

# Today, the political actions of Addis Ababa are just the same as four basic mathematical operations

It is not new to say that the generations were coming and going without knowing the mysterious political games of Addis Ababa. This embarrasses any research that wants to launch a DNA test on it. But now it seems that there will be no more deficiency in the transparency. Even an elementary school student cannot misunderstand it because its actions are synonyms to the four mathematical operations.

These new political actions or processes of Addis Ababa, that need no a DNA test on it, occur as follows:

<b>1. People and Political Parties must be added</b>	<b>1.</b> እቲ ሕዝቢ እውን ፖሊቲካውያን ፓርቲቲ ይግብበአም ነበረ ውስሱኻት
<b>2. Corruption and Hostility must be subtracted</b>	<b>2.</b> እታ ሕብላት (ሐበላ) እውን ጽልኢ (ጸልኦ) ይግብበአን ነበረ ቀላጭጭማት (ቆጭጭመ)
<b>3. Production and Reconciliation must be multiplied</b>	<b>3.</b> እተን ፍርርያት (ፈረየ) እውን ዕርቂ (ዐረቆ) ይግብበአን ነበረ ብዙሐት
<b>4. Labour must be divided</b>	<b>4.</b> እቲ ስራሕ (ሰርሐ) ይግብበአ ነበረ ክፉል

## people and political parties must be added

The policy of Addis Ababa, which was before the Democratic Federal Republic of Ethiopia, derives from the Wuchale treaty of May 2, 1889. As we know the authors of this pact were the two enemies of justice: policies of Rome and Addis Ababa. The main article or paragraph of the pact is the agreement of selling and buying north of ancient Ethiopia, now Eritrea. The sale of Ethiopian birthplace brought no shame, but honors to Addis Ababa's politics. Without considering Italian invasion [3 October 1935 – 1939](#), policy of Addis Ababa has been so long because of its immense power and unparalleled strength. The worst is that there are many, of course, for different reasons, who buy and wear this shameful story so far<sup>1</sup>. No need to talk more because Abyssinia is still with the wounds caused by this unfortunate story.

But now, thanks to Dr. Abiy Ahmed, the Abyssinians seem to cancel the effects of Wuchale treaty. Here there is no doubt, the political actions mentioned above, guided by the rule of law, have the power to make us free from the filth of the past. So, we are about to walk with politics not of someone else, but of the people, as clear as a crystal, that has nothing to hide, destined to be seen by friends and enemies. In short, there is no need to say, that we are at the beginning of the time that rolls Wuchale treaty back forever. Abyssinian children will see the whole picture of united Ethiopia if it is not tomorrow, but for sure after tomorrow.

How do I interpret when the new federal democratic republic of Ethiopia says "people must be added"? I suppose it is not difficult to understand, because the prisoners are freed to rejoin their loved ones, the armed opposition fronts have abandoned their plan to be added and be an integral part of the whole society, the church instead of being divided, become united, etc. This is a great process of building unity. For its kind, it is a new model of behavior that we are very proud of.

1 so far = ከሳፊ (ፍብ) ሕጅጂ

### corruption and hostility must be subtracted

**Corruption** and **hostility** are words not easy to explain. So, we rely on Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, please see the reference.

Corruption is consisted of “giver ወህቢ” and “taker ወሳዲ”, but the notion of hostility occurs after being triggered by something.

Corruption rises against our morality, justice, honesty, purity and righteousness. And when we see it through lens of economy, it is a destroyer. But hostility, worse than corruption, makes unstable our social fabric<sup>1</sup>. For example, the success of the Italian colony in the north of ancient Ethiopia was due to the weak Abyssinian social fabric, which was torn by civil wars starving for power.

I would venture to say that the Abyssinian heart is an easy grower of hostility. This makes it very difficult to find an Abyssinian life that has not experienced hostility. So, it's no wonder when you say there are many families, brothers, sisters, group, villages, nationalities, ... sleeping with a heart full of hostility. The worst, hostility is almost left free to consume us because we have not learned how to overcome our hostility. I believe that Abyssinia urgently needs her *Pinocchio*, good at fighting mortal enemies, corruption and hostility.

Here is the annual table of corruption taken in kind as an example. We are aware that a corrupt man accepts not only in kind or in the form of free labor, but also in money. And there is a reason to believe that giving and taking money increases more than other types of corruption.

Kind	chicken	honey	goats	sheep	in the form of free <b>labour</b>
Amount	thousands	thousands of barrels	thousands	thousands	thousands of hours

Why do people pay bribes? People pay a bribe because the work must be done. The corrupt man, that is the official, who uses his position or the power to gain an advantage, keeps the passage of corruption open. We know that the majority officials of the justice department, Foreign Office, police, ... we approached wanted money before helping us. The Abyssinian are with such conditions for centuries.

And the government did not give a damn when the rich get richer and the poor get poorer in the way that is not right. But today this unacceptable must end. Everything must be under investigation for corrupt practices. Without any delay, the Abyssinian frenzy<sup>2</sup> of corruption must dry out. And there is no reason why it cannot be done for a noble head with rigorous methods of control and empowerment of women. We must not forget that corruption affects more a woman than a man.

1. social fabric = ሶሻያል ፋብሪካ, ማሕበራዊ መጣብቻ (ጠበቻ), ማሕበራዊ ኮልላ colla
2. frenzy = ነድሪ (ነድደረ)

### production and reconciliation must be multiplied

The chain of demonstrations in Addis Ababa, which takes place from 2013 onwards, suggests that production and reconciliation go hand in hand (= ከደ ናይ ማዕረ ስጉሚ). Thus, it is very difficult to see the benefit of a production without reconciliation in a family, not to

mention a nation. Period. So, when Dr. Abiy Ahmed tries to restore good relations between individuals, groups or territories who have not been in a good mood for some reason, I find this more than just.

### **labour must be divided**

What is the division of labor Adam Smiths?



he main focus of [Adam Smith's \*The Wealth of Nations\*](#) lies in the [concept of economic growth](#). [Growth, according to Smith, is rooted in the increasing \*division of labor\*](#). This idea relates primarily to the [specialization of the labor force, essentially the breaking down of large jobs into many tiny components](#). Under this regime each worker [becomes an expert in one isolated area of production, thus increasing his efficiency](#). The fact that laborers do not have to switch tasks during the day further saves time and money. Of course, this is exactly what allowed Victorian factories to grow throughout the nineteenth century

**For example**, we take a farmer with a tomato plantation, a tomato sauce factory and a tomato sauce distribution center. Each of these asks the owner 3 hours (total 9 hours) of work a day. Here, according to Adam Smith's teaching, there is no division of labor. As a result, there is less economic growth.

But if the owner's property is limited from three to one, and the rest two factors, tomato sauce factory and tomato sauce distribution center, made to be owned and managed by two autonomous managers and if each boss works 8 hours per day, (total 24) hours a day, then change arrives. This change is not just the division of labor and economic growth, but also specialization. The 3 bosses can be specialized, in tomato planting, - sauce making and selling. And everybody's dexterity can be improved.

We continue with additional examples.

**Food production.** A very basic example of division of labour could be seen in food gathering. In early societies, men would be the hunters, women and children would prepare the food and collect berries. The idea was that it was a very simple division of labour to enable the best use of different skill sets.

Nowadays, there is an even greater division of labour in food production. Farmers will buy seeds, fertilisers and tractors from different companies. They will just concentrate on one aspect of food production. The tools and food processing are handled by different workers and a different stage in the production cycle.

**Apple products.** "Designed in California, produced in China". A new iPhone has innumerable examples of division of labour. The process is split up into many different parts. Design, hardware, software, manufacture, marketing, production and assembly.

### **Globalisation and division of labour**

Globalisation has enabled a division of labour by country. For example, the developing world concentrates on the production of primary products. This involves low-paid labour to do the labour-intensive work of picking coffee beans. The beans are then transported to developed countries, where other workers process, package and market the product.

The long and short of it is that the Abyssinians (even districts, provinces, states, ...) have to learn the division of labor well to increase their economic growth.

All the bests

Eyob Ghebreziabhier Bein

[gizie-nab-lewwete.org](http://gizie-nab-lewwete.org)

Swiss

24.08.2018

### **Reference**

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English [seventh edition 2005: p.344 and 754].

<p><i>Corruption noun</i> <b>1</b> dishonest or illegal behaviour, especially of people in authority: <i>allegations of bribery and corruptions</i> ክስሲ ናይ ብሪበርይ እውን ሕብለት. • <i>The new district attorney has promised to fight police corruption</i> እቲ ሓድዲስ ዲስትሪክት ኣትቶርነይ ኣልለዎ እትስፉው (ኣተስፈዎ) ናይ ተዋግጣኦ ኮንትሮ ፖሊስ ሕብለት</p>	<p><b>2</b> the act or effect of making somebody change from moral to immoral standards of behaviour.  Correction of minors ሕብለት ናይ ንኡሳትሚኖሪ minori</p>	<p><b>3</b> the form of a word or phrase that has become changed from its original form in some way: <i>The word 'holiday' is a corruption of 'holy day'</i></p>
<p>Hostility noun <b>1</b> hostility (to/towards sb/sth) unfriendly or aggressive and ready to argue or fight: The speaker got a hostile reception from the audience. • She was openly hostile towards her parents</p>	<p><b>2</b> hostility (to/towards sth) strong and angry opposition towards an idea, a plan or a situation: public hostility to nuclear power</p>	<p><b>3</b> hostilities (pl.) (formal) acts of fighting in a war: the start/outbreak of hostilities between the two sides • a cessation of hostilities (= an end to fight)</p>