30 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	
Wednesday : Music, From Dignit	
Thursday : Music From Dignit, Ethiopian Music	Thursday — Spotlight on the Developing World
Friday : Music, From Dignit, Introducing Ethiopia	
Saturday : Parade	
Sunday : Sunday Music	
6.30 p.m. — News	Friday — Radio Magazine
Saturday : Parade	Saturday — "Content"
6.40 p.m. Topic of the Week	Sunday — Music From Other Lands
6.50 p.m. — Closing	

### FRENCH PROGRAMMES

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

### Fire Brigade Stations

- ★ For the centre of town, Yeka, Guliso 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. NNo. 16 63 44  
16 62 79
- ★ For Tekle Haimanol, Kofo and the surrounding areas — Third Fire Station Tel. No. 13 13 31  
13 42 39

### Pharmacies On Duty

- Kokab Pharmacy — Higher 5, kebele 16 — Tel. 13-26-26
- Postal Pharmacy — Higher 2, kebele 11 — Tel. 11-55-13
- Meskala-Beyene Pharmacy — Higher 13 kebele 08 — Tel. 12-34-40
- Ethiopia Pharmacy — Tigray 22 kebele 43 — Tel. 15-57-39

# 20<sup>th</sup> Summit Conference OAU ...

(Contd. from page 1 col. 6)  
 ber states to coordinate their capabilities and fight vigorously the destructive tendencies designed to divide and weaken them.



President Julius Nyerere

"Now is the time when our fore sight and wise leadership are needed more than ever before," declared Comrade Mengistu.

At the outset of the opening of the summit, the heads of state and government, other heads of delegations and the entire gathering at Africa Hall stood up and observed a minute's silence in memory and tribute to the late President Sekou Toure of Guinea and the late Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who was also chairperson of the Non-aligned Movement.

Comrade Mengistu said in his opening speech: "the convening of this summit is a resounding reaffirmation of our unshakable resolve to further consolidate our unity and thus constitute a turning point in the history of our organization. We are grateful to have weathered off the storm successfully. It is a cause of great joy



Mr. Javier Perez De Cuellar

to our people and source of considerable encouragement to us."

The opening session was also addressed by President Jean Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi on behalf of OAU member states, Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), on behalf of the liberation movements, and the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez De Cuellar before Comrade Mengistu presented his report as the outgoing chairman of the OAU.

Comrade Mengistu pointed out in his opening speech that when ever misunderstandings among member states are referred to the OAU for solutions, they have been constantly postponed for lack of acceptable solutions,



President Jean Baptiste Bagaza

and the problems are carried over from one summit to the next. He added that new disputes, crop up before solutions are found for existing ones.

Because of this, he said, past OAU summits have failed to fully concentrate on tasks of development and progress while at the same time failing to rid off the controversies among member states.

"At this moment, while the economic and social developments in our respective countries are at the lowest wrung of the ladder, the problems engendered by the serious global economic crises and the current natural calamities which have exposed our peoples to famine and pestilence are causes for anxiety," he said.

In conclusion, Comrade Mengistu extended warm welcome to all delegates, observers and guests on behalf of the people, the Workers Party and Government of Ethiopia and on his own behalf. "It is always a great pleasure to have African brothers amongst us," he said.

Present for the opening of the sum-

mit were 26 heads of state, four heads of government, one vice-president and 20 other heads of delegations with ministerial and other ranks.

Morocco later announced its withdrawal from the OAU over the admission of the SADR while Zaire announced that it was suspending its participation in protest, of what is termed, the illegal procedural admittance of the SADR.

President Bagaza of Burundi speaking in reply to Comrade Mengistu's speech requested to be allowed to express the sentiments of gratitude of all heads of state and government as well as that of his own delegation to Comrade Mengistu and the govern-

ment and people of Ethiopia for the warm welcome and generous hospitality that were accorded to the delegations of the participating countries. He paid tribute for the innumerable sacrifices paid by the people and government of Revolutionary Ethiopia in order to make arrangements for the summit conference.

The Burundi President described the past year as the most critical in the history of the OAU and pointed out that the organisation had run into the most complex of problems. He pointed out that in spite of the demands of the Ethiopian revolution, Comrade Mengistu had worked forcefully for the OAU and had steered it in such a way that it would be crowned with success. He stressed that Comrade Mengistu had brilliantly served his term of office and reiterated once again the gratitude of the continent.

Comrade Sam Nujoma, President of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), who spoke on behalf of the liberation movements, also extended heartfelt appreciation to Comrade Mengistu, party, government and people of Revolutionary Ethiopia for the excellent hospitality and facilities provided to the delegations "since our arrival in this second home". He pointed out that there is no better guarantee for the success of the summit than the action-oriented opening.

Comrade Sam Nujoma referred to the tragic death of the late Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and expressed sincere condolences to the Indian people. "We pledge tribute to her for the invaluable contribution to our struggle," he said.

The SWAPO President described the OAU summit in 1963 as a reversal of the infamous Berlin conference which in the 19th century ushered in the era of colonialism and underscored the accession to independence by a majority of African states since the founding of the OAU.

With regard to the struggle in Namibia, he said that the Namibian people are displaying a level of courage of which Africa is proud. He pledged that the struggle would continue until colonialism becomes a phenomenon of the past and, after thanking the distinguished leaders and delegations for their support, the SWAPO President expressed confidence that the common victory of Africa is assured.

In his statement, the UN Secretary General, Mr. Javier Perez De Cuellar, recalled the long existing relations between the OAU and the UN in promoting common progress and added that it is a source of strength for both.

Mr. Perez De Cuellar noted that the 20th OAU summit is being held at a time of grave trial for Africa particularly due to the drought situation in many countries.

The UN Secretary General said that he had visited Korem, one of the areas seriously affected by drought in Ethiopia. He said that he was deeply moved by the suffering of the people there. But he noted that he was very much encouraged by the effort of the government to alleviate the plight of the victims and by the rapidly increasing support of governments and international organizations as well as welfare organizations.

In this connection, Mr. Perez De Cuellar underlined the role of the UN system in such crisis and pledged that his organisation would do everything within its capability to ease not only the drought situation in Ethiopia but in Africa as a whole.

The UN Secretary General further pointed out that the task of solving the plight of the victims of drought is a matter of international concern.

Mr. Perez De Cuellar observed that the appalling drought had made Africa, which had suffered most from international recession, difficult to improve the already weak agricultural sector.

He further noted that the stalemate in north-south dialogue is of fundamental problem which has a heavy weight on future development prospects.

Mr. Perez De Cuellar said that to



Comrade Sam Nujoma

curb the ecological disturbances of the continent, to promote development in the sphere of agriculture and to protect human resources, efforts have been made by the African governments although still a lot remains to

be done. The UN Secretary General went on to say: "It is essential for African governments to establish an international economic environment which promotes growth and development," he added, "that it is necessary to increase financial assistance to African states from the developed countries."

The UN Secretary General pointed out that half of the world's refugees are found in Africa, and in this connection noted that global effort must be made to solve the problems of refugees by encouraging voluntary repatriation or through other means.

Mr. Perez De Cuellar said that the UN specialized agencies would do their part in the efforts of the African countries to resolve their problems and expressed the hope for the success of the 20th Summit of the OAU which he said would contribute to minimize international problems.

## High-Level Party ...

(Contd. from page 1 col. 5)

of the Central Committee of WPE, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and Chairman of the Aid-Coordinating Panel of the National Drought Relief Committee, made its fact finding mission in the Weibi and Wabi Shebelli districts where there was a minimum of rainfall for the last three years.

The team which include Comrade Amanuel Amde Michael, Politbureau member of the CC of WPE, Minister of Law and Justice and Chairman of the Daily Aid-Coordinating Panel of the National Drought Relief Committee, was briefed by the administrators of the two districts on the impact of the drought and the efforts being mounted to overcome it.

The administrator reported that relief supplies of food grain are being distributed among drought victims while 800 persons of Wabi Shebelli and Ima locality are being provided with cooked food.

They also reported that although efforts are being stepped up to construct a dam for harnessing the Weib and Wabi Shebelli rivers, the construction work is being hampered by technical problems.

The team also was apprised on the feeding procedure being conducted at aid-coordinating deployment centre where cooked food is provided to 582 children and 250 adults near Ima in Wabi Shebelli district.

In the directives he gave to zonal representatives of the two districts administration office, Comrade Berhanna advised that apart from harnessing rivers for irrigation use, the drought problem could be deterred by building water dykes and artificial lakes.

Comrade Berhanna stressed that all the necessary support is expected of representative, and members of government agencies and mass organizations to strive for familiarizing cattle breeders and nomads settle in one area and adopt to agricultural vocation.

Among the members of the team are Comrade Tekla Tulu, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CC of WPE and Chairman of the WPE Audit Commission, and Comrade Tesfaye Tadesse, member of the CC of WPE and Editor-in-Chief of *Serto Ader*.

In a similar development, a high-level team headed by Comrade Legesse Asfew, Politbureau member and Sec-

retary of the CC of WPE and Chairman of the Resettlement Programme sector of the National Drought Relief Committee, Sunday inspected relief activities and the overall conditions of famine-affected compatriots who are in emergency shelter in and around Makale town.

The team held talks with representatives of government agencies and mass organizations in Tigray region on possibilities of permanently forestalling the drought problem through resettlement programme.

The team heard on the occasion reports presented by Comrade Mulugeta Hagos, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Tigray region and also Chairman of the Northern Ethiopia Zonal Drought Relief Committee, and Comrade Dr. Bisrat Demissie, Head of the Northern Zonal Planning Office with the rank of Commissioner, on the consequences of the drought in Tigray and Eritrea regions and on measures that have been taken to withstand the challenge as well as on measures to be taken in the future.

Comrade Legesse noted on the occasion the measures taken by Politbureau members of the CC of WPE so far to forestall the grave danger of the drought problem and further noted that resettlement areas have been selected and studied in Illubabour, Wollga, and Kaffa regions during the recent tour of the high-level team headed by Comrade Mengistu.

Comrade Legesse said that the aim of the present mission of the team is to find a last solution to the drought problem that hit the northern parts of the country and to make the people self-supporting and finalize the necessary preparations for moving the drought victims to resettlement areas.

The team inspected conditions of drought affected compatriots who were settled at emergency shelters at Makale town and its environs. Speaking on the occasion Comrade Legesse said that notwithstanding the necessary efforts exerted by the Revolutionary Government to withstand the problem of drought, the situation deteriorated to the current critical point.

Comrade Legesse emphasised that the drought stricken compatriots should be resettled in parts of the country where the soil is virgin and fertile.

Compatriots at emergency relief shelters later expressed their willingness to move to the resettlement areas.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Shewandagn Belete, alternate member of the CC of WPE and Representative of the Daily Relief Co-ordinating Committee, Comrade Felleke Gedde-Ghiorgis, member of the CC of WPE, Minister of Information and National Guidance and representative of the Propaganda and Agitation Committee, Comrade Trauwok Wakeyo, member of the CC of WPE, Comrade Tadesse Kidane-Mariam, Head of Construction and Physical Planning sector of the National Committee for Central Planning (NCCP) with a rank of Commissioner, representatives of AETU, REWA, REYA and others.

Meanwhile, a high-level party and government team led by Comrade Kassa Gebre, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CC of WPE, Minister of Construction and Chairman of the National Drought Relief Committee toured recently provinces and districts of Gojjam and Gondar regions.

The team visited construction sites from November 8-11, 1984, to implement the directives given by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces following his inspection tour in the two regions.

The team also held extensive discussion on timely issues with members of the WPE Committee and representatives of government and mass organizations following its visit to the airports which are under construction to enable supply the drought-affected people with food and basic commodities and to transport the drought victims and resettle them at suitable places until they are capable of helping themselves.

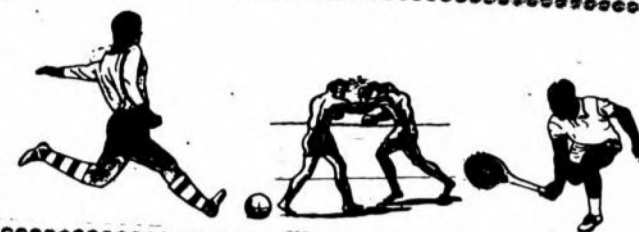
The team also made the necessary study after its tour of inspection of airports in Bahr Dar, Metekel, Gondar, Mettema and Humera towns.

Present at the inspection tour were Comrade Melaku Tefera, CC member of WPE, First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Gondar region and Chairman of the North-Western Ethiopia Zonal Planning Drought Relief Committee, Comrade Gebre Admasu, Commissioner for the North Western Zonal Planning and Secretary of the North-Western Ethiopia Zonal Planning Drought Relief Committee, Comrade Wegayehu Sabelu, Chief Administrator of Gondar region and other pertinent officials. (ENA)



# The Sports Scene

By Abraham Kuruville Tel. 11-92-16



## Addis Ababa Factory Industrial Union Sports Meet Concludes

Fafa nutrition factory cornered glory when the 4-month long Addis Ababa factory industrial unions' winter sports competitions ended at Wondji on Sunday.

Fafa won a cup and 6 medals in emerging top team in the sports meet. Competitions were held in three groups.

Comrade Legesse Bajeba, Vice Chairman of Ethiopian Factory Industrial Union, who was the guest of honour, was among those who awarded prizes to winners. Comrade Tadesse Belay, chairman of Addis Ababa Factory Industrial Union, also was present and was among those who awarded prizes.

Fafa won the second division A football championship to collect a trophy, gold medals in 21 km half marathon (Shimelis) and 400 metres, silver medal in women's 100 metres and bronze medals in women's 100, men's 100 metres and women's sack race.

Girma Jote of Berhanena Solam Printing Press took the silver medal in 21 km mini marathon for the second year in succession.

The coveted first division football championship was won by ECAFCO. The second division B football championship is yet to be decided.

The following were the other winners:

DH Megib Zeit — gold in 100 metres men, silver in 400 metres

## Minter Beats Gerken In Women's Classic

BRISBANE (Agencies) — Australia's Anne Minter recovered from dropping the first set to beat Barbara Gerken 4-6 6-0 6-0 in the first round of the Brisbane Women's Tennis Classic here yesterday.

Minter surrendered a 3-0 lead in losing the first set in 37 minutes but then reeled off 12 straight games to run out a 4-6 6-0 6-0 winner.

Minter will be joined in the second round by seeds Eva Pfaff of West Germany and South African Rosalyn Fairbank.

Pfaff beat France's Catherine Saire 6-3 6-2 and Fairbank overcame American Maeve Quinlan 6-2 6-4.

Twenty first-round matches were scheduled yesterday but only half of them were completed because of a tropical downpour which washed out almost three hours play.

men. Ediget Migib Zeit — gold in 800 metres men. Kir — gold in sack race.

Commercial Printing Press, Anbesji on Sunday.

sa Flour and Macaroni and Ethio-Pulp were awarded discipline trophies in first division, second division A and second division B respectively.



Comrade Legesse Bajeba awarding prizes to winners

## Poland Win World Bridge Olympiad

SEATTLE (Agencies) — Poland are the new world bridge team Olympiad champions after deposing France, the 1980 winners, in a 96-board final which ended the two-week marathon contest Saturday.

After an impressive performance during the 10-day qualifying stages, Poland led France from the first board, ending with a score of 235 international match points to 156 for France.

In the interim, Poland trounced Pakistan in the quarter-finals and Denmark in the semi-finals to round out the best performance from Eastern Europe in any world bridge event.

Poland's late entry for the contest was kept under wraps as long as possible by the World Bridge Federation (WBF) to minimise any embarrassment from breaking the Eastern European boycott of Olympic-year sporting events in the United States.

The members of the winning Polish team were Piotr Gawrys, 29, Henryk Wolny, 36, Tomasz Przybora, 35, Krzysztof Martens, 32, Piotr Tuszyński, 29, and Jacek Romanaki, 32. All are professional men who play bridge as amateurs representing Polish commercial or industrial concerns.

The well-proven squad of five U.S. professionals led by Bobby Wolff and Robert Hammana put in a disappointing performance.

A bright spot for the United States, however, was carrying off the women's title with six established stars who have already won several world events and are now considered supreme.

Sweden won the WBF Swiss plate for early elimines from the main event.

The WBF voted by 11-1 to remove from its by-laws the article which says that applicant countries must undertake to play bridge in all WBF competitions against all other member nations in good-standing.

Proponents of the move said it was hypocritical to require such an undertaking because the WBF tried to arrange playing schedules so that some Arab countries did not have to play against Israel.

## New Nigerian Bank Win WAFU Cup for 2nd Team

LAGOS — New Nigerian Bank of Benin City, Nigeria, won the West African Football Union Cup for the second year in a row when they beat Stade Malien 1-0 in the second leg of the final at the National Stadium here Saturday.

New Nigerian Bank won the first leg 2-1 in Bamako two weeks ago.

## Tunisia-Benin Match To Be Played Today

TUNIS (Agencies) — The African zone World Cup first round second leg qualifying match between Tunisia and Benin, scheduled to have been played here later Sunday, has been postponed until today because of the Benin team's late arrival.

Benin, who trail 2-0 from the first leg in Cotonou on October 28, were expected to arrive in Tunis Sunday, the Tunisian Football Federation said.

## National Youth Team, Ground Forces Win Soccer Friendlies

The national youth football team of Ethiopia, now preparing for the second leg of the second round match in the qualifying series for the World Cup football championship to be played in Zambia next Sunday, played a friendly match against Addis Ababa Breweries on Sunday and beat the latter 3-1.

In an earlier friendly match Ground Forces beat Coffee Marketing Corporation by the same margin.

Ground Forces are preparing for defence of the national championship they won last year and for the African club football championship while the Coffee Marketing Corporation and Addis Ababa Breweries, newly promoted to the Addis Ababa first division, are preparing for their new appearance in the first division.

## Liberia Beat Mauritania In Nations' Cup Match

MONROVIA — Liberia beat Mauritania 3-1 (half-time 2-1) in a first round, first leg African Nations Cup soccer match played in Monrovia Sunday night.

The return game will be played in Nouakchott in two weeks time.

## Teenager in FRG's Davis Cup Team

BONN — West Germany called 16-year-old tennis prodigy Boris Becker into their Davis Cup and European King's Cup men's tennis teams for the first time.

Becker, widely regarded as West Germany's best male tennis prospect for years, caused some upsets by reaching the last 32 at Wimbledon this year before a serious knee injury forced him to pull out.

Currently ranked 127th in the world, he lost in the second round of this week's London Grand Prix to Guy Forget of France.

Also in the West German team for the Davis Cup tie against Spain next March, at a venue to be fixed, and the King's Cup in Essen in January are Michael Westphal, Hansjoerg Schwaier and Wolfgang Popp.

## West Indies Tear Australia Apart

PERTH — The West Indian pace attack tore the Australians apart on the third day of the first cricket test here Sunday.

The Australians, routed in their first innings for 76 and forced to follow-on, were five for one at lunch.

John Dyson was two not out and Graeme Wood was yet to score after 11 minutes of play before lunch in the second innings.

Left-hander Kepler Wessels was caught by West Indian captain Clive Lloyd in the slips off Joel Garner without scoring.

The Australians were still 335 runs behind the West Indies first innings total with two sessions of play left and two more day's play scheduled.

The Australian first innings total was their record low against the West Indians.

The previous low was 82 in the 1951-52 series at Adelaide.

Scores: West Indies 1st innings 416 Australia 1st innings 76, 2nd innings 5 for 1. (Michael Holding six for 21, Joel Garner two for 24, Malcolm Marshall two for 25).

West Indies went on to complete an innings victory yesterday.

## A Giant of The Ring

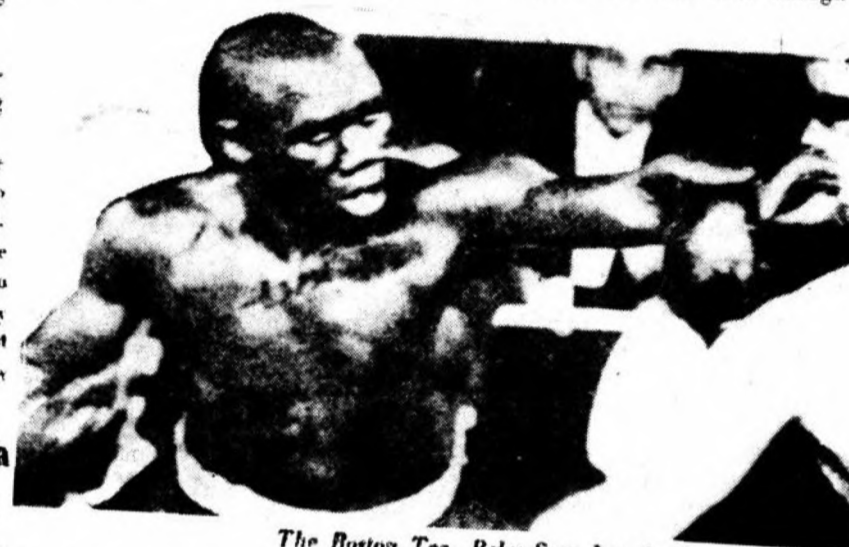
Sam Langford, the Boston Tar Baby, came strolling through the doors of the National Sporting Club, a brown derby sitting square upon a head rounded like a cannoball, hands dangling around his knees.

The clubs officials viewed him with interest, and the president asked him courteously whether he had any thoughts upon the choice of a referee

draws or no-decision bouts.

Johnson professed to rate McVey as the better of the two men. It was a lonely opinion, and no doubt a convenient one.

The champion had fought Langford just once, in April 1906, when the Tar Baby was still young at the game. Although Johnson had won clearly on points, he had seen enough and



The Boston Tar Baby Sam Langford

for his forthcoming bout with the British champion, Iron Bill Hague.

"You don't need to worry none about that, boss," replied Langford. "I brought my own referee with me."

At this there was a scandalised gasp, but Langford calmly raised his big right hand.

"And here he is," he said. "All your man has to do is count." He didn't smile as he said this, and no one was quite sure whether this had been intended as a joke or not. Langford's humour, like the man himself, was hard to fathom.

He is remembered as one of the greatest pound-for-pound fighters the world has ever known. His weight varied from welter to light cruiser and he barely topped 5ft 6ins. But he carried the most destructive punch of his day, and was said to be the only man Jack Johnson truly feared.

He had been born in Nova Scotia in 1886, and by the age of 15 he was a hobo riding the rods of the freight trains from town to town, desperately seeking work of any kind.

One night, with a yellow dog at his heels, he called at Joe Woodman's drug store in Boston. Woodman, a smalltime promoter with a quick eye for a fighting man, liked what he saw.

He offered the boy and his dog food and shelter for the night and a trial bout for the following day. When Langford moved on, it was with Woodman as manager, and the road they took would lead them from that Boston back street to the most famous rings and boxing halls in the world.

In his younger days he beat champions such as the Dixie Kid, Joe Gans and Joe Walcott, but always in non-title bouts. His fearsome punch and dazzling speed had already created its own wilderness.

Soon it became impossible to secure bouts with men of the same weight. So with little choice in the matter, he began to hunt the heavies.

Big Sam McVey, a leading contender for the world title, was his non-stop rival. They were known as the Big Smoke and the Little Smoke, and were scarcely the most handsome of men. They met in the ring 14 times, and Langford won four of these contests, McVey, two. The rest were

showed no desire ever to meet again.

Langford had over 650 fights during his long career, and lost only a handful. His eyesight was fading in mid-career, and by the time of his final contest against Jim Flynn in Mexico City, he was almost completely blind. He finished it in three on instinct alone.

In his latter days he would haunt the gyms of Boston, listening to the old familiar sounds, a white stick in his hand, an awesome warning to fighters everywhere.

Still, doubtless, he had some good moments to remember and one of his favourite memories seems to have been that visit to London to fight Iron Bill Hague. It appealed to the Tar Baby's somewhat bizarre sense of humour. The British champion was well-named. He had few pretensions to skill, but was a knockout specialist with a seemingly indestructible jaw.

But Langford's greatest worry as he climbed through the ropes were the English rules. Suppose he committed some foul by mistake and got disqualified? Without enough money with which to settle the wager, he could spend the rest of his days in jail.

This troubled him so much that he got careless in the second round and walked on to Hague's right hook. For the first time since he'd fought Johnson, he was on the floor.

He got up thoughtfully and still appeared to be thinking deeply throughout the third. But by the time he came out for the fourth, his mind was clear.

He tangled the British champion up in a clinch and apologized profusely for what he was about to do. Then he pushed his man away, measured him with his eye and let fly with that terrible right hand.

Hague was out for the night and the celebrated Iron Jaw would never be quite the same again.

The Tar Baby's "referee" had served him well.



The 21-km mini-marathon in progress

# African Leaders Accorded Warm Welcome

Twelve head of state, one Vice-President and a Prime Minister arrived here Sunday to attend the 20th Summit conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) which opened here yesterday at Africa Hall.

They are President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Omar Bongo of Gabon, President Samora Machel of Mozambique, President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin, President Dennis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo, President Mohammed Abdel Aziz of the Sahara-wi Arab Democratic Republic, President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda, President Muhammed Haidala of Mauritania, President Jean Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, Vice-President Mwai Kibaki of Kenya and Prime Minister Ali Mroudjae of the Comoros.

The heads of state were welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Gen. Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE), Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The Kenyan Vice-President and the Prime Minister of Comoros were welcomed by Comrade Fisseha Desta, member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CC of WPE.

Also to welcome the heads of states, the Vice-President and the Prime Ministers were members of the Politbureau and of the CC of WPE, senior government officials, Dr. Peter Onu, Interim Secretary General of the OAU and Ambassadors of their respective countries.

Military honours were accorded to the 12 heads of state, the Kenyan Vice-  
(Contd. on page 6 col. 3)



Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam welcoming President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia



... President Omar Bongo of Gabon



... President Samora Machel of Mozambique



... President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde



... President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin



... President Dennis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo



... President Muhammed Abdul Aziz of SADR



... President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda



... President Muhammed Haidala of Mauritania



... President Jean Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi



... President Abdou Diouf of Senegal