

**Stand United
Against
Apartheid!**

The Ethiopian Herald

**Free South
African
Freedom
Fighters!**

We Shall Establish the PDRE

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The Peoples of S. Africa and Namibia Shall Triumph!



Comrade Mengistu Sends Messages

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces yesterday congratulated the people and government of Equatorial Guinea on the occasion of that country's 17th independence anniversary.

In a message to H.E. Col. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Comrade Mengistu expressed confidence that the brotherly relations between the peoples and governments of the two countries will continue to be further strengthened.

The Revolutionary Leader availed himself of the occasion to convey best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the fraternal people of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the personal well-being of President Mbasogo.

Also yesterday Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam has congratulated the people of the Kingdom of Spain who are celebrating today their national day.

Comrade Mengistu expressed felicitations to the people and government of Spain, in a message he sent on behalf of the people and government of Revolutionary Ethiopia and on his own behalf to His Majesty King Juan Carlos I.

Comrade Mengistu also took the opportunity to convey best wishes for the peace and prosperity of the friendly people of Spain and for the personal well-being of His Majesty King Juan Carlos. (ENA)

"I wish to take this opportunity to express firm solidarity of the people, party and government of Revolutionary Ethiopia for the oppressed and exploited people of South Africa and affirm that we will channel material, political and diplomatic support within the limit of our resources."
—Comrade General Secretary addressing the opening session of the Emergency International Meeting in Solidarity with the People of South Africa.

1986 Should Be Declared Year Of Anti-Apartheid Struggle

—Comrade Mengistu

(by Ethiopian News Agency)

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces has proposed that appeals be made to the international community as a whole to mount a major campaign to declare 1986 the year of anti-apartheid struggle.

Comrade Mengistu made the proposal here yesterday in an opening address to the Emergency International Conference in Solidarity with the People of South Africa sponsored by the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO), the Ethiopian Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Committee and the African National Congress (ANC).

In his statement to the Solidarity Conference which is taking place at the WPE Congress Hall, Comrade Mengistu said that the Solidarity Conference should explore ways of establishing a solidarity fund to collect material aid

WPC President Stresses New Strategy To Combat Apartheid

Comrade Romesh Chandra, Chairman of the World Peace Council, said in a statement upon his arrival here yesterday that the International Emergency Solidarity Conference in Support of the People of South Africa is a forum in which representatives of the world community and international organisations as a whole devise a new strategy against apartheid by discussing the support they would extend to the freedom fighters.

Comrade Chandra said that the people of South Africa are presently carrying out a tremendous struggle for the elimination of apartheid. The holding of this conference at this important
(Contd. on page 8 col. 3)

from all forces of freedom, peace and progress.

He stressed that besides revealing the inhuman policy of the racist regime, attention should also be given to explaining the genuine character of the freedom struggle and create a mechanism for mobilising international support.

He called on the participants to examine and discuss the mass upheaval in South Africa and map out strategy for effective action. In this connection, he urged the conference to mount a coordinated propaganda campaign to ex-

pose and discredit world-wide the barbaric and fascist crimes of the Pretoria regime.

The Revolutionary Leader exhorted the participants to focus attention on

Full Text of General Secretary's Address Appears on Page 4

the strengthening of the efforts of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), particularly its liberation committee, towards the triumph of the struggle.

"It is well known that the apartheid

system has not only defied international laws but also challenged the United Nations itself which stands for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the affirmation of the

dignity and wellbeing of people. This conference should, therefore, exert pressure so that the world body would live up to its historic responsibility.
(Contd. on page 5 col. 1)

'Botha's Image As A 'Reformer' Is Fast Fading: Tambo

Comrade Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa said here yesterday that the image of Botha as a reformer, which has been vigorously projected by South Africa's allies, is

fading. Comrade Tambo was addressing the Emergency International Meeting in Solidarity with the People of South Africa which opened yesterday. He said: "Botha's patent inability

to respond to growing demands to dismantle apartheid, emanating even from his own supporters, and allies, has exposed his true fascist colours. We have always maintained that Botha is no reformer, but one of the most obdurate defenders of white supremacy."

Victory Is Certain

by Makonnen Haile

The mass unrest that has been steadily gathering momentum in South Africa lately has made the country ungovernable, regardless of the harsh repressive measures introduced by the Pretoria regime to turn the tide away.

The growing intensity of the popular struggle currently going on in South Africa has equally attracted global attention, thus drawing support and sympathy to the heroic people of that country from all quarters. The response to the struggle of the people in South Africa is on massive scale.

The progressive world has strongly condemned the apartheid system and its policy of terrorism and violence against the black population of that country, that make up the majority. Being supported by Western countries the Pretoria regime is committing gross crimes of infringing human rights.

Some of the Western countries backing the apartheid policy of the racist regime in Pretoria are to blame for the

inhuman crimes the racists are committing against the black people of that country. What is more it is imperialist

propaganda that actually tries to play down the vicious role of certain Western governments and multi-national

corporations in the efforts to prevent the implementation of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. The aggressive policy pursued by the apartheid regime in Pretoria is equally dangerous to world peace and security.

Whatever tactics it employs the downfall of the apartheid regime is inevitable. In order to achieve this, people all over the world must step up their material and moral support to the liberation movements in South Africa.

As the turn of events now shows, the actions being taken by the ruling clique in South Africa would not halt the demands made by the African majority for freedom, equality and justice and democracy. The anti-apartheid struggle is in fact growing day by day. Today the struggle being waged by the masses of the people in South Africa has reached a decisive point and would continue until final victory is achieved over the evil system of apartheid.

The racist regime now finds itself in very bad shape. It is suffering from
(Contd. on page 2 col. 3)



EMERGENCY INTERNATIONAL MEETING
IN SOLIDARITY WITH
THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Addis Ababa, 11-12 October 1985



Comrade Oliver Tambo delivering a speech during the opening session

Comrade Tambo declared that the people of South Africa are determined to destroy the apartheid system and replace it with a unitary, democratic and non-racial South Africa. "These are basic issues which are non-negotiable. If we have to die before we can achieve these goals, we are prepared to do so. Only we are not going to continue to die alone at
(Contd. on page 3 col. 5)

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Editorial

AGAINST COLLABORATION WITH APARTHEID

In 1962, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution calling upon all member states to impose collective sanctions against South Africa as an effective step toward forcing the Pretoria regime to abandon its racist policies. In the last two decades, ceaseless efforts have been made by the United Nations to persuade member states to put an end to all forms of co-operation with South Africa.

International effort against collaboration with Pretoria has produced mixed results. While many countries have implemented UN resolutions in earnest, a handful of foreign interests have kept on co-operating with the apartheid regime in defiance of the countless appeals made by the world body.

It is now clear for all to see that apartheid could have been dismantled long time ago had it not been for the collaboration and active support provided to it by imperialist quarters with vested interests in South Africa. Contrary to the wishes of the international community, some imperialist powers and transnational corporations have for long increased their investments in the South African economy, thereby providing the racists with a false sense of confidence in maintaining their racist policies.

Some western economic interests have been trying to justify their illegal and morally repugnant involvement in the South African economy by claiming that black South Africans would be the hardest hit if sanctions were imposed. But latest developments have totally disproved this claim. The racists are actually panic-stricken by the prospect of sanctions.

It would be pointless to ask who benefits from collaboration with South Africa since this is a question long answered by the facts of presentday co-operation between Pretoria and some western powers. While the blacks are languishing in subhuman conditions in their ancestral lands, South African and foreign monopolists are amassing fortunes from the plunder of the country's mineral and other riches. It is therefore in violation of common sense and the hard facts of everyday life that the advocates of continued economic co-operation with Pretoria shed crocodile tears.

Despite the intransigent position of some quarters on the question of economic boycott, the idea of sanctions as an effective means of pressurizing the Pretoria ruling circles is gaining increased popularity among peace and justice-loving peoples of the world. Recent developments in the United States alone have clearly proved that the world is in favour of sanctions. Responsible politicians and public figures are urging their government and the corporations to withdraw their economic assets from South Africa. The mass movement in favour of sanctions has started to achieve a measure of success in spite of the unpopular course being followed by some irresponsible politicians in some western countries.

Of course, foreign economic involvement in South Africa is as old as apartheid itself and is thus deeply entrenched. But this would by no means serve as an argument in favour of maintaining this discredited practice. As things stand now, these interests have only two alternative choices to make: they will inevitably be forced either to show some common sense and decide to withdraw support to South Africa or further discredit themselves by continuing to maintain collaboration with it.

It is now time to learn from the policy of so-called constructive engagement, which was actually intended to maintain the status quo in South Africa behind the smoke-screen of "concern" for the future of the African majority in that country. The authors of the doctrine of 'constructive engagement' are presently realising that such a policy will not even serve to protect their economic interests in South Africa and are increasingly embarrassed by the recent turn of events. No policy short of total boycott of the Pretoria regime will help to bring about its eventual downfall.

Expectations are high that the resolutions to be adopted by the Emergency International Meeting in Solidarity with the People of South Africa, currently taking place in Addis Ababa, will make significant contribution to global efforts towards the eradication of apartheid.

(Contd. from page 1 col. 5)

political, economic and military crisis in the wake of mounting opposition against it from black as well as other segments of the population. The racist regime is not only bearing the pressure coming from the black majority but also the sharp attack directed against it by the whites within its own ranks.

The apartheid system has been rendered inoperative in view of the growing resistance from all quarters inside South Africa itself. Strikes by workers has somewhat crippled industries and business alike. Future plans call for the forming of nation-wide movements that would put increased pressure on the racist regime to yield to the demands put forth by the majority of people in South Africa, black as well as those of other races.

The United Democratic Front (UDF), which is a broad-based, anti-apartheid organization, has more than two million members composed of all races with a black majority representation. The wave of unrest that has now gripped South Africa has caused a split even within the ranks of the ruling white minority.

The Pretoria regime is getting much of its strength from the support it draws from some Western countries, which connection has existed since colonial times. These links cover cultural, political and military collaboration. The apartheid system would have been eradicated long ago had it not been for the all-round support Pretoria is receiving from its Western allies.

The Western nations also use their veto powers at the Security Council disagreeing on the application of comprehensive sanctions against the South

Victory Is ...

African regime. The Pretoria regime should be isolated from the rest of the world till it gives up the abominable system of apartheid, which the United Nations has officially declared a crime against humanity.

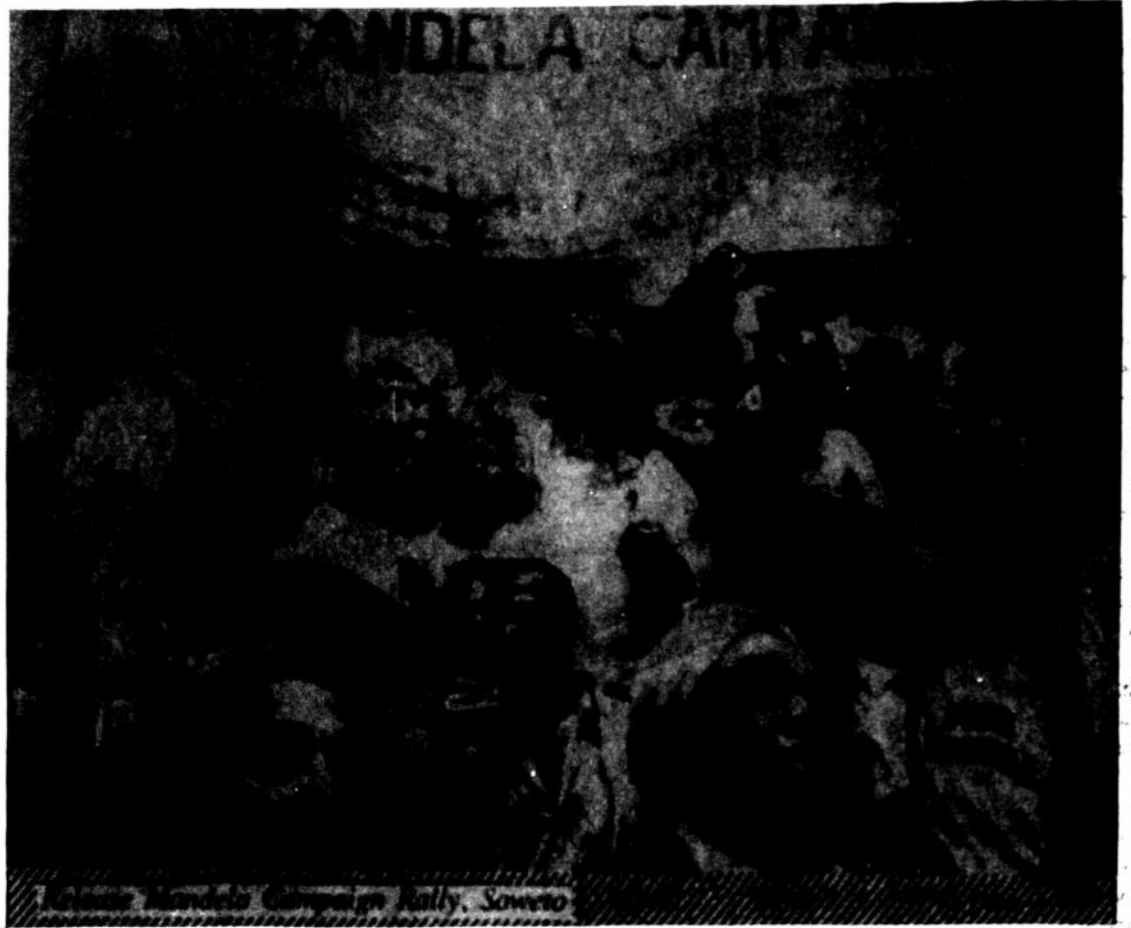
The notorious behaviour of the racist regime goes beyond the borders of South Africa to infiltrate the frontline states in the neighbourhood. The

frontline states are not as such the main threat to the Pretoria regime and the main challenge against it is coming from the people inside the country. It is the people of South Africa themselves that are carrying on the struggle to free themselves from the brutal system of apartheid.

Hence the frontline states are not the principal force in the struggle for

freedom under way in South Africa. However, the Pretoria regime is attacking the frontline states merely to justify its incursions into their sovereign territories. The frontline states of course have the right to defend themselves against the raids by racist forces. Pretoria would like the world to understand that the frontline states are

(Contd. on page 4 col. 1)



Between You and Me ...

by Ephrem Endale P.O.Box 30701 Tel.11-82-48

At home you most probably have it on the wall. In your office it might be on the wall or on the desk right under your eyes. And every time you look at the calendar it seems that a week has passed since you last looked at it.

The new year hasn't yet got out of our minds and what happens? — A full month has already gone by. Hi, there! How is everything? You know people have really started to directly participate. I am getting more and more mails every week. The only thing is that not a single lady has written up to now. Hey ladies, how about giving it a try?

Today I have one more contributor with a rather short piece. He is Meraf Solomon from Addis Ababa. And the last piece will be his. How about a word or two on odd manners, to start with?

CROSS-EXAMINING ONESELF
We have got our own individual habits, haven't we? I mean, individual in a sense that most people don't usually act as we do. Say like biting one's nail, or dipping one's finger in some hollow place on the face, or scratching one's head without end etc.

Unfortunately some of the ways in which we behave can be offending to others. Say, could you tolerate the lady who makes balloons with her chewing gum and 'explodes' them right under your ears? I couldn't. It really gets on my nerves. I might not say it loud. But I sure will show my protest one way or another.

The problem with many people is that they don't know that their odd manners offend others. They think they are acting as natural as anybody else. And most people (You can count me in!) being tight-lipped about such matters don't get a chance of taking a second look at their habits.

Take the people whose laughter is 'naturally' magnified to such propor-

tions that you wonder if they have got a concealed mini-microphone in their voice boxes. Anywhere they might be, such people rock the surroundings with their laughter. But most do it out of innocence. (Of course some do it on purpose!)

I think it is first of all up to us to take a look at our own personal habits. We should take the trouble to cross-examine ourselves. Of course, I know that isn't so easy! But we have at least to try to give it a try.

Let us say you are one of those restless type of people. Even when you are sitting you are always shifting your weight from one side to the other. But you know, people might not like it. Say if you make such moves while someone is telling you something serious, the fellow might think that you are bored with what he is saying.

So I think the safest way out is to always keep track of our own habits. The earlier the better. Because as they say "The chains of habit are too small to be felt until they are too strong to be broken."

SAFETY, SAFETY, SAFETY

When you spend several hours daily in a building that has no fire escape or emergency exit like the one I work in, you will really know what "feeling insecure" means. That is exactly what I feel when I board some cabs in the city — Insecure!

The other day I was in a taxi which was plying between Piazza and Arat Kilo. I usually prefer being by the side of the driver. You know, that way you will have a lot of space around. And on this particular day, rather unfortunately, I was in the place I was in 'love with'.

However I noticed that the door by my side was making all sorts of queer

noises — the sound of steel grinding against steel. I tell you it was really harassing my eardrums. I told the driver that it doesn't seem to be firmly locked. He gave me the broadest smile I have ever seen and told me to steady it with my arm. What! I didn't like his treatment. But what could I do? All the way to Arat Kilo my right arm was busy. It is I who pay him and he orders me to be his door-man!

If the driver had made just a single violent swerve, as most taxi drivers love to do, I would have been thrown out of the car and ended up in the middle of the road. And that wouldn't have been pleasant, would it?

I really wonder what such taxi cabs are doing in the streets. The twenty-five and fifty cents aren't paid for nothing. You should get a safe ride and be treated well.

I remember a couple of months back I was in the back seat of one of those old cabs which should have been in the antique shop. And this woman comes. She has got so many things with her I wondered where the old man was going to put all that. At least I knew he hadn't a trailer!

As I should have expected some of her things were put down on the floor virtually pasting my feet together. I couldn't move a fraction of an inch. But the real trouble came when the rest of the things were put on top of the seat behind me. And, my friends, free-of-charge. I partly carried the lady's bundles of I don't know what!

I mean striking an argument with cab drivers wouldn't solve any problem. In fact you might even get a couple of punches as most of them are aggressive. (Those people are real fleshy, aren't they?)

What I want to point out is that

taxi with malfunctioning doors, and taxis which sound like some kind of a steel plant should be forced to do some repairs. The safety of the public should come first.

Now let's go over to Meraf Solomon's short piece.

EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE

"Everything has its own place" so they say. Most of us might have heard this simple truth from some other people or read it somewhere else. It needs our foremost attention. But, very unfortunately, some people just don't seem to apply it.

Let me tell you about an incident which took place on a city bus I happened to be in. There was a girl, who might have been somewhere between thirteen and fourteen, by my side. And just in front of her three elderly women were sitting. And one of them was talking to the girl.

"Last year, before last year and also this year you are in the same class. Why are you not studying hard?" But the girl didn't like it. Of all the places she didn't like being treated like this on a crowded bus.

I think we should carefully study the surroundings we are in before bringing up anything. From the psychological point of view incidents like that of the above might hurt especially young boys and girls. They might easily be demoralised and might also lose self-confidence. And they might even begin acting oddly. I remember reading somewhere a saying which goes like, "Don't make me feel smaller than I am. It only makes me feel stupidly big..." So I think everything should be done in its place.

Portrait Of A Hero

by Eric Singh

On October 11, 1963, the UN adopted a resolution declaring that date as a DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS. The choice of the date was not accidental. That was the day when Nelson Mandela and other leaders of the South Africa Liberation Movement, including Ahmed Mahomed Kathrada, were brought on trial in what is now known as the Rivonia Trials. Most of these leaders were arrested at a farm in Rivonia near Johannesburg after a surprise police raid in July 1963.

At the end of the trial in June 1964, seven of the people's leaders were sentenced to life imprisonment. Amongst them was Ahmed Mahomed Kathrada (affectionately known as Kathy — born in Schweizer Reneke on August 21, 1929).

In February this year, Kathy and other leaders of the South African people rejected an offer of conditional release by racist President Botha. In a letter to a friend in London dated 23 March 1985 from Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town, Kathy explains the rejection thus: "I don't want to indulge in any false modesty when I say that I haven't got the stuff that heroes are made of; but really, I didn't have to go through any sleepless nights to arrive at the decision. It (the offer — ES) was so patently designed to humiliate us that there could be no other decision for me but to reject it."

Despite his heroic stand, Kathy is magnanimous to those who could not resist the offer. He explains in the above mentioned letter: "Please understand that I am not for a moment holding it against anybody who has accepted the offer. In matters such as these it is unwise to ignore individual cases; for one may find that there may be differing circumstances which may lead individuals to take another approach. So it is not advisable to point fingers and condemn without taking into account all the factors involved."

Kathy's realisation of racial discrimination took hold of him whilst quite young. In his letter he mentions: "I had to leave home (Schweizer Reneke — a small town in Transvaal) when I was 8 to go to school in Johannesburg because I was not allowed to go to the white or African schools in Schweizer. (Education in South Africa is completely separated for the different ethnic groups and because of the tiny Indian community in Schweizer, there was no school for them there — ES). It must have been quite a traumatic experience for me because my young mind simply could not comprehend these prohibitions. After all, all our neighbours were white; my grandmother was an Afrikaaner, my playmates were blacks and whites; the man who taught me my ABC was a Mr. Mshali who was the principal of the local African school, who used to come to our place in the afternoons to teach me. At home I was never taught that there was any difference between me and the others. And so, when I had to wrench myself away to go all the way to Johannesburg I resisted both mentally and to a lesser extent physically."

extent physically."

In Johannesburg he came under the influence of such political stalwarts like Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, at that time a leader of the South African Indian Congress and later to be elected Chairman of the South African Communist Party. Dr. Dadoo died in exile in 1983. Kathy began active political work at the tender age and had his first taste of prison when 17.

In 1951 he enrolled to study at the Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg but gave up a few months later when he was elected to attend the World Youth Festival in Berlin later that year. In Berlin he was appointed leader of the South African delegation. After the Festival he was invited to work with WFDY (World Federation of Democratic Youth) Headquarters in Budapest where he remained for nine months.

His stay in Europe brought forth the following comment: "During my stay in Europe I visited the Auschwitz Concentration Camp in Poland which left a strong and lasting impression on my mind. It forcefully demonstrated the effects of racialism and made me more convinced than ever of the urgent need to eradicate the poison of racial supremacy which was already growing to alarming proportions in my own country."

On his return to South Africa in 1952, Kathy threw in his full weight into the freedom struggle. The racists retaliated by banning him from all political activities and preventing his association with 39 organisations including the WFDY Executive to which he was elected in 1953 in absentia.

Notwithstanding his ban, he was quite active in rallying support for the Congress of the People, the monumental conference which took place in Johannesburg in June 1955 where the historic document, the Freedom Charter — the Lodestar of the South African Liberation struggle — was adopted. In December 1956, Kathy, together with 155 other leaders of the Liberation Movement including such great names like Chief Albert Lutuli — President of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Dr. G. M. Naicker — President of the South African Indian Congress, Lilian Ngoyi — President of the Federation of South African Women and its General Secretary Helen Joseph were arrested in a nationwide swoop and charged with High Treason. The trial lasted until March 1961 when all the accused were acquitted. In 1962 Kathy was placed under house arrest and in 1963 he went underground to carry out the activities of the Liberation Movement until his arrest in Rivonia in that same year.

Over twenty years behind fascist bars have failed to break his revolutionary faith in the ultimate victory and liberation of the people of South Africa over racist tyranny. Likewise, his people, and progressive mankind have not lost their faith and trust in Kathy and his magnificent comrades-in-arms, and demand the unconditional release of all political prisoners in South Africa.

Gandhi Questions British Stand On S.Africa

LONDON (Reuter) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has warned that Britain risks isolation at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting over its opposition to economic and trade sanctions against South Africa.

"There is very little controversy among the (Commonwealth) members. Britain is the odd one out. We feel Britain will be fairly alone," Gandhi said in an interview with the *Time* newspaper published yesterday.

The interview was held in Delhi prior to Gandhi's arrival in Britain on Monday for his first official visit since becoming prime minister last year.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe made clear in a speech to the conservative party conference Thursday that Britain would resist calls for economic sanctions against Pretoria at the Commonwealth meeting due to start in the Bahamas on October 16.

Ex-police Chief Guilty of War Crimes But Not Jailed

HAMBURG, FRG (Reuter) — A high court in FRG Thursday found a former Hamburg police chief guilty of complicity in the mass murder of at least 1,000 Jews in Nazi-occupied Poland, but did not jail him.

Presiding judge Juergen Schenck said that although the court had established the accused's guilt, it also determined that he 'did not indulge in excesses'.

Wilhelm Siemers, 71, commanded a crack SS police regiment in Lublin where some 500 Jews were shot every day during May and June 1944 by the SS. He helped to round up victims and led searches for Jews in hiding.

Former subordinates testified that he always behaved correctly towards the Polish population.

The judge said that Siemers was in a conflict with himself because behind the orders he followed he 'stood the murderous Nazi machinery'. Siemers said he saw himself as a victim of the Nazi regime.

Siemers joined the Hamburg police force in 1947. He rose to head the force and was also the director of the city's police academy. He retired in 1974.

WHO Launches Programme To Fight Vitamin A Deficiency

GENEVA (Reuter) — The World Health Organisation (WHO) launched a 50-million-dollar programme Thursday to fight Vitamin A deficiency that causes more than half a million children to go blind every year.

More than two thirds of those afflicted die within a few weeks of becoming blind, WHO Director-General Dr. Halfdan Mahler said in a statement announcing the 10 year project.

"What makes these appalling statistics particularly unacceptable to all of us... is that this suffering is entirely unnecessary. No child need go blind from this cause," he said.

WHO said only two Vitamin A capsules, costing about two cents each, were necessary each year to save a child's sight.

Vitamin A is found in animal products such as liver, milk and eggs and as carotene in cereals, vegetables and fruits.

Bullfighters To Raise Funds for Quake Victims

MEXICO CITY (Reuter) — Legendary stars from the world of bullfighting will risk their lives here today to raise money for the victims of Mexico's earthquake.

Six matadors from Spain and Mexico are coming out of retirement to give a charity performance at the Plaza Mexico, the world's largest arena with a seating capacity for 50,000 aficionados.

Five of the maestros are old enough to be grandfathers and the reappearance of Antonio Chenel 'Antonete', the 54-year-old Madrid supremo, has stirred the greatest excitement.

Antonete, who in the past few years has outshone younger rivals with his graceful style and delicate cape work, ended a triumphant career spanning nearly 40 years with a farewell performance in his home city earlier this month.

In September he had the horrifying experience of witnessing a fellow toreador being gored to death in a ring north of Madrid and the following day suffered a serious horn wound himself.

Rescue teams have meanwhile admitted they may have been mistaken in thinking they heard signs of life from Luis Ramon Nafarrate, the nine-year-old Mexican boy who was believed to have survived two weeks under the rubble of his parents' home, shattered in the September 19 earthquake.

There was no sign of the body of "Luisito" Thursday when rescue teams finally came upon the site where the child was expected to be lying, next to the burnt body of his grandfather, pulled out of the wreckage on Tuesday.

"All the sound tests were positive," said a bewildered and disappointed member of the "mules" who risked their lives by tunnelling into the ruins.

"Perhaps the sounds we recorded were only echoes from a buried tank in the same area," he theorised.

Last week saw frantic activity, as five rescue teams dug rival tunnels into the ruins of the family apartment block, tracking down what they said were tapping noises and even cries from the trapped boy. Some said they had seen the child, even touched him.

Outside, Luis' parents wrung their hands and begged the authorities to allow extra time before the bulldozers moved in.

Banks of reporters and TV cameras relayed every development to a public eager for any scrap of good news that might have emerged from the disaster, and offers came in from abroad to supply special digging equipment.

But hopes gradually faded amid fewer and fewer signs of life, and last weekend officials ordered the rubble to be removed by heavy equipment, despite the appeals of rescue workers who believed they were only one meter from their target.

Thursday engineers sifted through the rubble, found no trace of the corpse, and ordered the site to be completely demolished and cleared. Everyone was at a loss to explain why the child's body had not been found.

Did those faint sounds from beneath the broken mortar really come from the last trapped survivor of the quake — or was it a collective delusion?

If so, city police chief Ramon Mota was among the deluded. Last Saturday, as all hope had virtually run out, he told reporters that Luis had made another sign, but he later reversed this statement.

Another hypothesis is that Luis was immediately buried by the collapsed apartment block, and met the same horrible death as his grandfather, who apparently burned to death

Salvadoran Militants Kill Over 40 Troops

LA UNION, El Salvador (Reuter) — Salvadoran militants blasted El Salvador's main army training camp with rocket-propelled grenades and mortars Thursday killing more than 40 troops in the biggest attack on an army base in almost two years.

The three-hour attack began before dawn as most of the base personnel slept.

Army spokesman Colonel Carlos Aviles said 42 soldiers were killed and 68 wounded in the attack on the armed forces military training centre overlooking the gulf of Fonseca in eastern El Salvador, but soldiers at the local hospital said 58 bodies had been brought in.

Radio Venceremos said the attack, on the fifth anniversary of the formation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), killed or injured more than 200 men.

Five U.S. military advisers were in the camp at the time of the attack, but the Embassy in San Salvador said they all escaped injury.

Mugabe On Visit to Nicaragua

MANAGUA (AFP) — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe arrived here Thursday for a three-day visit to Nicaragua, his first to this Central American country.

Mugabe is touring several countries in the region before going to the Bahamas for next week's Commonwealth heads of government conference.

Botha's Image...

(Cont'd. from page 1 col. 6)

apartheid and zionism. It bombed and killed people in Vietnam and Kampuchea and is now threatening Nicaragua and other countries in Central America.

He said: "The day when the black, green and gold flag of the ANC will be flying over Pretoria is coming. The flag is already flying in several parts of South Africa. This conference is



Comrade Romesh Chandra

taking place at a time when we are in the period of the final onslaught for the elimination of apartheid. The isolation of South Africa is greater than ever before."

He said that the decisive factor is the battle inside South Africa although solidarity will help to bring the day of victory nearer. (ENA)

WEATHER FORECAST

Moist air was observed up to north-west Ethiopia caused by the low pressure system over the eastern Mediterranean. But dry air from high pressure system over the Sahara and Arabian deserts is now spreading over the northern parts of the country.

Consequently in the coming four days, southern Wollega, Illubabor, Kaffa, Gamo Goffa, southern Shoa, Sidamo, Bale and southern Hararge will have isolated showers, according to the National Meteorological Services Agency.

Northern Wollega, central Shoa, Arssi and the highlands of Hararge will be partly cloudy while Eritrea, Tigray, Gondar, Gojjam, Wollo, northern Shoa and the lowlands of northern Hararge will be sunny and hazy. (ENA)

Doctors Against Nuclear War Win '85 Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO (Reuter) — International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), informally known as doctors against nuclear war, won the 1985 Nobel peace prize the Norwegian Nobel Committee announced yesterday.

The group was awarded the prize for its 'considerable service to mankind by spreading authoritative information and by creating an awareness of the catastrophic consequences of atomic warfare,' the

Committee said.

The Committee said the organisation's two founding members, who share the title of president, professor Bernard Lawn of the United States, and Professor Yevgeny Chazov of the Soviet Union, would be invited to receive the prize on behalf of IPPNW.

The anti-nuclear group, based in Boston, Massachusetts, was formed in 1980 and has about 145,000 members, in 41 nations.

Full Text of General Secretary's Address

Distinguished participants of this Emergency International Conference, Esteemed guests, Comrades,

On behalf of the people, Party and Government of Ethiopia and on my own behalf I express my heartfelt pleasure in welcoming all of you to our country, as representatives of freedom forces and peace-loving people to participate in this special international conference.

This Emergency International Solidarity Conference was convened to help accelerate the historic defeat and inevitable collapse of the fascist racist system in the southern part of our continent which sucks the blood of the African masses and is perpetrating untold sufferings and grueling atrocities.

It is thus intended to hasten the process of national liberation and the attainment of sovereign independence by providing all-round support and bolstering the struggle for which heavy sacrifices have already been paid.

As you all know, this forum is taking place at a time when the Pretoria racist regime has declared a state of emergency and deployed en masse its brute task forces from the police and army to hold back the wave of popular struggle which has engulfed the entire territory of South Africa at a scale unprecedented in its history. It is also being held at a moment when the racist regime is engaged in carrying out its repugnant acts against the masses of South Africa while tightening its web of censorship to conceal the reality from the world community.

It is, therefore, our firm conviction that this conference, will not only expose the fascist crimes and massacres of the racists in South Africa, but also contribute significantly to the popular upsurge by providing concrete support and reliable assistance.

Dear participants of the Conference, Comrades,

We are gathered here today to express our firm support to the oppressed people of South Africa. Our solidarity stems from our unswerving commitment to freedom, democracy and equality, which are trampled upon by the despicable regime in South Africa representing the worst and most deplorable form of oppression unparalleled anywhere in the world.

It is to be recalled that it was through a handful of whites intoxicated with the idea of the supremacy of the white race and impelled by the worship of capital that imperialism first set foot on our continent and extended its tentacles deep into the southern region.

When those adventurist colonisers started to encroach upon the region in 1652 by way of what is now known as Cape Town, black Africans resisted heroically in defence of their land, rights and culture.

Nevertheless the colonisers were able to gain a foothold on account of their technological advantage and their sinister strategy of divide and rule. Gradually, they plundered the virgin lands of the black Africans and established their sole repressive state.

By setting up a structure for exploitation and promulgating oppressive laws, they institutionalized the apartheid system characterised by terrorism. This odious system did not only stifled the progress of the African people, but also subjected them to perpetual suffering.

Ever since 1948 when apartheid became South Africa's official state policy, the people of the territory have been forced to lead a life of unbearable existence. Even today, 27 million black Africans, persons of mixed race and Asians languish under the worst form of oppressive rule of no more than four million whites.

The black Africans in particular, who are the rightful owners of the land have been robbed of their birth right, deprived of their citizenship, denied freedom of movement and relegated to the pitiful status of becoming strangers

in their own country.

Moreover due to intricate racist laws, decrees and proclamations issued from 1909 onwards, the African majority have been exiled to special reserves subjected to mass arrests, made to languish in jails and face mock trials. They are mowed down by in the streets and even forbidden to mourn at the death of their beloved, to bury their dead, to nurse the wounded and, in general, are precluded of anything and everything and forced to lead a life of endless sufferings.

The crime of the racist Pretoria regime is not confined to the oppressed people of South Africa. Its inhuman actions and barbaric deeds have been further extended to the neighbouring territory of Namibia.

The mandate given to the South African regime to administer Namibia ended 19 years ago. A decade has also elapsed since the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 385 demanding the regime to withdraw from the territory.

However, the racist regime has shown no willingness whatsoever to translate the Resolution into deeds. Although the racist regime pretends to have accepted Resolution 435 passed by the Security Council in 1978, it is deliberately delaying the independence of Namibia by linking it with a matter that has absolutely no connection with the real issue, namely the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola.

By turning a deaf ear to the repeated calls of the international community to grant independence to the oppressed people of Namibia it has established a puppet provisional administration in the territory to maintain its interests.

Moreover the racist regime has become a source of menace all along the southern African region.

Alarmed by the establishments of progressive governments in the Front-line states which stand for the national liberation of the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia, the racist regime is openly flouting international laws, by unleashing wanton aggression under the pretext of destroying the organisational structure of freedom fighters.

It continues to commit grave injustices by violating even the very agreement which it concluded with neighbouring countries.

Through direct invasion of the Front-line states and by arming and mobilising mercenaries against them, the racist regime is undermining their sovereignty and endangering their national independence.

These criminal acts which are particularly directed against Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Lesotho and other neighbouring countries are not limited to the violation of their borders, some capital cities have also become targets of attacks and bombings.

Furthermore the Pretoria regime recruits, organizes and arms bandits such as UNITA, MNR and L.L.A. to infiltrate and destabilize the neighbouring states.

Distinguished participants, Comrades,

All these acts of exploitation and recourse to war and brute force have not enabled the fascist apartheid system to maintain its hold. Today the South African white minority regime together with its apartheid system has because of the general uprising of the masses reached a stage of total collapse. The inevitable and historic downfall of the entire system is imminent.

This process of liberation has more than ever been intensified since the oppressed people embarked upon a sustained opposition to foil the enforcement of the sham constitution of the racist regime. Imbued with the fighting spirit of their forefathers who with spears and sticks resisted the racist colonizers, the oppressed masses of South Africa have risen with determination and renewed vigour to do away with a system that has been forcefully

imposed on them.

Since the white localities cannot remain unscattered while the villages of the black Africans are raging in flames as a result of the recently issued state of emergency, the struggle has spread throughout the country causing great panic among the racists.

Consequently, even those who used to regard ANC, the leader and co-ordinator of the struggle, as a terrorist body, have been compelled to recognise the organisation as the legitimate representative of the South African people.

The intensification of the struggle from within as well as the growing pressure from without has greatly alarming the imperialist countries, which are the mainstay of the racist regime, trans-national corporations and the capitalist inside South Africa itself.

These parties having dispaired and retreating from their previous stance of obduracy, are now frantically seeking contacts with the African National Congress.

As the South African economy is engulfed in crisis under the pressure of mass uprising, foreign capitalists, losing faith in the system, are withdrawing their capital from the country.

Externally, the conscience of the world community has been stirred and aroused more than ever before by the inhuman acts and fascist massacres which the racist regime is perpetrating on the oppressed masses of that country. This heightening of opposition by the international community has further isolated the racist regime and brought a crisis to its external relations.

The leaders of West European countries have been pressured by their people to take strong and concrete measures against Pretoria. It is to be recalled that, Britain in particular, in complicity with the racist remnants of Dutch colonialism, was responsible for setting the stage in 1910, which led to the subjugation of the oppressed peoples of South Africa under apartheid. In the same vein, the British government has become insensitive to the massacre and plight of the African masses in order to protect the interests of its 200,000 citizens deriving their livelihood from exports to South Africa and maintain its 12.5 billion dollar investment in the country. However member states of the Commonwealth have expressed their willingness to exert pressure on the British government so that it would reconsider its obstinate policy.

Likewise the American administration, which wishes for the continuation of the racist regime, has been compelled to impose economic sanctions on limited sectors based on its so-called policy of "Constructive Engagement".

In a broader scale, the United Nations Security Council has approved the voluntary economic measures against South Africa proposed jointly by France and Denmark.

These developments show on the one hand that the international community has increasingly come to realize the inhuman character of the racist regime. On the other hand they fully demonstrate that its evil nature has been fully exposed the fascist regime has failed to withstand international pressure.

Dear Participants,

In the light of the volatile situation in South Africa, the Pretoria regime is trying to project the image of a reformer to the outside world. Contrary to this facade the true image of the regime, is manifested by the barbaric acts it perpetrates on the oppressed people of South Africa using no less 100,000 soldiers armed with sophisticated weapons. The fictitious claim to have enacted reforms is nothing but a ploy to hoodwink international public opinion and neutralize the struggle for freedom.

Therefore, we who stand in firm solidarity with the struggle of the oppressed peoples of South Africa, can-

not but totally reject this formula of deceit.

The wounds of injustice inflicted upon the people of South Africa cannot be healed by reforms. Nor can token measures provide a cure to the plight of the people in the country. The real solution lies in the complete dismantling of the apartheid system and the creation in its place of a new undivided, democratic South Africa free from racism. These have been the fundamental objectives of the Freedom Charter and action programme which constitute the historic documents of the African National Congress.

It should be clearly realised that the inevitable freedom of the people of South Africa cannot be attained by crumbs of reforms handed out by the racists, but by seizing the crown of victory through arduous struggle.

This is the noble objective for which the ANC has courageously fought for ever since its founding in 1912, a goal for which a great number of black Africans paid dearly with their lives at Sharpeville, Soweto and Kassinga and for which renowned veterans of the struggle like Nelson Mandela are suffering in racist goals. It is for this same objective that hundreds of peoples are sacrificing their lives today.

Distinguished Participants,

Our freedom and human dignity and integrity will remain incomplete so long as there are people subjected to the despicable philosophy of racial supremacy and are deprived of fundamental rights.

Therefore, it is anticipated that this conference which has drawn the attention of the International Community and is being closely watched by the oppressed people of South Africa would be instrumental in facilitating concrete assistance to help intensify the struggle.

We who stand for the anti-apartheid struggle, democracy and justice attach great importance to genuine peaceful solution.

In this regard, although economic sanctions against carefully selected and identified targets would have an impact, the main thrust, of our effort should be for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory economic and military sanctions. To this effect, peace-loving and democratic forces should step up the pressure on Western governments which closely co-operate with the racist regime.

We should likewise mount a strong and concerted political campaign to ostracize the racist regime from all political, cultural, sports, scientific and other fora.

Since the fascist nature of the racist regime should not be overlooked, together with the provision of material support it is essential to create conditions conducive to bolster the armed struggle.

I think it is appropriate to recall the words of Nelson Mandela, whose fervour for struggle has not slackened by suffering in apartheid jails, which remarked while being hunted by the racist regime 24 years ago: "Only through hardship, sacrifice and militant action can freedom be won. I will continue fighting for freedom until the end of my life. The struggle is my life." We should carry aloft this slogan, "the struggle is ours, the struggle is our life", with renewed dedication and firmly commit ourselves to translate it into deeds.

As we all know, a great deal has been said about apartheid. It has been repeatedly denounced and condemned. The point, however, is not to indulge in rhetoric and pass endless resolutions but to struggle with resolve in order to destroy it.

Today, the people of South Africa, particularly the youth, are demonstrating their resoluteness and that they will in no way retreat short of freedom. Industrial and agricultural workers and other anti-apartheid forces have created panic among the ranks of the enemy. What, therefore, can we, who have stood for freedom, do for

the people to whom we have repeatedly pledged solidarity? This is a question which now calls for practical response. Esteemed Participants, Comrades,

As I mentioned earlier, the ruling classes in South Africa are feeling the wrath generated by the accumulated suffering and yearning for freedom. This mass uprising in which the old and the young, Africans, Asians, coloureds and whites are actively involved should be rendered every support for it to culminate in a decisive victory.

In this respect we are confident that the African National Congress which has been spearheading the struggle will continue to provide able, bold and effective leadership commensurate with current developments.

Twenty-five years ago, the steel tempered and far-sighted militant Nelson Mandela said, when addressing the Pan-African Freedom Conference held in this very capital in January 1962: "In South Africa, the liberation movement faces formidable difficulties and the struggle is complicated, hard and bitter-requiring maximum unity of the national movement inside the country — unity among our people in South Africa — has become as vital as the air we breathe."

The call for reinforcing the clenched fist of the popular movement and for strengthening the unity of militant forces demands, more than ever before, practical deeds. It is therefore expected that the freedom movements which have been leading the struggle and won the trust and confidence of the people forge closer unity with all democratic forces to mobilize the masses behind the anti-apartheid onslaught for the ultimate victory.

This international conference should assist in this effort by not only examining and discussing the mass upheaval in South Africa but also by mapping out strategy for effective action. The conference should, above all, recognize the need for mounting a coordinated propaganda campaign to expose and discredit world-wide the barbaric and fascist crimes of the Pretoria regime.

Besides revealing the inhuman policy of the racist regime, attention should also be given to explaining the genuine character of the freedom struggle and create a mechanism for mobilizing international support. In this connection, this solidarity conference should explore ways of establishing a solidarity fund to collect material aid from all forces of freedom, peace and progress.

This conference should also focus on the strengthening of the effort of the Organisation of African Unity, particularly its Liberation Committee, towards the triumph of the struggle.

It is well known that the apartheid system has not only defied international laws but also challenged the United Nations itself which stands for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the affirmation of the dignity and well-being of peoples. This conference should, therefore, exert pressure so that the world body would live up to its historic responsibility.

In this regard we propose to this conference that appeals be made to member nations and the international community as a whole to mount a major campaign to declare 1986 as the year of the anti-apartheid struggle. Measures should likewise be taken to strengthen existing national and regional anti-apartheid groups, help form new ones with a view to stepping up pressure on governments which are collaborating with the racist regime.

The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO), true to its name, is a platform of forces struggling for freedom and peace and has made notable contributions to the downfall of colonialism and to the attainment of national independence. Hence its continued participation in

the decisive struggle to destroy apartheid is of crucial importance.

Dear Participants, Comrades,

The ineffectiveness of the Nkomati and other agreements which the Pretoria regime has signed with neighbouring independent African states has proved the wily strategy pursued by the racists under the cover of symbolic change and determination to continue persecuting the oppressed black population. The Pretoria fascists harbour the delusion that they could put down the historic mass uprising and permanently silence the wrath of the people by bullets and tear gas. The history of the struggle of peoples clearly demonstrates, however, that oppression breed struggle, and struggle brings about freedom but does not create fear. This is why intensification of the armed struggle becomes the decisive strategy for action. To this end the concrete support which we give to the fighting force of the popular struggle, "Umkhonto we Siswe", should be increased manifold.

I wish to take this opportunity to express firm solidarity of the people, party and government of Revolutionary Ethiopia for the oppressed and exploited people of South Africa and affirm that we will channel material political and diplomatic support within the limit of our resources.

The solidarity of the Ethiopian people with the oppressed people of South Africa did not begin now on the eve of the victory of the anti-apartheid struggle. Revolutionary Ethiopia which has made support for people's freedom, equality and strengthening of anti-imperialist solidarity an important tenet of its foreign policy, has steadfastly supported the cause of the peoples of southern Africa at the U.N., the O.A.U., the Non-aligned Movement and other international fora.

Accordingly, it is providing moral and material support in various ways for the ANC, the vanguard of the freedom struggle in South Africa, and for SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia. It has helped establish the offices of the two organizations in Addis Ababa, provided them with radio broadcasting facilities and rendered other assistance designed to intensify the anti-apartheid campaign.

The Workers Party of Ethiopia which attaches great significance to the peaceful development of the working people of the world and to the success of popular movements has underscored this position in its programme. Accordingly, the WPE vigorously opposes imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all other forms of oppression and exploitation. In this spirit, it continues to strengthen the solidarity of the Ethiopian masses with African, Asian, Latin American peoples and other progressive forces who stand for these common objectives.

As may be recalled, the Revolutionary Government, in co-operation with AAPSO and the National Solidarity Committee, earlier organized here in Addis Ababa conferences to express support for the total emancipation of the people of South Africa. Fruitful results were obtained from those deliberations. The launching of the current solidarity week and the hosting of this important international gathering is in keeping with this same spirit.

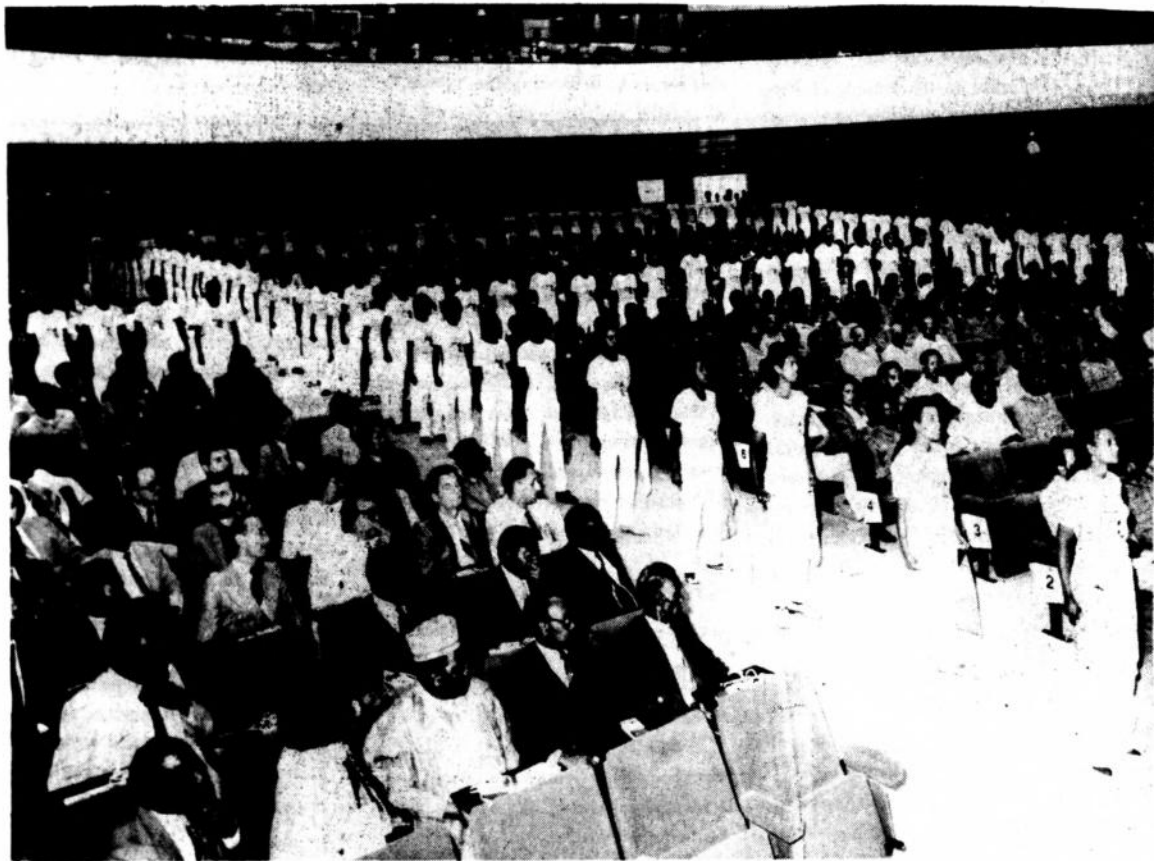
Finally, I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the initiative taken by those who organized this conference, in particular AAPSO and national solidarity committees. I wish you success and a pleasant stay in our country.

— Apartheid will be destroyed!

— The struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa will triumph!

— Thank you.

1986 Should Be Declared ...



"Free, Free South Africa" — Artistic troupe presenting show



(Contd. from page 1 col. 5)

said. Comrade Mengistu said that measures should be taken to strengthen national and regional anti-apartheid groups and help form new ones with a view to stepping up pressure on governments which are collaborating with the racist regime. He noted that AAPSO, true to its name, is a platform of forces struggling for freedom and peace and has made notable contributions to the downfall of colonialism and to the attainment of national independence. Its continued participation in the decisive struggle to destroy apartheid is of crucial importance, he said.

sification of the armed struggle becomes the decisive strategy for action. To this end the concrete support which we give to the fighting force of the popular struggle 'Umkhonto We Sizwe' should be increased manifold."

Comrade Mengistu pointed out that Ethiopia has helped establish the offices of ANC and SWAPO in Addis Ababa, provided them with radio broadcasting facilities to transmit messages of the struggle to their people and created the means for them to organise various other programmes designed to intensify the anti-apartheid struggle.

Comrade Mengistu said that the Workers Party of Ethiopia, which considers its contribution to the peaceful progress of the world proletariat and to the success of popular movements to be high on the list of its priorities, placed particular emphasis on the freedom movements of peoples. The party, he added, is vigorously opposed to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism and all other forms of oppression and exploitation and ensures that the Ethiopian people strengthen their solidarity with other African, Asian, Latin American peoples and other progressive forces who share directly in this struggle.

apologists that sanctions won't work. "Every school child now knows the bankruptcy of this thesis. And as for the argument that sanctions would hurt the blacks in South Africa and the neighbouring states more than the racist minority, nothing is further from the truth because it does not accord with the objective situation," he added.

The Acting OAU Secretary General said: "We wish to renew our appeal to the friends of Pretoria, while there is still time, to redeem their own honour and credibility and to help avert a catastrophe that would be to no one's benefit. Today the oppressed are using sticks and stones for their defence. Tomorrow it may be something else. It is in this connection that we enjoy the friendship of Pretoria to identify themselves with the universal struggle against apartheid."

rampant in Southern Africa. He added that the conflict in South Africa has been so widespread that it has involved the youth, women, religious groups and professional bodies, all of whom under the umbrella organisation of the United Democratic Front (UDF) are unshaken in their resolve to render South Africa ungovernable and apartheid unworkable.

Referring to the massacres, mass arrests and tortures in South Africa, Comrade Razzak said: "It need hardly be said that all these totalitarian methods of the racist regime have completely failed to contain the situation, let alone stop the popular upsurge. The declaration of the partial state of emergency by the regime is an open admission that South Africa's gigantic repressive machinery has proved ineffective in the maintenance and perpetuation of apartheid. Therefore, the most naked and undisguised terror has had to be unleashed. Even this step, however, has failed to solve the problem. On the contrary it has greatly increased the people's determination to fight the racist regime and has therefore thrown apartheid deeper into the crisis."

are very grave. "It is our task to define ways and means of ensuring the complete isolation of racist South Africa, particularly through the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the regime," he said.

"The AAPSO, for its part, conscious of its historic responsibility in the struggle against racism, colonialism and apartheid, rededicates itself towards the final elimination of apartheid and solemnly pledges to intensify its actions towards the realisation of the objective."

At the outset, Comrade Razzak said that the immense contribution made by the people of Ethiopia in preparation for this conference has added significance, particularly as they are just emerging from one of the worst droughts in African history. He formally announced that the AAPSO with contributions from its national committees has, with the co-operation of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) Solidarity Committee, organised a gesture of solidarity with the Ethiopian people, which includes a consignment of trucks, tents and blankets. The ship left GDR and is heading for the shores of Ethiopia, he said.

He noted that it is an open secret that the agony of the Peoples of Southern Africa would have long ended had it not been because of the active support that the racists enjoy from their Western allies, in particular, the Reagan administration of the United States with its policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria.

He added that racist South Africa is a facsimile of Zionist Israel, which is being used to great effect to protect imperialist designs in the Middle East. "The Israeli criminal attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis is comparable to the constant violations by racist South African troops of the territorial integrity of the neighbouring sovereign states. All of which underline the fact that there will never be peace in both these regions as long as these regimes exist. And in this situation U.S. imperialism cannot escape blame," he said.

He pointed out that the obligations facing the international community in general and this meeting in particular

He added: "Socialist Ethiopia has emerged as one of the most relentless fighters against apartheid and all forms of oppression and exploitation. In the face of immense difficulties, Socialist Ethiopia has succeeded to translate revolutionary slogans in support of the liberation struggle in southern Africa into concrete actions of support for ANC and SWAPO directly and through the OAU."

Meanwhile, more delegations arrived yesterday to take part in the conference.

The arrivals included Comrade Romesh Chandra, Chairman of the World Peace Council, Mr. Nuri Abdella Razak, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation, and the First Vice Chairman of the Soviet-AAPSO Committee.

A member of the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party, a representative of the Chilean Solidarity Committee, a representative of the

(Contd. on page 4 col. 4)



Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam visiting the exhibition

cial importance, he said.

Comrade Mengistu reaffirmed the firm solidarity of the people, party and government of Ethiopia with the oppressed and exploited people of South Africa and pledged that within the limit of her resources Ethiopia will continue to channel all material, political and diplomatic support to the national liberation movements in southern Africa.

Comrade Mengistu further stated that the Nkomati and other agreements which the Pretoria regime signed with neighbouring independent African states have proved the wily strategy pursued by the racist under the cover of symbolic change and to continue to persecute the oppressed population.

Comrade Mengistu said: "The Pretoria fascists harbour the delusion that they could put down the historic mass uprising and permanently silence the wrath of the people by bullets and tear gas. The history of the struggle of peoples clearly demonstrates, however, that oppression breeds struggle, and the struggle brings about freedom but does not create fear. This is why inten-

As regards Pretoria's attempt to project a reformed image to the outside world, Comrade Mengistu said that the fictitious claim to have enacted reforms was nothing but a ploy to hoodwink international public opinion and neutralise the struggle for freedom. He stressed that those who stand in firm solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa should reject "this formula of deceit".



Mr. Augustine N. Chimuka

Present at the opening ceremony of the international solidarity conference were Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE, members of the CC of the WPE, ministers, ambassadors, representatives of mass organisations and other invited guests.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Augustine N. Chimuka, Acting Secretary General of the OAU, noted that the conference takes place at a time when the oppressed have risen in unison against their oppressors and have given ample proof of their determination to break the chains that have kept them in bondage, to destroy the system that has for decades treated them as sub-human. They have also given ample proof of their determination to pay whatever sacrifices there is to pay for their freedom, he said. "How else can one explain the persistent defiance of the racist laws, the state of emergency and the endless confrontation with both the fascist police and the army?" he asked.

Mr. Chimuka added that the oppressed are no longer cowed by the fear of death, knowing as they do that by paying the supreme sacrifice, they are paving the way for a better tomorrow when their sons and daughters would live in dignity as equal members of the human family. "This then is the rationale for the sustained struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa today. And in this life and death struggle, the oppressed look upon to all those who believe in the equality of man, of justice, of peace and of the inalienable right of man to determine his own future," he said.

Mr. Chimuka said that the fact that confidence in the economy of the apartheid republic is increasingly being eroded by the limited sanctions and by the reality of the situation today in South Africa, is a complete negation of the thesis advanced by the Western



Comrade Nouri Abdel Razzak

is in this connection that we enjoy the friendship of Pretoria to identify themselves with the universal struggle against apartheid."

"To the friends of the oppressed, we merely wish to underline the very critical stage of the struggle and the absolute need to do everything possible, not only to increase the campaign for the total and complete isolation of the racist regime, but also and more importantly to step up assistance to the militants of South Africa. Your continued support is a great source of encouragement to the oppressed people of South Africa in their struggle to assert human dignity."

Earlier Comrade Nouri Abdel Razzak, Acting President and Secretary General of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, said that in the face of immense difficulties, Socialist Ethiopia has succeeded to translate revolutionary rhetoric in support of the liberation movement in southern Africa, into concrete actions of support for ANC and SWAPO directly and through the OAU.

Comrade Razzak said that as peace-loving peoples of the world commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, fascism is running



Participants to the solidarity conference on arrival at Bole International Airport

Victory Is...

(Contd. from page 2 col. 6)
the major force threatening it so as to justify its aggression against them.

In so doing Pretoria is pursuing a policy of destabilization of the frontline states. In actual fact the main fighting force in South Africa are the people themselves under the banner

and leadership of the liberation movements. Even then the attacks being made by racist forces against neighbouring independent states cannot stop the on-going struggle right in the heart of South Africa and eventual victory over apartheid is quite certain. Pretoria is using the same destabiliza-

tion tactic against the independent nations of Angola, where its troops have not moved out in spite of a resolution adopted by the UN Security Council to this effect. The resolution demands an end to all acts of aggression against the sovereign state of Angola and the unconditional withdrawal of racist

troops from its territory. In the same resolution the Security Council referred to the actions of Pretoria as a flagrant violation of the sovereign and territorial integrity of Angola and a serious threat to world peace and security. The Pretoria regime would not have dared to commit such acts of aggression against Angola had it not been encouraged by Washington. The US government wants to destabilize the situation in Angola with the object of overthrowing the present legitimate government in that country.

The notorious policy of the so-called "constructive engagement" authored by Washington is purely designed to enable it to increase its economic and military assistance to the Pretoria regime. It is just meant to entrench the racist policy in South Africa.

The frontline states are shouldering the brunt of the attacks from the racist forces in defending the cause of all Africa and therefore deserve the moral and material support from peace-loving countries of the continent.

The struggle in South Africa has now entered a crucial stage under the leadership of the liberation movements in the country, the African National Congress (ANC) being the oldest among them. The Freedom Charter was drawn by the ANC, which is now operating underground, since the Pretoria regime banned it in 1960. Virtually people from all walks of life and from all racial groups have been united in the struggle against the apartheid system.

On the basis of the Freedom Charter, the people in South Africa are

struggling for a non-racial, democratic South Africa. The role of the ANC is to bring about the unity of all anti-apartheid forces. All these anti-apartheid forces are being united along clearly set goals. The ANC has provided guidelines against apartheid, which is described as an inhuman system.

Today the situation in South Africa has turned in favour of the struggling masses. Popular resistance is continuing at an intensive rate in spite of the massacres, imprisonment and the introduction of emergency laws by the racist regime. The popular unrest now raging in South Africa is a sign of forthcoming successes and the people of South Africa should intensify their struggle till final victory is attained.

While relating the situation in South Africa, mention should also be made of the Namibian independence issue, which is equally important and a closely subject. The Pretoria regime is illegally occupying the territory using its troops in sheer defiance of numerous resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. As a result of Pretoria's intransigent attitude Namibia's independence has been delayed up to now.

The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, is stepping up the liberating effort to bring about independence, despite shrewd manipulation by Pretoria and its Western mentors to interrupt the process.

The international community and other world organizations must continue to provide increased assistance to SWAPO so as to intensify its armed struggle for Namibia's independence. The sinister manoeuvres applied by the racist regime are aimed at perpetuating the apartheid system both in South Africa and Namibia. Therefore, all countries in Africa and the entire freedom and peace-loving forces in the world should give more assistance to the Namibian people in support of their noble cause.

Current developments in South Africa have drawn the attention of the entire world, while on the other hand it caused panic among the Pretoria systems and their Western supporters. They all know that the apartheid will collapse sooner or later.

The Pretoria regime often comes up with tricky ideas of its own with the hope of gaining time to change the life of apartheid and at the same time to hoodwink world public opinion that it is instituting genuine changes in the country. The constitutional reforms recently announced by the regime is nothing but a propaganda play totally denying the existence of black people in South Africa.

The so-called reforms would not be to the benefit of the black majority in that country as they are merely designed to consolidate the inhuman practice of apartheid. What the people of South Africa need is real power in the form of political and economic rights. The people of South Africa aspire for a united democratic stage to be ruled by a democratically elected majority embracing all the racial groups in the country.

The ANC feels that it is about time now to put increased pressure on the Pretoria regime so that the desired changes could be made with less bloodshed and material damage. But simultaneous sanctions should be imposed on a scale of forcing the racist authorities to come to the negotiating table to solve this crucial and outstanding problem.

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Our summer programme on this air route:
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Wednesday / dep 14.00 - arr 22.00 / IF 851
BERLIN - ADDIS ABABA
Tuesday / dep 05.15 - arr 16.45 / IF 850
local times
Connection flights to such destinations as:
Havana (11.00, thursdays)
Copenhagen/Stockholm (07.00, thursdays)
Moscow (04.20, daily)
Budapest (06.00, daily)
Bus service between Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport and West Berlin.
Town Office Addis Ababa
Lion House, Revolution Square
P.O.B. 4840, Tel. 15 70 74 / 15 70 81



The Ministry of Urban Development and Housing Addis Ababa Urban Development Project Announces

Opportunities to interested house builders in a self-help Low cost Housing Scheme at Nefas-Silk, financed by the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia and the International Development Association (World Bank), through loan to housing Cooperatives.

Preconditions

Applicants should be:-

1. Possessing no private house to date
2. Currently residing within Kefitegna 3 or 4

OR

3. Currently working within Kefitegna 19 or 20
3. Employed permanently with a regular family monthly income starting birr 140 and not exceeding Birr 250

Applicants who fully meet the above mentioned preconditions may send their applications to:-

The Addis Ababa Urban Development Project Office

P.O. Box : 3040

Addis Ababa

N.B.

Applications are accepted only when sent through the post Office.

2. Applications should carry — the name, age, Monthly family Income, residents' address, name of employer and employing agency's address of the applicant.

1986 Should Be ...

(Contd. from page 5 col. 6)
Portuguese Peace Council and Antiracism Movement, the Secretary General of the All-Arab People's Congress, a representative of the Executive Committee of the Pan-African Women's Organization, the Chairman of the Egyptian Solidarity Committee, the Soviet-Vietnam Solidarity Committee and the Assistant Secretary General of the Cypriot International Solidarity Committee also arrived yesterday.

Also here to attend the conference are a member of the Belgian International Anti-apartheid Commission, a member of the Anti-racist Movement of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Board Secretary of the Anti-imperialist Solidarity Committee of the FRG,

a member of the Prague-based World Students Federation, and a member of the Canadian South African Affairs Executive Committee.

Delegation also arrived representing Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Tunisia, Afghanistan, El Salvador, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Netherlands, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Czechoslovakia, Nigeria, Poland and Namibia.

Present at the airport to welcome the delegations was Comrade Yohannes Gebre Selassie, Acting Secretary General of the Ethiopian Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Committee.

Vacancy

Position System Analyst/Management/

REQUIREMENT

Education University Master's degree in Business Administration, Statistics, Mathematics, Accounting or other related field of study with special training or instruction in operations research and analysis.

Experience 5 years in organizational research and methods analysis activities for an industrial or service rendering organization.

OR
University Bachelors degree in Business Administration, Statistics, Mathematics, Accounting or other related field of study.

Experience 7 years in organization research and methods analysis activities, including 4 years with an organization involved directly with international trade and/or transport.

Interested candidates meeting the above requirements should present their applications supported by testimonials, curriculum vitae and one photograph to personnel Division, 4th floor, room number 405 within 15 days of this notice.

Key Knowledge and Capabilities Desired

- Work methods improvement techniques;
- Staffing and workload analysis;
- Computer operations and capabilities;
- Production planning;
- Performing higher order mathematical computations;
- Use of modern electronic calculator
- Organize and write reports; and
- Develop charts and flow diagrams depicting operational activities

Place of Work Addis Ababa

Salary Negotiable

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Addis Ababa



The Sports Scene

By Ephrem Endale Tel 11-68-07

Commissioner Outlines Ethiopia's Role in Int'l Sport Meetings

In all international sport meetings Socialist Ethiopia is in the forefront of the struggle of the people against the racist Pretoria regime.

This was stated by Comrade Tsegaw Ayele Commissioner of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission in a press statement he gave at his office Thursday afternoon in connection with the Week of Solidarity with the Fighting People of South Africa being marked throughout the country with great

enthusiasm. country that has racism as a political philosophy. Racial segregation is enforced by law and there are over 300 laws which see to it that races are kept apart. The overall philosophy is to ensure white domination and thereby all the races which are not white are discriminated against."

Clarifying the laws affecting mixed sports the Commissioner gave detailed analysis on the Population Registration Act which classifies the South African



"Socialist Ethiopia condemns the manifestation of the abominable apartheid system to separate the population of South Africa by race and colour of their skin" — Comrade Tsegaw Ayele

enthusiasm. Comrade Tsegaw at length dealt on the historical background of sports in South Africa stating how modern European sports was introduced in that country during the 19th century by the British army and early British settlers.

He went on: "Between 1895 and 1910 most of the white only organization, such as the South African Cricket Association, the South African Amateur Athletics Association and the South African Olympic Games Association were admitted to international and British Empire sports federations. This gave them the passport to compete with or against national teams of other countries for international honours."

The Commissioner then at length spoke on how the whites only sports bodies step by step infiltrated international sports bodies.

"By 1950" Comrade Tsegaw went on, "black sports organizations had been organized into federations. Nevertheless they were still excluded from world games because white sporting organizations, which had already forged international affiliations, were not prepared to accept black members."

He went on to state how, in the hope of getting South African non-racial bodies affiliated to international sports federations, the Committee for International Recognition was formed in Durban in 1955. "In 1956 it succeeded in getting the South African Table Tennis Board affiliated to the International Table Tennis Federation" he said.

The Commissioner then dwelt on how, in 1958, the South African Sports Associations (SASA) was formed as a counter to the white Olympic and Empire Games Association. He went on to state how SASA's attempt to win the support of the International Olympic Committee in Rome in 1959 failed and how the South African non-Racial Olympic Committee (SAN-ROC) came into being in 1963.

After a detailed statement on the activities of the South African Council of Sports (SACAS) Comrade Tsegaw spoke in a detailed manner about the legal basis of apartheid sport.

He said: "South Africa is the only

people into "White" "Coloured" "Indian" and "Native". Speaking on the Group Areas Act he said: "It divides South Africa into areas of occupancy and residency according to race. It is also used to prohibit individuals of another race group from remaining in the demarcated race zone for longer than specified or from attending an entertainment or partaking of any refreshments as a customer."

Comrade Tsegaw then gave detailed analysis on Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, Bantu Laws Amendment Act, Native (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and Liquor Amendment Act. He stated how all this racial laws affected mixed sports in South Africa.

He then spoke about recent developments in South African sport. He stated the evasive and sly methods the racist regime uses to evoke international compassion so that the world will consider South Africa's case sympathetically. He went on: "Although opponents of apartheid have not fallen foul to this tactic, nevertheless, supporters of racist South Africa are beginning to use it as an excuse to justify re-opening or intensifying their links with apartheid sport."

After speaking on private sponsorship and government fund in which large sums of money are spent in luring blacks to accept subservient affiliation, Comrade Tsegaw dwelt on international agents of the apartheid regime.

"South Africa's agents have motivated self-appointed commissions to visit the country to give its sports policy international credibility. These commissions are usually filled with observers who are strongly biased in favour of the whites. They are told that sport is being used by blacks as a means to overthrow the white government and that this will only lead to chaos," he said.

"The observers," Comrade Tsegaw went on, "who are by and large white sympathisers and who go to South Africa specifically to obtain ammunition to defend apartheid, immediately identify themselves with white South Africa and are prepared to support more ardently the apartheid cause at

international congress."

After a lengthy and detailed analysis of the racist regime's policy of sports and its futile efforts to confuse world public opinion on the current situation in South Africa the Commissioner went on to state actions taken to bring to an end South Africa's system of racial segregation.

"Unfortunately the world had to wait until 1970 to rid the vermin of South African racism from the Olympic movement. It was only the strong determination of African countries which precipitated the expulsion of apartheid South Africa from the International Olympic Committee" Comrade Tsegaw said.

Noting the exemplary role played by Revolutionary Ethiopia to alienate racist South Africa from international sport federations the Commissioner stated: "In all international sport meetings Socialist Ethiopia is in the forefront of the struggle of the people against the white racist minority who continue to impose the vicious policy of apartheid in our part of the continent. We made a very strong appeal to all international sports federations' general assemblies to expel South Africa. So far, we have succeeded in expelling South Africa from the International Football, Volleyball, Basketball, Handball, Boxing, Athletics, Swimming, Weightlifting, Wrestling, Judo, Table Tennis, Cycling Federations and in suspending it from Fencing and Rowing Federations."

"The Ethiopian Olympic team was one of the African teams which walked out of the Montreal Olympic Games because of the uprising of black children in Soweto. South Africa committed wanton massacres of our brothers and sisters in Soweto, Johannesburg and Pretoria," he stated.

Comrade Tsegaw noted that Socialist Ethiopia has expressed its indignation at the collaboration of the sporting authorities of New Zealand with racist South Africa despite world-wide condemnation of such sporting relations.

He went on, "Socialist Ethiopia condemns the manifestation of the abominable apartheid system to separate the population of South Africa by race and colour of their skin."

He further went on to state that Socialist Ethiopia in collaboration with peace-loving representatives of the global sport families condemned strongly South Africa's using of sport for political and publicity purposes aimed at gaining international acceptability.

Comrade Tsegaw noted that Socialist Ethiopia respected and fulfilled the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, the Supreme Council of Sports in Africa and the United Nations Declaration.

He went on to state that the balance of power in Africa and the rest of the world has turned against the Pretoria regime. "Many sportsmen and entertainers have rejected the offers of millions of dollars of blood money by the racists and refused to go to South Africa. The anti-apartheid movements of the world have campaigned very strongly and even in New Zealand over two thousand people went to jail protesting against the tour of an apartheid rugby team," the Commissioner said.

In winding up his lengthy and detailed statement Comrade Tsegaw said: "No easy walk to freedom. In fact this last stage of the battle will be the most difficult one. The liberation of South Africa will mean the end of 500 years of humiliation of Mother Africa, of over 300 years of oppression and neo-slavery in South Africa."

A.A. Stadium Banned From Hosting AFC Organized Games

Comrade Yidnekachew Tessema, president of the African Football Confederation and member of the International Olympic Committee, said here Wednesday that eight stadiums in Africa were disqualified from hosting games organized by the confederation for disturbances created in the last sports season while a number of national federations are to pay fines for indiscipline and misconduct witnessed in their stadiums.

The eight disqualified are Kinshasa, Bamako, Tripoli, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Addis Ababa and Kumasi stadiums.

Also the Zaire, Sierra-Leone, Tunisia and Libyan football federations were fined 2,000 dollars each while the Zimbabwe football federation was fined 1,000 dollars.

The Addis Ababa football federation was also fined 2,000 dollars for the disturbances and damage created during a tournament with the young Nigerian team while warnings were given to the team leaders, and players of the team for their lack of discipline and provocative attitude.

Similarly a 2,000 dollar fine was also passed on the Ghanaian football federation for what occurred at the Kumasi stadium. The period of disqualification is from six months to two years and is effective for one year on all but Tunisia. The ruling on Tunisia is pending for a six month period as is that for the others after the end of the one year term.

The ban on the stadiums does not apply to other international games.

Karpov, Kasparov Draw 14th Chess Game

MOSCOW (Reuter) — Champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Garry Kasparov drew game 14 of their world chess title rematch Thursday after four hours and 32 moves of mutual determination failed to provide a winner.

The two Soviet players remain deadlocked in the 24-game series at seven points each. Each has won two games, with 10 games drawn.

Karpov, playing white produced a surprise opening which involved a huge deployment of pawns on his kingside.

Karpov, normally a cautious player who only moves in for the kill when he senses a decisive advantage, was clearly signalling his desire for a win, even though he need only draw all remaining games in order to keep his title.

In the sanctum above the crowd reserved for grandmaster analysis, some experts said Kasparov's rapid regrouping of forces after his 18th move gave him better chances.

In a game rife with possibilities and complications, the players finally reached a draw.

Despite being surprised by Karpov's opening strategy, Kasparov found several excellent and active defensive ideas which further supported the view that the challenger has been more inventive and energetic in recent games.

Karpov continues to have difficulties in the early stages of play and in re-

A.A. Breweries, Coffee To Meet in the Final

After 12 matches and six days of competitions the two finalists for tomorrow's final of the Ethiopian championships have been known. The two lucky teams who have played three games each to secure a place in the finals are A.A. Breweries and Coffee Marketing Corporation both from Addis Ababa. Food Corporation of Shoa and Eritrea Shoes, of Eritrea will play for the third place.

Breweries went through with six points clear, winning Asmara Electric 2-1, Food Corporation 1-0 and Railway 3-0. The other team, Coffee reached the finals with a total of five points winning Textiles 4-1, Meta 2-0 and drawing with Eritrea Shoes 1-1.

ECMC vs Meta Breweries Wednesday's first match was ECMC vs Meta Breweries. The first goal came five minutes into the game when Mulugeta Woldeyes, sent the ball high over Meta's goalie into the right corner of the goal after a free

kick had been awarded to Coffee for foul play.

Some twenty minutes played a Coffee striker broke loose on the right side only to send the ball over the bar. Seven minutes later a curving shot by Coffee's Mulugeta missed the goal by inches.

Another real scoring chance for Coffee came when Mulugeta broke free of Meta's defenders and found himself face to face with the goal keeper. However the goalie acted quicker and snatched the ball off Mulugeta's feet.

Mulugeta spoiled still another chance of scoring when another of his curving shots went wide.

Meta's chance of scoring came towards the end of the first half when a striker's header was collected by Coffee's goalie Nigussie. A few minutes from time Coffee's left winger Million missed another good chance of scoring.

The second half was less interest-



A. A. Breweries vs Railway

ing and not many real actions were seen except Coffee's second goal which resulted from a fierce shot outside the penalty box from Million. The final score stood at 2-0 in favour of Coffee.

Coffee didn't for the most part repeat their spectacular action of 1st Tuesday when they trounced Railway 4-1. The physically fit Meta on the other hand have a very weak striking power. And because of this they missed many chances of scoring.

Meta's No 4 and Coffee's captain Getu, were given the yellow card.

Eritrea Shoes vs Textiles

It was just four minutes from the starting whistle when the fast moving Shoes strikers scored their first goal. The first half was for the most part dominated by Eritrea Shoes who brought the crowd to its feet over and over again. If it hadn't been for the lion-hearted efforts of Textiles' goalie Tekabe more goals would have come in the first half.

Like the first half the second was also dominated by Eritrea Shoes who scored two more goals bringing the score to 3-0. In the dying minutes of the game Textiles got their consolation goal and the final score stood at 3-1.

In Thursday's matches Food Corporation beat Asmara Electric 3-0 and A.A. Breweries beat Railway also 3-0. Both matches weren't as expected.

The Ethiopian Football Federation has announced that tickets for the final day will be sold starting today.

NEWS BRIEFS

Power Game

TOKYO — A power struggle is building up inside Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) with the apparent decline into political oblivion of former premier Kakuei Tanaka, one-time kingmaker behind governments.

The conflict is about whether to reelect Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone 67 for a third two-year spell in office when his current term expires on October 30 next year.

Present LDP rules do not permit a third term for party presidents, a job which automatically confers premiership on its holder because of the party's perennial grip on power. Changing the rules would require approval by a majority at the party convention or by a two-thirds majority of LDP parliamentarians. (Reuter)

Development Aid

ROME — The United Nations' World Food Programme (WFP) said Thursday it would increase its development aid to countries in sub-Saharan Africa by 74 million dollars, bringing total commitments this year to 190 million dollars.

The aid will be used to improve agriculture, boost food production, and build schools, roads and hospitals in some of the most drought-stricken regions of the sub-Sahara. It also provides for the supply of supplementary foods to malnourished people.

Countries benefitting from the aid will include Togo, Rwanda, Mozambique and Angola. (Reuter)

Fire

DAR ES SALAAM — A big fire has broken out on Mount Kilimanjaro in northern Tanzania, the commissioner for the area, was quoted as saying Thursday.

He told Radio Tanzania that the blaze began on Saturday and was raging on Mawenzi peak, part of Africa's highest mountain, 19,340 feet above sea level.

He said the cause was not known. There have been at least eight such blazes in the past four years which are thought to have been started by peasants burning land before the onset of the annual short rainy season. (Reuter)

Arafat Meets Diouf

DAKAR — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat yesterday discussed Palestinian questions with Organisation of African Unity Chairman and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, government sources said.

Arafat, who flew from Tunis to the Senegalese capital of Dakar, Thursday evening in Diouf's presidential plane, declined to answer reporters' questions on the recent Israeli bombing of the PLO's Tunis headquarters.

The sources described Arafat's trip to the West African state as a "working visit," adding he was due to hold a press conference at Dakar airport today morning.

They had no details of his 45-minute talks with Diouf but said they centred on Palestinian, Islamic and African affairs.

On arrival, Arafat said "historical and very fraternal links" united the Senegalese and Palestinian peoples. (Reuter)

Charge

LAGOS — Three Nigerian officers were charged with stealing 345 naira (380 dollars) belonging to accident victims, the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) said yesterday.

The Agency said the men were charged

Thursday in the central Nigerian town of Makurdi. NAN said they were sent to the nearby village of Yalweta on August 11 to investigate a motor accident in which three people died.

Prosecutors alleged that on arrival at the scene, police officers David Dasu, 31, Isaiah Otene, 22 and Jacob Otache, 22, were given money found on the victims by villagers but kept it to their own use. (Reuter)

CIA Collaborators

ABIDJAN — Two Ghanaians have appeared before a public tribunal in Ghana's capital, Accra, accused of collaborating with the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Accra radio reported yesterday.

The radio, monitored here, named them as Felix Peasah, a former employee of Ghana's Special Branch and now an employee of the U.S. Embassy in Accra, and Theodore Atiedu, who works for Ghanaian National Intelligence.

It said they appeared in court Thursday and were charged with conspiring to commit acts which are detrimental to the welfare of the sovereign people of Ghana and... dishonestly abusing their office for private profit and for the benefit of the agent of a foreign power.

Some of the conspiracy charges laid against the two men are punishable by death, it added. (Reuter)

Peace-keeping Mandate

NEW YORK — The special political committee of the U.N. General Assembly has wound up the discussion of the item on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects. It recommended that the U.N. General Assembly pass a resolution confirming and resuming the special committee's mandate on peace-keeping operations. The discussion of this matter in the committee reflected the international community's interests in securing that U.N. peace-keeping operations serve the cause of putting a stop to breaking peace and to acts of aggression, reliably uphold the sovereignty of small countries, and be a reliable barrier to the practice of state terrorism. (TASS)

Accord

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union and Libya yesterday agreed to conclude a co-operation agreement covering the period to the year 2,000 in the spheres of economics, science and technology, the TASS news agency reported.

Agreement to sign the accord was reached during talks here between the two countries' leaders, Mikhail Gorbachev and moamer Kadhafi, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union. (AFP)

Employment Opportunity

NAIROBI — Kenya will no longer allow expatriates to take jobs in the country which could be done by Kenyans, Minister of State Justus Ole Tipis has said here in a statement to parliament.

Mr. Tipis, speaking Thursday, said the government was tightening up on the issuing of work permits to foreigners, and only those who occupied specialist posts for which no Kenyan could be found would be allowed to work here. (AFP)

Irreplaceable Role Of UNESCO Reaffirmed

Heads of delegations to UNESCO's general conference in Sofia Thursday reaffirmed the irreplaceable role of the organization in promoting international cooperation. The efforts made since last year have led to "a positive development which must not be reversed. This development must continue and grow stronger", Dr. Gustav Bjorkstrand, Minister for Culture and Science of Finland said.

Dr. Bjorkstrand's views were echoed by representatives of New Zealand, the Federal Republic of Germany, Malaysia, the USSR, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Switzerland, China and Brazil.

Mr. Jean-Pierre Chevènement, Minister of National Education of

Delegation Leaves For Kampuchea

A two-member delegation headed by Comrade Simachew Ayenew, member of the CC of the WPE, left here yesterday for Kampuchea to attend the fifth session of the country's Popular Revolutionary Party.

During the session, due to open tomorrow, the delegation will convey the goodwill message of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and also elaborate on the objective reality in Ethiopia.

(ENA)

NCC Receives Donation Of Educational Materials

The National Children's commission yesterday received a donation of educational materials sent by the National Publishing Agency of the People's Republic of Poland.

The materials to be used by orphans were handed over to comrade Tessera-Work Shimelis, Deputy Commissioner of the National Children's Commission, by Comrade Andrzej Konopacki, Ambassador of Poland to Revolutionary Ethiopia. (ENA)

WPC President . . .

(Contd. from page 1 col. 1)

justice to forge closer ties and to chart a new strategy for their struggle. He expressed confidence that the call to be made by the conference would receive the necessary attention from the world community.

On sanctions against the South African regime, he said that many countries which used to support the regime have now begun to take economic measures against it. He pointed out that the United States administration because of the pressure it had faced, has been compelled to impose sanctions against the racist regime and not to participate in the racist regime's economic ventures.

In conclusion, Mr. Chandra emphasized the continued support given to the people of South Africa by African and socialist countries as well as by all peace loving peoples of the world, and cited the assistance rendered by Revolutionary Ethiopia and the Soviet Union as being exemplary. (ENA)

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Botha's reforms have not changed the apartheid system in the slightest. As before, the government considers Blacks to be citizens of one or another Bantustan patches of land in the poorest regions of South Africa. In the past few years, almost 3.5 million Blacks have been transported forcibly to these reservations. It is only the threat of widespread riots that has forced the authorities temporarily to dispense with plans to resettle a further two million people.

The establishment, last autumn, of a tri-cameral parliament to include representatives of the coloured and Indian populations, altogether around 3.5 million people, served merely to underscore the rightlessness of the Blacks, and could not but exhaust their patience.

The one thing that has changed in South Africa since the announcement of the Botha reforms is the degree of violence used by the authorities who have lost the ability to control the situation in the country.

Botha's policy has merely led to a further aggravation of the contradictions and has led the black majority to switch to militant actions against the racist regime.

The upsurge in repression is largely a result of the racist's fear of incapable retribution. At the end of

March the Minister of Defense, Magnus Malon, announced plans to erect barbed wire along South Africa's borders. These will have 20,000 volts of electricity running through them. Part of the border with Zimbabwe is already "defended". But how can 23 million South Africans be kept at bay?

From Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London and other cities and towns journalists daily report on demonstrations which are broken up with violence and bloodshed. It would appear that Pretoria did not expect such a turn of events. The programme of "reforms," so widely advertised both in South Africa and in the West, was designed to take the heat out of the liberation struggle, to prevent the Africans from uniting, and to retain the apartheid system in its new packaging. But all are in vain.

The latest atrocities against the Africans have also sent a new wave of anger and indignation throughout the world. The French daily issue *Le Monde* warned, "If Pretoria persists in staging massacres one after another, it will lose its best allies." The anti-apartheid movement in the United States is gaining momentum. In at least 20 American towns and cities, anti-racist demonstrations were made nonstop for several months.

Above all, the dynamism of the oppressed people in South Africa has grown by leaps and bounds. "We shall never be haunted by the Rhodesian nightmares of sandbagged buildings and police stations turned into pill-boxes," a South African paper arrogantly boasted. Today, however, South African television runs regular civil defense instruction programmes "featuring" Ian Smith's former henchmen who fled from Rhodesia after it became the Republic of Zimbabwe and South Africa's own experts in "fighting terrorism."

As Johnny Makatini, a member of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress (ANC) aptly put it, the freedom fighters have now reached the stage of mobilizing people for a national uprising is against apartheid.



Apartheid in Crisis

by Melaku G/Yohannes

South Africa has probably never known the like in its entire history. The protests and demonstrations which commenced last year in August have gradually developed into a large-scale rebellion which is spreading to more and more towns.

The present stage of the struggle of

March the Minister of Defense, Magnus Malon, announced plans to erect barbed wire along South Africa's borders. These will have 20,000 volts of electricity running through them. Part of the border with Zimbabwe is already "defended". But how can 23 million South Africans be kept at bay?



SASOL burns after attack by soldiers of Umkhonto We Sizwe, June 1981.

the black majority is exceptional in the sense that more and more people are being actively involved in the rebellion. The slogans and demands are of a more and more pronounced political nature reflecting the determination of the people to dismantle the edifice of racism in South Africa.

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Comrade Romesh Chandra making press statement

sed masses in South Africa.

Comrade Chandra further noted that the conference would enable forces fighting for peace, freedom, equality and

Today's ETV Programme

- 6:00—8:00 Children's Programme — Big League Soccer Film
- 8:00—10:00 News in Amharic — Variety show — The World This Week
- 10:00—10:20 News in English
- 10:21—11:19 "Generation of Resistance" / Doc film / Sign Off
- 11:26—