

**We Shall Attain
Victory Under
The Leadership
Of the WPE**

The Ethiopian Herald

**The People Are
The Makers, Masters
Of the PDRE**

Onward With Establishment of the PDRE!

Vol. XLIII
No. 257

Annual Subscription : 46.80 Birr
Price Per Copy, : 10 Cents

Tuesday 21 July 1987
(14 Hamle 1979)

Editorial Office : 112212, 110829
City Desk : 118247, 118248
116808, 111629

Subscription & Distribution
Tel. 11 73 43, 11 47 70
Advertisement - 119050, 116421

Comrade Mengistu Underscores

No End To Problems of Southern Africa Unless Apartheid is Destroyed

Allround Support To Freedom Fighters Urged



"The International community should step up political, diplomatic, material and other support to the ANC and SWAPO to help accelerate the armed struggle for the demise of apartheid. Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria should also be relentlessly pursued to strengthen the armed struggle."

—Comrade Berhanu Bayih reading out the message of Comrade mengistu Haile-Mariam

(ENA) — Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam yesterday drew the attention of African foreign ministers to the appalling situation in southern Africa and said that the eradication of the odious system of apartheid is the only solution to the problems besetting that

part of Africa.

To this end, he said, the international community should step up political, diplomatic, material and other support to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia, namely the ANC and SWAPO, to help accelerate the armed struggle for the demise of apartheid.

In a message to the 46th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE), Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-

Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, urged that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria should also be relentlessly pursued to strengthen the armed

struggle.

Comrade Mengistu called on the Ministerial Conference to launch once again an appeal to the democratic and peace-loving forces of the world to increase allround support for the intensification of the armed struggle in southern Africa.

The message of Comrade Mengistu was read out to the Conference by Comrade Berhanu Bayih, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Ministerial Conference opened at Africa Hall with the playing of the OAU anthem which was approved by the last summit in Addis Ababa.

In his message to the Conference, Comrade Mengistu pointed out that

(Contd. on page 3 col. 1)

Full Text of General Secretary's Message Appears on page 4.

Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, urged that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria should also be relentlessly pursued to strengthen the armed



Africa Unity House

ANC Vows To Avenge Militant's Death

LUSAKA (Reuter) — The African National Congress (ANC) has vowed to avenge the death of assassinated military commander Cassius Make.

At Make's funeral service Sunday in the Zambian capital where the exiled ANC has its headquarters, Joe Modise, commander of Umkhonto-we-Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), the military wing of the ANC, promised to seek vengeance for Make's death at the hands of gunmen in the Swaziland capital, Mbabane.

Make, another ANC member, Paul Dikeledi, and a Mozambican woman, Elizabeth Augusta were killed last Thursday by three gunmen who forced their taxi to stop as it was traveling from the airport to Mbabane.

The ANC has accused the South African regime of responsibility for the killings. "The deaths of these comrades carried out in the manner they have died will not go unavenged. This cowardly deed, this cold-blooded murder will not go unpunished," Modise told mourners.

Describing Make as a revolutionary of action, Joe Slovo, General Secretary of the South African Communist Party and until recently ANC chief of military staff said:

"Our resolve is to crush aces and for all those who are responsible for our mourning. They must be punished."

(Contd. on page 4 col. 3)

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Elected Chairman of OAU Ministerial Council

(ENA) — Mr. Benjamin W. Mkapa, the Foreign Minister of Tanzania, last night was elected by acclamation as Chairman of the 46th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU.

The Council, during a plenary session after its formal opening, also elected by acclamation the Foreign Ministers of Burkina Faso, Lesotho, and Tunisia as First, Second and Third Vice-Chairmen respectively, and the Foreign Minister of Rwanda as Rapporteur.

Mr. Mkapa, who took over the chairmanship from the Foreign Minister of Botswana, Dr. G.K.T. Chiepe, said in his acceptance speech that challenging tasks lay ahead for the Council. He said these include

Cde. Berhanu Receives French Ambassador

(ENA) — Comrade Berhanu Bayih, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday received and held talks at his office with Mr. Eric Rouleau, roving

(Contd. on page 3 col. 3)

acute shortage of funds facing the OAU, the disappointing turnout by member states for OAU critical meetings, the slackening of support in recent years for the liberation struggle in southern Africa, the waning of the spirit of Afro-Arab co-operation and the danger facing Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (1986-1990) for not getting the priority it deserves.



The out-going Chairwoman, Dr. G.K.T. Chiepe

The Tanzanian Foreign Minister who was critical about the general attendance of OAU meetings said: "We seem, over the past few years, to have ignored attending critical meetings of this organization and if attending at all, we seem to have progressively down-grading the level of attendance. We want to ask ourselves honestly: Where have we found an alternative continental organization to spearhead unity and liberation of the whole continent?" On the liberation front, Mr. Mkapa declared that the time has come for recharging the OAU's spirit and body. He suggested that in the

(Contd. on page 4 col. 5)

Concerted Action For Self-sufficiency In Food Grain Stressed

METTU (ENA) — Comrade Teka Tulu yesterday underscored the need for carrying out sustained and concerted action in order to attain self-sufficiency in food grain and organizing the peasant farmers in villages.

Comrade Teka Tulu, Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of the WPE Central Audit Commission, made the observation after being briefed on the accomplishments in the Illubabor region in the political, economic and social fields.

The briefing was given by Comrade Simon Galore, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Illubabor region.

On Sunday, Comrade Teka Tulu visited the office of the Kaffa regional Working People's Control Committee.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Fekade Assefa, Chairman of the regional Working People's Control Committee, said that since its establishment, the Committee went through 1,647 cases and decisions were passed on most of them while the rest are pending.

Meanwhile, a four-day exhibition which depicted the accomplishments of the Yerer-Keneyu provincial Working People's Control Committee in Shoa region closed in Nazareth Saturday.

Certificates were presented to members of the committee for their outstanding contributions in the preparation of plans and executions of control activities.

Certificates were also presented to

(Contd. on page 4 col. 6)

Purchasing and Distribution Staff Complete Course

DEBRE ZEIT (ENA) — A two-week skill-upgrading course organized by the Debre Zeit Management Institute for individual engaged in purchasing and distribution of commodities ended here yesterday.

Certificates to 19 participants of the course, drawn from the Ministries of Industry, Agriculture, Coffee and Tea Development, Construction, State Farms Development and the Tourism Commission were presented by Comrade Tesfaye Endrias, General Manager of the Beverages Corporation.

Comrade Abraham Abebe, senior expert at the Institute and leader of the course, earlier elaborated on the details of the course.

Meanwhile, a three-day workshop organized by the Debre Zeit Management Institute to improve management and administration activities wound up here Sunday.

Taking part in the workshop were managers of various corporations who were briefed by experts from the International Labour Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa as well as the Institute.

World Festival Of Intl. Union Of Socialist Youth Opens

MADRID (ADN) — A world festival of the International Union of Socialist Youth (IUSY) started in the Spanish town of Valencia on Sunday to mark the organization's 80th anniversary.

Although founded in Paris only in 1946, IUSY emerged from the Socialist Youth International set up in Stuttgart in 1907.

Attended by over 5,000 youths representing 75 socialist and social-democratic member organizations, the festival will discuss the young socialists' contribution to peace, disarmament and detente and the creation of an anti-nuclear coalition of youth. Other subjects include youth unemployment, the economic crisis of capitalism and drug abuse. Events will be held in solidarity with Nicaragua, South Africa and Chile.

The Ethiopian Herald

Published daily except Mondays
by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, P.O. Box 30701

Established in 1943
Editor-in-Chief: Kiflom Adgoi
TUESDAY 21 JULY 1987

Editorial

CRUCIAL FACTOR IN DEVELOPMENT DRIVE

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam has called on thousands of graduating students of the Addis Ababa University to effectively discharge their historic responsibility and thus devote themselves to help promote development activities under way in the rural areas of the country. The Revolutionary Leader also told the graduates to display a high regard for duty and a deep sense of citizenship, socialist discipline as well as display overriding interest in study and research during their future years of service to the nation.

The General Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces who presided over the convocation ceremony of this year's graduating students of the University over the weekend, declared: "At this stage of the nation's development process, the role of educators has become crucial that they bear the historic responsibility of imparting to the best advantage the benefits of their knowledge to the people by devoting their attention to development activities under way in the rural parts of the country. Education, which should inculcate in students correct outlook, professional competence and discipline, should be geared towards helping to tackle socio-economic problems facing the people and building the nation."

Obviously, our country is in dire need of educated people who are genuinely concerned about the progress of the nation. That is why special attention is being given to strengthening the educational sector. And this is in line with the central objective of ensuring balanced growth in the country by ensuring the establishment of institutions of higher learning right up to the university level across the country.

The enhancement to the quality of human resources has a significant impact on the pace of national development. And this has all along been the objective of the Addis Ababa University. In this connection, the vital guidance and, constant support provided by the Revolutionary Government has enabled the University to attain marked improvement during the past few years. These years particularly witnessed the opening up of new faculties and the introduction of new programmes, including in the post-graduate section.

The University has also finalized a study for launching a remote sensing programme, with the assistance secured from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to ease the shortage and gradually meet the needs of the country for skilled manpower. It is learnt that graduates from this programme will be assigned in the ministries of agriculture, mines and energy resources, the Water Resources Development Commission and the Mapping Mission. The Addis Ababa University is also presently engaged in establishing a centre at the Social Science College which will be responsible for the training of skilled personnel for the teaching of Marxism-Leninism as part of the University's effort to strengthen the ideological base of the Revolution.

The long-term objective of the educational sector is to create a learned society capable of assimilating scientific and technological know-how and one that is capable of applying new knowledge and skill to economic, social and cultural development. In this regard, the Addis Ababa University, while deserving praise for its impressive achievements so far, is still urged to redouble its efforts in the training of qualified human resources. To that end, the task of strengthening institutions of higher learning needs to be given continued priority attention.

Thirteen years is a short time in the history of a nation. Yet all-round transformation has taken place in Ethiopia during the last 13 years. People's participation in all spheres of endeavour has not only been guaranteed but also become part of everyday life of the nation.

Agricultural and industrial policies have been brought in line with the demand of accelerated development. Education has flourished and is placed on a solid basis. Unity of action among the broad masses has become an everyday phenomenon. Industrial growth has assumed greater dimensions. The entire national horizon has changed and bright prospects have opened up for the people, under the dynamic leadership of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE). And a congenial atmosphere has been created for the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE).

In fact, the programme for founding the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia goes back as far as April 1975. At that time, the Programme of the National Democratic Revolution was issued, precisely defining the fundamental tasks of the Ethiopian Revolution. The fundamental tasks were defined in as follows:

"To completely abolish feudalism, imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism from Ethiopia and with united effort of all anti-feudal and anti-imperialist forces build a new Ethiopia and lay a strong foundation for the transition to socialism."

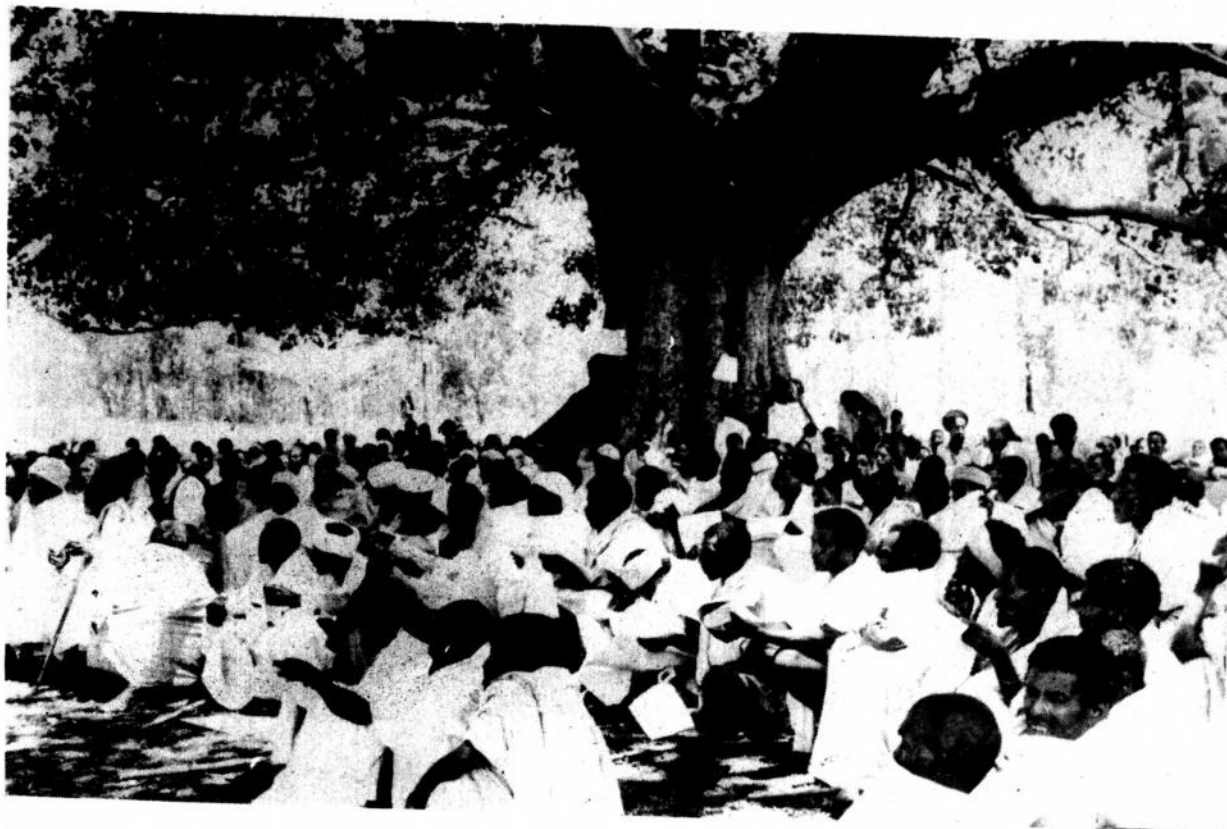
Towards this end, the Programme of the National Democratic Revolution took up as its objective the task of establishing "under the leadership of the working class and on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance and in collaboration with the petty-bourgeoisie and other anti-feudal and anti-imperialist forces, a people's democratic republic in which the freedom, equality, unity and prosperity of the Ethiopian people is ensured, and which allows for the unconditional exercise of human and democratic rights."

As the history of the Ethiopian Revolution convincingly demonstrates, a revolutionary process is arduous and protracted. All the tasks, which were outlined in general and that of establishing a people's democratic republic in particular, called for immense efforts. The nation, under the leadership of the Revolutionary Government, had to deal with various questions, including the nationality question, women's question, the question of democracy, the dismantling of the feudo-bourgeois state apparatus, the establishment and consolidation of mass organizations, and, above all, the establishment of a vanguard party.

All such organizational activities involved a herculean effort. The struggles that had to be waged against internal and external enemies and counter-revolutionaries made the accomplishment of constructive tasks all the more demanding. Nevertheless, the determined struggle of the broad masses successfully brought

Building A Popular System On Solid Foundation

by Melaku G/Yohannes



Formulating a Constitution By the People For the People

about the accomplishment of the lofty objectives.

It was in 1979 when the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) was established that the programme for instituting people's power, namely the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, was brought to light again. COPWE established the Nationalities Department in its office, and preliminary works aimed at establishing the people's democratic republic gained momentum.

COPWE, while fulfilling its primary mission, namely organizing a vanguard party, laid a solid basis for the realization of the people's democratic republic. The WPE took over where COPWE left and worked tirelessly to create conditions suitable for the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The vanguard party devised new ways and methods of leading and administering the entire affairs of the country and set up new institutions and commissions which paved the way for the drafting and adoption of the new constitution of the country and creating an apparatus that facilitated the task of establishing the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Thanks to the correct leadership of the WPE, the popular revolution has now reached a unique stage where the formerly down-trodden masses are able to wield the highest rights. For the rights thus gained, the working people reciprocated by actively participating in the drafting and amending of the constitution as well as during the public referendum on the constitution and the election of deputies to the National Shengo, which is the highest organ of authority under the PDRE.

In the all-round activities made so far for instituting people's power, the

broad masses of Ethiopia have successfully demonstrated high political consciousness and organizational capability. They have successfully exercised revolutionary democracy thereby em-

barking on the task of opening a new era of people's rule and administration of the country.

Mutual support and co-operation.
(Contd. on page 4 col. 1)

Record of Impressive Achievements

The 23rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of the State and Government will take place here in the capital from 27 to 29 July 1987 preceded by the 46th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers which opened at Africa Hall yesterday.

In view of these two important conferences, it is befitting to take stock of the achievements of the Pan-African organization which will turn 25 next year and mark its Silver Jubilee celebrations with pomp and splendour.

The OAU emerged out of a Pan-African Movement that found historic and remarkable expression in the 19th century and developed into an integrated force after the Second World War.

In 1900, the first Pan-African Congress was held in Manchester, United Kingdom, at which the aspirations of Africans for freedom, equality, justice and progress was voiced. The nascent struggle against colonialism gave rise to a liberation movement which found full expression in such well-known personalities as Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta.

The year 1957—the year in which Ghana became independent—marked a milestone in the Pan-African Movement which led to the upsurge of many independent African states and in the total change of the African political scene which previously had only a few sovereign countries including Ethiopia.

The search for African Unity continued, and two major groupings of African states had existed prior to the establishment of the OAU, namely the Monrovia Group and the Casablanca Group.

The Monrovia Group (May 8th-12th, 1961) was composed of Liberia, Ivory Coast (now Cote d'Ivoire), Cameroon, Senegal, Malagasy Republic, Togo, Dahomey (now Benin), Chad, Niger, Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso), Congo Brazzaville (now Congo), Central African Republic, Gabon, Ethiopia and Libya.

The Casablanca Group (7th January 1961) comprised Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, the United Arab Republic (now the Arab Republic of Egypt) and the Algerian Provisional Government (now the People's Republic of Algeria).

There were also other groups, but so overriding was the interest for unity that when the Heads of State of independent African states met in Addis Ababa in May 1963, they laid the foundation for a continental organization. The OAU was created on May 25th, 1963 in Addis Ababa with the signing of its charter by thirty African heads of State and Government.

Five basic principles and objectives were outlined in the OAU Charter: To promote the unity and solidarity of African states, to co-ordinate and intensify the co-operation and efforts to achieve a better life for the people

(Contd. on page 6 col. 5)



The people endorse the Constitution of the PDRE

COSATU Adopts Socialist Document

JOHANNESBURG (AFP) — South Africa's biggest black trade unions federation made a symbolic political move Saturday and adopted the socialist document, the Freedom Charter, as its guiding document.

At its second annual congress which closed Saturday, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), which has over 700,000 members, also strengthened its call for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and for the total divestment of foreign firms.

The Freedom Charter is a socialist political manifesto endorsed by the African National Congress (ANC).

COSATU President Elijah Barayi said the Congress had tried to close the sanctions loopholes. Selective sanctions served little purpose, he said.

COSATU called for the stopping of loans and credit to South Africa, diplomatic isolation, the stopping of overseas tourists, businessmen and state officials travelling overseas, and the withdrawal of South African Airways landing and airspace rights.

Barayi said the congress had also called for a stop to South African capital being invested abroad and the implementation of the United Nations arms embargo.

Corporate disinvestment from South Africa was one of the most debated issues at the Congress and Naidoo said the Union still called for all foreign companies to leave South Africa.

Naidoo said COSATU had urged companies to give the Union notice of their intention to leave South Africa so that negotiations could take place regarding the future of workers and company assets.



Comrade Berhanu Bayih holding talks with Mr. Eric Rouleau

Comrade Berhanu...

(Contd. from page 1 col. 5)
Ambassador of the Government of France.

The talks centred on the existing relations between the two countries.

the objective situation in the surrounding areas as well as on matters related to next week's OAU Summit in Addis Ababa.

No End To Problems Of ...

(Contd. from page 1 col. 4)

the Frontline and other neighbouring states have become targets of the racist Pretoria regime due to their support to the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, and said that it was equally important that all possible assistance be extended to these states.

Comrade Mengistu noted that the efforts deployed so far to integrate Africa's priority programme in the national plans of member states and to attain food self-sufficiency are yielding some positive results. He rated as encouraging the fact that the over-all food production in Africa in 1986 has shown an increase of three per cent.

He said that while the responsibility of putting Africa's economic house in order is primarily Africa's, the sympathy and support of the international community is of utmost importance.

He called for continued efforts so that the international community honours its pledge and implements the programme adopted by the U.N. General Assembly's 13th Special Session.

Seminar Aims At Ed. Administration

NAZARETH (ENA) — A 12-day seminar organized for deputy general managers of the education and administration sections in all administrative regions, supervisors, the planning and statistics heads of the Ministry of Education opened here yesterday.

The participants are being briefed on the basic concepts of control and administration, plan preparation and execution, the organising of workshops and other education-related topics.

The briefings are being conducted by experts drawn from the Ministry of Education and the National Committee for Central Planning (NCCP).

Comrade Iyasu Demwoz, Vice Minister in the Ministry of Education, said when opening the seminar that the objectives of the socialist education system would be realised only after training capable teachers in sufficient number and urged the participants to live up to the heavy responsibility entrusted to them.

That Africa's ever accumulating external debt is a matter of grave concern should be stated without any ambiguity, he said. As Africa bears about 20 per cent of the external debt burden of developing countries, its difficulties have been compounded. Likewise the amount of debt servicing has been escalating. Prompt initiation of negotiations with creditor countries and organisations is, therefore, very essential, he added.

In reply to Comrade Mengistu's message on behalf of the Council, Dr.



Dr. A. Manuel Mocumbi

A. Manuel Mocumbi, the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, expressed thanks to Comrade Mengistu for his inspiring key-note message to the Council and hailed the government and people of Ethiopia for the hospitality accorded to all delegations.

The Foreign Minister of Mozambique noted the proximity of his country to the apartheid regime and stressed the significance of the war going on in the south of the country against the common enemies of the African peoples, namely colonialism, apartheid and neo-colonialism.

He said that the message is a clear and unequivocal translation of the objectives enshrined in the OAU charter.

The Foreign Minister of Mozambique went on to note that the South African racist regime is a regime that continues to defy human rights, international law and the charters of the United Nations and the OAU. He expressed confidence that the just struggle of the ANC, SWAPO, the front-line states and the international com-

munity shall triumph.

The Foreign Minister of Mozambique further stated that the apartheid regime bears full responsibility for its policy of destabilization against front-line states as well as for the sufferings borne by over five million refugees dislodged from their homes.

In conclusion, the Mozambican Foreign Minister proposed that the message of Comrade Mengistu be adopted as the official document of the 46th session of the OAU Council of Ministers.

The representative of SWAPO said on behalf of the liberation movements that since the situation in the southern region of Africa is deteriorating, a lot is expected of OAU member countries. He called on member states to extend moral, material and financial assistance to freedom fighters waging war against the racist regime of South Africa which has launched a state of terror on innocent Africans.

He condemned the Reagan administration for its complicity with the apartheid regime in its futile efforts to cripple the liberation struggle of the people of southern Africa.

The SWAPO representative also spoke of the bill before the US Congress to withhold all financial assistance to any Frontline State that provides any form of aid to the ANC and SWAPO in their fight against the South African regime.

He went on to say that independent Africa has immensely contributed to the liberation movement in southern Africa and other parts of the continent since the OAU Charter was signed by heads of independent African countries almost 25 years ago. He expressed confidence that OAU member states would continue their all-round assistance to liberation movements in this region and thanked them for the assistance up to now.

In conclusion, the SWAPO representative pledged that both SWAPO and the ANC would not hesitate to shed their blood and give their lives until apartheid is totally dismantled and abolished and replaced with a new democratic government.

Earlier in the day, six foreign ministers of African countries arrived here yesterday morning to take part in the 46th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity.

They are Mr. Philippe Mataga, Foreign Minister of the Cameroon, Mr. Psimhis Geon Louisguy of the Central African Republic, Mr. Mohammed Towfik of the Sudan, Mr.

Guilherme Posser of Sao Tome and Principe, Mr. Mahamane Sani Bako of Niger and Mrs. Ekila Liyonda of Zaire.

The Nigerian Foreign Minister, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, has also arrived here Sunday night.

The vice-foreign ministers, the vice-foreign ministers of state and heads of delegations of Chad, Algeria, Madagascar, Tunisia, and of Mauritania were among the latest arrivals.

Arrivals on Sunday were of foreign ministers of nine African countries.

They are Mr. Z.T. Onyoka, Foreign Minister of Kenya, Mr. L.B. Monyake, Foreign Minister of Lesotho, Mr. S.J.S. Sibanyoni, Foreign Minister of Swaziland, Mr. B.W. Mkapu, Foreign Minister of Tanzania, Dr. Witness Mangwende, Foreign Minis-



ter of Zimbabwe, Mr. Yaovi Adodo, Foreign Minister of Togo, Mr. N. Francois, Foreign Minister of Rwanda, Mr. L.J. Mwananshiku, Foreign Minister of Zambia and Mr. Simon Ake, Foreign Minister of Cote d'Ivoire.

On arrival at the Airport, the Foreign Ministers were welcomed by Comrade Berhanu Bayih, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Also on hand to welcome the Foreign Ministers were officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and resident ambassadors as well as representatives of international organizations.

Meanwhile, Mr. Moumin B. Farah, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Djibouti, and Mr. Martin Bongo, the Foreign Minister of Gabon arrived here Sunday afternoon.

The two ministers were welcomed on arrival at Bole International Airport by Comrade Berhanu Bayih, other officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, resident ambassadors of the respective countries.

Ethiopia Reports Five AIDS Cases

(ENA) — The Ministry of Health has said that AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) cases have been found in the country following examinations and blood tests.

Comrade Dr. Getachew Tadesse, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Health, said last Friday on the Ethiopian Television that three people have died of the killer disease and two are suffering from it.

Comrade Dr. Getachew said that previous laboratory results had shown no infections by the disease but examinations and blood tests performed afterwards have shown the existence of the disease.

Comrade Dr. Getachew noted that the Ministry of Health, in cooperation with the World Health Organization, has worked out short and medium-term programmes on how to tackle the worldwide challenging disease whose cure has not so far been discovered despite all-out efforts by scientists and organizations the world over.

The Vice Minister of Health pointed out that surveillance, follow-up and examination activities are being closely supervised and strengthened and that every effort will be made to familiarize the general public with preventive methods from the killer disease.

Close observations will be made on the blood banks of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society and other health institutions in order to curb the spread of the disease through blood

transmissions, Comrade Dr. Getachew said.

Comrade Dr. Getachew said that traditional medication that involve unsterilized instruments such as syringes will be closely watched in order to control the spread of the disease.

The major measures to be taken by the AIDS task force to control the spread of the disease include: the launching of a new mother and child care programme to prevent children from being infected by the disease, and the mounting of other massive programmes to bring fully under control the spread of venereal diseases, Comrade Dr. Getachew said.

Comrade Dr. Getachew went on to say that under the National AIDS Task Force, 15 senior health experts and 19 other reinforcing workers have been assigned and central co-ordinating and planning committee set up, and that the Revolutionary Government has allotted huge sum of money for strengthening the surveillance, assessment and examination works. The World Health Organization and other donor agencies have contributed considerable financial and material assistance for assisting efforts under way to prevent the spread of the disease.

Comrade Dr. Getachew called on the people to respond positively to the implementation of the devised strategies for preventing the spread of AIDS.

Limpet Mine, Grenade Attacks As Unrest in S. Africa Flares

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter) — A limpet mine blast damaged a petrol station in Cape Town and three people were injured in a hand grenade attack on a black policeman's house in a new flareup of political unrest in South Africa, police said.

The mine ripped through the service station in the white Maitland suburb of Cape Town late Sunday night, the police said.

The blast slightly damaged the station and surrounding buildings but no one was injured, they said in a report on political violence.

Another limpet mine found at the scene was detonated by police explosives experts.

Residents reported hearing a first bang just before midnight Sunday

night and a second blast about an hour later. Police turned reporters away from the scene.

A man, woman and a boy were injured when a grenade was hurled at a policeman's home in Mamelodi black township near Pretoria Sunday, the police said. The woman was seriously wounded and the building damaged, they said.

The police reported incidents of arson or stoning in three townships. At Lingelihle in Eastern Cape province 11 youths were arrested after a municipal vehicle was stoned.

First-hand reporting of political violence has been severely restricted by media censorship imposed under a 13-month-old national state of emergency.

Ortega Says Reagan Wants to Send Troops to Nicaragua

MATAGLPA, Nicaragua (AFP) — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega told tens of thousands of people assembled Sunday here, to mark the eighth anniversary of the Sandinista Revolution, that President Ronald Reagan intended to send U.S. troops to Nicaragua.

In asking for more aid to the anti-government bandits, called Contras, Mr. Reagan wanted to "compromise the Congress in legitimizing a direct intervention by U.S. troops," Ortega said.

"Reagan has decided to overthrow the Sandinista government at whatever the cost before his mandate is over in January 1989," Ortega said.

"Why does Reagan insist on getting more money for the mercenaries even though they are beaten?" Ortega asked referring to the U.S.-backed Contras.

He said he wanted dialogue with United States, but this "possibility doesn't exist, because Reagan doesn't want to negotiate anything."

He said 32.1 per cent of Nicaragua's 1987 Gross Domestic Product and 46 per cent of the national budget was going to military spending to be used for national defense.

"The main cause of our economic problems lies with the Yankee aggression," he said, putting war deaths, so far this year, at 6,000 and economic losses at 51.6 million dollars.

Full Text Of General Secretary's Message

Mrs. Chairwoman,
Honourable Ministers,
Representatives of Socialist
Liberation Movements,
Distinguished Guests,
Comrades.

On behalf of the Workers Party, Government and People of Socialist Ethiopia and that of my own, I would like to express, at the very outset, my heartfelt pleasure to welcome all the delegates who have gathered here to attend the 46th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of our Organization.

Distinguished Ministers,

During your current session you are, as in the past, expected to discuss in depth the major political, economic and social problems that continue to beset our continent since the last Summit, and prepare an agenda and concrete proposals for the 23rd Assembly of Heads of State and Government, scheduled to take place within a few days. I am confident that you will ably discharge the heavy responsibilities entrusted to you.

With regard to the political developments in our continent, the situation obtaining in Southern Africa is becoming ever more pressing, and a matter of increasing concern. It is evident that the appalling situation in the region has further deteriorated since the last ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of our Organization.

The racist regime continues to contemptuously trample under-foot the dignity of the African black majority with the purpose of perpetuating the selfish interests of the few European settlers. The election conducted by whites and for whites only, in early May, is but another demonstration of the obduracy of the racist regime.

Moreover, it is to be recalled that in utter disregard for international public opinion, the Pretoria regime, has extended its national emergency laws, declared in June, a year ago, for a further twelve months, with the view to intensifying its ruthless acts of oppression.

Over and above the atrocities it commits at home, the fascist regime has also persisted in its illegal occupation of Namibia and the insatiable plundering of its natural resources.

To add insult to injury, its policy continues its despicable policy of destabilisation and open aggression against the Frontline and other neighbouring states. The flagrant aggressions and the latest explosive attacks carried out in Livingstone (Zambia) and, more recently, in Harare (Zimbabwe), Maputo (Mozambique) and other places are well-known to us all.

Some Western Governments, especially those of the United States and Great Britain, who encourage and connive in these illegal acts, are reported to have indirectly rendered their full

support to the farcical whites-only elections. More-over, they have also arrogantly vetoed, once again, the resolution for the independence of Namibia that was presented by the African and Non-aligned Groups to the special session of the Security Council last April, requiring comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria. These Governments regrettably continue to draw parallels totally irrelevant to the issue of the independence of Namibia.

It is most evident that the eradication of the odious system of Apartheid from our continent is the one and only solution to the problems of Southern Africa. Hence, it is imperative that the international community should step up its political, diplomatic, material and other support to the Liberation Movements of South Africa and Namibia, namely the ANC and SWAPO respectively. Having due regard to the vital necessity of imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria with the view to strengthen the armed struggle, the efforts to realize this objective should also be relentlessly pursued.

It is equally significant that all possible assistance be extended to the Frontline and other neighbouring states, which, due to their support to the struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia, have become targets of the racist regime.

Furthermore, it is expected from this conference to, once again, launch an appeal to the democratic and peace-loving forces of the world, to increase all-round support for the intensification of the armed struggle. Likewise, the political and diplomatic efforts towards the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime, in accordance with Chapter VII of the UN Charter, must be vigorously pursued.

Africa, the home of nearly 10% of the world's population, is known to be endowed with enormous natural resources which have, for centuries, been brazenly exploited by colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Coupled with the recurrent drought and primitive agricultural practices, there has been a market deterioration of the agricultural sector, ultimately resulting in the decline of food production.

We believe that the improved rainfall and weather condition in many parts of our region and the efforts to inject modern technology into our agricultural practices will, hopefully, assist our efforts towards food self-sufficiency.

The effort exerted to promote trade exchanges among our countries and attain economic independence by accelerating our development, and to

eventually, establish the Economic Community of Africa by the year 2000, in accordance with the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos has been a source of encouragement. We believe that the Organizations already established to promote closer co-operation amongst African nations at subregional level, will serve as a basis for the establishment of our regional economic community geared towards the achievement of collective self-reliance.

Over and above our efforts for collective self-reliance in consonance with the Lagos Plan of Action, we must also seek co-operation with developing countries in other parts of the world. In this regard we must step up our participation in the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement.

In the light of what I have stated, the achievements of the First Extraordinary Conference of Ministers of the Non-aligned Movement on South-South Co-operation recently held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, could be said to have greatly contributed towards the attainment of our stated objectives.

It is also to be recalled that, in our determined effort to surmount the economic and social crisis facing us, we Africans, have adopted Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery at the 21st Summit of our Organization held in 1985. Accordingly, the efforts deployed, so far, to integrate the Programme in our national plans and to attain food self-sufficiency are yielding some positive results. The fact that over-all food production in Africa in 1986 has shown an increase of 3% is encouraging.

While the responsibility of putting our economic house in order is primarily ours, the sympathy and support of the international community is of utmost importance. It is to be recalled that, to that end, we had taken initiatives for the convening of the 13th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly last year at which there emerged a general consensus of the magnitude of our problems and a determination to support our efforts. Nevertheless, because of the absence of any meaningful result, we still have to continue our efforts so that the international community honours its pledge and implements the Programme adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

In this connection, it is necessary that the efforts of the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Advisory Group should be further intensified.

Distinguished Ministers,

The sluggish demand and ever declining prices for our export commodities on the one hand, and the ever mounting prices of industrial goods and the accumulation of crushing

external debt on the other are among the major causes for the economic crisis in Africa. Hence, our representatives at the Seventh Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development currently under way in Geneva should do their utmost to press for the adoption of proposals and resolutions calling for measures that would alleviate our manifold problems.

Since the existing unjust and inequitable world economic relationships are the major causes for the economic crisis facing the developing countries in general, and Africa in particular, we in Africa, together with other developing countries, must continue the struggle for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

Distinguished Ministers,

That Africa's ever accumulating external debt is a matter of grave concern should be stated without any ambiguity. As Africa bears about 20% of the external debt burden of developing countries, its difficulties have, indeed, been compounded. Likewise, the amount of debt servicing has been escalating. Prompt initiation of negotiations with creditor countries and organizations is, therefore, very essential.

In the meanwhile, however, there is no alternative to continuing to draw the attention of all concerned to the need for easing Africa's present difficulties while, at the same time, pressing for the convening of an International Conference on Africa's External Debt.

Efforts to completely liberate our economies from external domination and to lay down the foundation for self-reliant development in conformity with previous decisions at African as well as other international fora should be pursued with more vigor.

It is also incumbent upon us to redouble our efforts to ensure the prevalence of international peace, disarmament and the peaceful resolution of persistent regional tensions and continuing armed conflicts.

I have tried to draw your attention, albeit in broad outlines, to the magnitude of the problems confronting Africa in the hope that you will earnestly discuss the issues involved in the course of your deliberations and submit useful proposals for consideration by the forthcoming Summit.

Finally, I would like to express my best wishes for the success of your deliberations and assure you of the full cooperation of the Government and People of Socialist Ethiopia in the discharge of your important responsibilities.

Long Live African Unity!!
Thank You.

Tanzanian...

(Contd. from page 1 col. 6)

coming year the organization gear itself to confront "the colonial and apartheid enemy and its collaborators" in southern Africa to a decisive victory.

The out-going Chairperson of the 45th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers, Dr. Chiepe, expressed her deep appreciation for the message of inspiration from 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.

Reviewing the tasks accomplished by the 45th session of the Council, Dr. Chiepe noted that the Council had deliberated on a wide spectrum of political, economic and institutional matters affecting the well-being of the continent.

"Of these, southern Africa was uppermost in our minds and we, accordingly, came up with a statement which addressed the issues of that unhappy region as we perceived them at that time. Even as we convene here today, there has been no positive movement to arrest the continuing deterioration of the situation in southern Africa," she declared. Dr. Chiepe emphasized that the evil system of apartheid has continued

to unleash the forces of oppression on the people of South Africa on the one hand, and the forces of aggression on the people of the neighbouring countries, on the other.

She stated that the people of Namibia look to this organization and the international community to help them achieve their independence and self-determination in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 435/1978.

Dr. Chiepe said that the people of that international territory (Namibia) should not be allowed to feel forlorn and deserted in their quest for freedom. She urged that the countries of southern Africa should, therefore, be extended every form of assistance to enable them to pursue their economic liberation in a stable and secure atmosphere since the continued independence of the neighbouring countries is in itself a source of hope and inspiration for the oppressed people.

Dr. Chiepe also reported that the Council had heard statements of the heads of the delegations of the Republic of Chad and of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning developments between the two sister countries.

Poindexter Denies Cover-up Of Early Arms Shipments to Iran

WASHINGTON (Reuter) — Former National Security Adviser John Poindexter said Friday he repeatedly misled Congress about the Reagan administration's Iran-Contra activities in testimony one key legislator described as chilling.

Testifying on Friday before the congressional committees probing the Iran-Contra scandal, the rear admiral said he withheld information on White House efforts to aid the Contras during a congressional ban on such aid because "I didn't want any outside interference."

Poindexter also admitted he misled Congress on U.S. involvement in a 1985 shipment of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles to Iran via Israel.

But he denied he engaged in an attempted cover-up of the involvement when he destroyed an order signed by President Reagan in December 1985 giving retroactive approval for the shipment of U.S.-made arms.

Poindexter also admitted he misled Congress on U.S. involvement in his deputy, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, to withhold information from Congress last year about the National Security Council's activities in support of the Contras.

But he said he had been surprised to learn, over the past nine weeks of congressional testimony, that North actually had lied to legislators.

"I did not expect him to lie to the committees," Poindexter told John Nields, Chief Counsel for the House of Representatives Iran Committee. "I expected him to be unco-operative if necessary."

The exchange between Poindexter and Nields grew heated as Nields tried to ask what was the difference between instructions to withhold and mislead and to lie.

Poindexter also admitted he withheld details of the initiatives from key members of Reagan's cabinet because, he said, they did not want to be informed of the activities.

On Wednesday, his first day of testimony, the quiet-spoken Poindexter said he took the crucial decision to divert Iran arms sales profits to the Contras and did not in-

form Reagan. He said he wanted to protect the President from political fallout if the possibly illegal move became public.

Friday Poindexter's lawyer Richard Beckler repeatedly interjected on behalf of his client, protesting an outburst from the normally impassive Senator Daniel Inouye, Chairman of the Senate Iran Committee.

Inouye said the inquiry was leaning over backwards to be fair to the witness, "but at the same time we have listened to testimony you have given that you have misled or withheld information from the Congress, the President, and withheld information from the highest ranking cabinet member (Secretary of State George Shultz) and your most trusted aide, Colonel North.

"I don't think it unfair for any member of the panel to think your testimony mind-boggling, incredible and chilling."

Service Facilities Inaugurated

ASMARA (ENA) — Various service facilities built by the Eritrea regional Revolutionary Police at a cost of over 329,000 birr became operational yesterday.

The facilities were inaugurated by Comrade Brig. General Taye Balkar, Commander of the Eritrea regional Revolutionary Police who also presented ranks, certificates and prizes to members who actively participated in the construction of the facilities.

Concerted...

(Contd. from page 1 col. 5) representatives of government agencies and mass organizations in the area in recognition of their contribution in providing the necessary assistance to members of the provincial Working People's Control Committee.

The presentation was made by Comrade Beru Haile, Acting First Secretary of the WPE Committee for the province.

Building a Popular ...

(Contd. from page 2 col. 6)

confidence in oneself, involvement in a common cause, awareness of the importance of one's personal contribution to the realization of popular objectives, and optimism of scoring still greater achievements are some of the basic features which characterize the activities of the broad masses of Ethiopia in the revolutionary process.

The masses, under the leadership of the WPE have braced themselves up to transform Ethiopia from a backward state into a prosperous socialist country.

As V.I. Lenin used to say, "From

the democratic revolution we shall at once, and precisely in the measure of our strength, the strength of the class-conscious and organized proletariat, begin to pass to the socialist revolution. We stand for uninterrupted revolution." Inspired by the ideals of socialism for building a popular system in which there will be no exploitation of man by man, and creatively applying Marxism-Leninism by taking into account the objective situation in Ethiopia, the broad masses of this country, under the leadership of the WPE, are marching forward on a solid path to a bright future.

ANC Vows ...

(Contd. from page 1 col. 2)

ed." At 42, Make was the youngest member of the National Executive Committee. He was also a top military commander, serving as chief executive of the Revolutionary Council. Make was also commander-in-charge of Swaziland.

The funeral procession, which began at Make's home in a Lusaka suburb, was led by ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo, deputising for ANC President Oliver Tambo who is in the Caribbean.

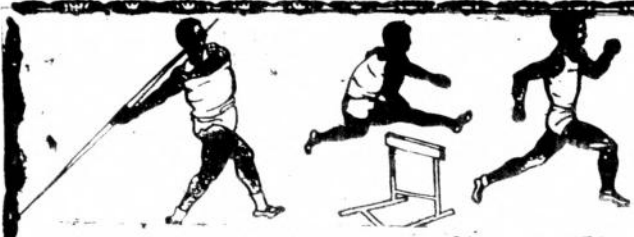
Thousands of Zambians and ANC members lined the route to Leopards Hill Cemetery in what eyewitnesses

said was one of the most moving funeral tributes ever seen in Lusaka.

In a message of condolence, Tambo described Make as a "diligent commander." He added: "This crime demands maximum vigilance outside our country and a militant response inside the country."

Recalling his experience of Make, Slovo said: "For him one concrete action, one concrete blow against the enemy was worth a dozen speeches."

"He was impatient with debate that suffocated decision making. We must punish those that are responsible for his death. That is the only message our enemy will understand."



THE SPORTS SCENE

By Ephrem Endale Tel. 11-68-07



Hailu Wins National Bowling Title

The season's Ethiopian bowling championship which started on June 29th, 1987 wound up at the Embayu Mesk bowling alley Saturday Afternoon.

Thirty-three bowlers took part in this season's Ethiopian bowling championships. The thirty-three played twenty-four games and sixteen made it to the next round. After three days of competitions eight made it to the quarter finals.

The quarter finals also took three days and four bowlers reached the semi-finals. The semifinals were played on Saturday and Salvatore Jacquinto and Hailu Tarekegne won the round-

robin contest and met each other in the final. The losing semifinalists were Asmelash Berhane and Azhar Kemil.

Hailu Tarekegne who was last season's runner-up beat Salvatore Jacquinto to become the new Ethiopian bowling champion.

Prizes to the winners on the final day were handed out by Comrade Taddelle Melese head of the administration department in the Sports and Physical Culture Commission.

Former England Captain to Have Heart Surgery

LONDON (Reuter) — Former England cricket captain Colin Cowdrey, 54, is to have open heart surgery shortly in a London hospital, the MCC announced.

Cowdrey, the MCC president, will miss the international cricket conference meeting at Lord's on August 17-18.

Cowdrey played 114 tests for England between 1954 and 1975, scoring 7,624 runs at average of 44.06.

Hopes for Medals Rise As Games Approach

BRAZZAVILLE (Reuter) — Congo's best chance for a medal at Nairobi's forthcoming All Africa Games lies with its women's handball team, four times African champions (1979, 1981, 1983 and 1985).

The team has vowed to avenge its humiliating defeat early this month in Morocco at the last African championship when Congo was eliminated by Ivory Coast in the semi-finals.

Some 20 athletes will compete in the track and field event, including 35-year-old Theophile Nkounkou, who holds the 100 meters African record with 10.1 seconds.

Nkounkou will pair with fellow countryman Henry Ndinga, a sport teacher who clocked 10.3, and heads the Congolese 4x100 meters relay team.

Sport officials are still debating whether to compete in judo, swimming and cycling events.

Meanwhile, Burkina Faso has named a squad of 21 athletes — eight for track and field events, five for cycling, four for boxing and four for judo — to take part in the fourth All Africa Games due to start on August 1 in Nairobi.

Sport officials in this west African nation have pinned their modest hopes for medals on the cycling event, with Sayouba Zongo and Sana Ilbouo who did well at the recent tour of Burkina against strong challenge from the Soviet Union.

Chances for a medal could be reduced by the notorious weakness of Burkinabe cyclists in the climbing trial. Burkinabe competitors also fear the effect of Nairobi altitude (1,600 m), officials acknowledge.

They expect Burkinabe boxers to win a medal thanks to light-weight star Ousmane Bal'ma.

In track and field, Burkina's main hope rests on Harouna Pale, ranked

Kenya, Nigeria Clinch Tickets for Finals

PARIS (AFP) — Kenya and Nigeria have both clinched places in next year's African nations cup finals after winning their second and final round qualifiers.

Nigeria's Green Eagles, leading 3-0 from the first leg in Lagos, squeezed through despite losing 2-0 to Sierra Leone in front of a 40,000 crowd at the Siaka Stevens stadium in Freetown late on Saturday.

Sierra Leone were ahead after five minutes through striker John Dumbuya but their second goal did not come until the 90th minute from midfielder Saidu 'Tibati' Kanu after they

Sukova Says Only Olympics Could Topple Wimbledon

PRAGUE (Reuter) — Olympic games tennis tournaments are the only championships which could exceed Wimbledon in popularity, Czechoslovak Helena Sukova told the communist party daily *rude pravo* in an interview.

Sukova, 22, ranked sixth in the world and a Wimbledon quarter-finalist this year, said: "I am convinced olympic tournaments are the only ones which could exceed the popularity of Wimbledon."

had wrecked their hopes of qualifying by missing a penalty.

Kenya booked themselves a ticket in the finals, to be played in Morocco, at the expense of Zimbabwe thanks to the away goals rule.

The sides drew 0-0 in Nairobi after the first leg had ended 1-1 in Harare two weeks ago.

Kenya showed an improvement after being bundled out of the African zone olympic qualifying tournament by Egypt last weekend.

Zimbabwe's Japheth Mwanza saw a well-hit shot graze the bar on the half hour while at the other hand Kenya had a golden chance in the 53rd minute but Ambrose Ayoyi's header was miraculously saved by Japheth M'Parutsa with spectators already on their feet to cheer the goal.

During the second half the crowd, which included several Kenyan cabinet Ministers and Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister Witness Magwende, was kept on the edge of their seats as both teams missed one chance after another.

African nations cup, second qualifying round second leg:

Kenya 0 Zimbabwe 0 (aggregate score 1-1, Kenya win on away goals rule).

Sierra Leone 2 Nigeria 0 (Nigeria win 3-2 on aggregate)

England Retain Botham, Insist on Net Session

LONDON (Reuter) — England, one test down with two to play, have retained all-rounder Ian Botham for the fourth cricket test against Pakistan but insisted on a bowling session in the nets.

After the humiliating third test innings defeat the positions of Botham, opener Tim Robinson and even former captain David Gower had been called into question.

But when the squad for Edgbaston was announced all-rounder David Capel, who batted bravely at Headingley but looked short of test class as a bowler, was the chief casualty — at the expense of Botham's pace bowling county teammate Neal Radford.

The England selectors were trying to track down Botham at his British open golf hideaway near Muirfield with orders to fix up a net session to blow away his bowling cobwebs.

Botham, suffering from a septic left elbow which has kept him out of the current county game against Pakistan at Worcester, left on Friday for a short break.

England manager Micky Stewart

said he was willing to meet Botham anywhere to supervise a net for the man who has bowled just 20 first-class overs in a month and none at all in July.

Stewart said: "If Ian is asked to bowl 25 overs on one day and more on the next, no matter how strong he is, there is bound to be some reaction."

Radford has earned his call-up by sheer weight of his championship wicket-taking — not his previous test record. Against India and New Zealand last year he took only three wickets at 73 apiece.

England's only other change from the Headingley debacle is the return after chickenpox of wicketkeeper Bruce French in place of Jack Richards.

Yorkshire pair Martyn Moxon and Paul Jarvis were strongly considered by the selectors, whose chairman Peter May said: "Both players did themselves no harm at all in the Benson and Hedges final at Lord's last week."

But May outlined why Robinson, especially, and Gower, have been retained. He said: "We had a very bad match at Headingley,

Style Cultivation in Table Tennis Play

A player's style is expressive of his mental and technical features; it is an individual quality demonstrated through technical and tactical execution in matches.

One of the major factors behind the continuous progress of Chinese table tennis is that we have increasingly recognized the importance of style cultivation and have accordingly trained crop after crop of players with distinctive styles. A technical style can have an important bearing on the course of a player's development and the level of his attainment. And whether a player can give a fine display of his technical style during competition often has a direct bearing on the outcome of a match. That's why in carrying out technical and tactical training we must first of all decide on the type of playing style to be adopted by the trainee. Once the decision is taken, we must strictly keep to it in training and competition. To do so depends on fixity of determination, for if the trainee wavers in his attachment to a chosen style, he will never be able to carry it to perfection. Take the fast attacking style for instance. If you are caught between two minds and try to play safe when coming up against tough opposition, you are likely to surrender the initiative and leave yourself open to attack rather than be able to launch fast attacks yourself. Experience shows that whoever wavers between different styles will suffer in competitions and can never perform up to his level best. Hence the need for mental disciplining.

As far as technical problems are concerned, these should be solved in the process of technical training.

HOW TO CULTIVATE A TECHNICAL STYLE

The following ways are advisable:

1. Let the trainee watch, either by the table during a tournament or on video, different styles or play practised by Chinese and foreign players, especially those whose style is similar to that of the trainee himself.
2. Organize lectures at which coaches or successful players explain the importance of style cultivation and tell how to choose and develop a playing style.
3. When a coach examines his protégé's training log, he can write some brief comments by way of commendation or guidance on matters related to style cultivation.
4. During breaks in a training session, the coach may offer tips to his trainee in the light of the problems he has encountered.

Here let me cite an example to show how the Chinese national team attaches



Great Chopper Chein Xinhua, whose wear and tear tactics have proved lethal to many a ferocious antagonist

importance to style cultivation. It happened during a simulative tournament organized by the team in preparation for a world competition. As an observer, I noticed how Li Furong stressed his point when he coached Guo Yuehua. "To develop your individuality you must first of all train your mind for it," he said. "Right from the first ball of a rally you must set your mind on seizing the initiative. You must have a keen urge to fight with your opponent for a chance to attack."

Li Furong said this because Guo Yuehua had played too many chops in receiving serves and dared not return short balls with attacking strokes or lifted drives.

"When you receive a serve," Li added, "take care to handle a short ball properly. You may play back a short one with a quick chop, but after that you should move over to the backhand court for forehand attacks. If you keep on chopping, you'll lose your individuality and in a high-calibre tournament you'll land yourself in a passive position. So you must try to lift up the ball and go over to the offensive after making a short chop. Only then can you give play to your forte and style.... Don't care too much about the winning or losing of a point. When you're playing a practice match it doesn't matter even if you lose a whole game. The important thing is whether you have exhibited your own style. You can benefit a lot from learning to get a jump on your opponent in attack."

Li Furong's advice to Guo Yuehua can also be applied to training junior players. In crucial moments, a coach should be bold enough to encourage his young charge to stick to his style rather than wory too much about winning or losing. To do so one must be far-sighted enough to place long-term interest before immediate gains, and be convinced of the profits that will accrue from a period of intensified effort in

HOW TO MAKE A PLAYER STICK TO A CHOSEN STYLE

While cultivating a style is by no means easy since it involves lots of hard work in training and severe tests in competitions sticking to a chosen style can be even more difficult. The Chinese national team has employed the following specific means to help its fast-attacking players stick to their chosen styles:

1. Put some surrounds at the back of a player during a practice game so that he can't fall back for defensive play.
2. Adopt a special scoring system by which the trainee is obliged to smash a winner within the first three strokes or he will lose a point. This will compel him to play fast and aggressively.
3. Apply a special rule by which the trainee loses a point if he makes more than one chopping stroke at a time.

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that adherence to a playing style does not mean being conservative and refusing to make progress. Rather, we must closely follow the development of world table tennis techniques and constantly strive to introduce new things into our own technical styles. (Taken from China Sports)

Davis, Capel Enjoy Contrasting Fortunes

LONDON (Reuter) — West Indian pace bowler Winston Davis took five wickets for the third time since joining Northamptonshire earlier this year against Gloucestershire.

Two spells of 10 overs gave him figures of five for 66, but Gloucester escaped to 251 for seven after losing two early wickets.

Paul Romaines, who made 69, and Tony Wright (65) led the recovery with a third-wicket stand of 115.

Davis' fortunes contrasted sharply with those of all-rounder David Capel, who has broken into the England test side this summer. In three spells totaling 18 overs he failed to take a Gloucester wicket and conceded 77 runs.

A sixth-wicket partnership of 101 in 44 overs between Neil Burns and Richard Harden rescued Somerseth against Leicestershire at Taunton after they had crashed to 18 for five.

When bad light ended play on the opening day Somerseth had recovered to 163 for seven, Harden scoring 59 — his highest score of the season.

Championship leaders Yorkshire had a frustrating day at Hastings. Rain, which badly affected the championship programme, ruled out any play in their match against Sussex.



He Zhili — women's singles title winner at the Asian Games

NEWS BRIEFS

"AIDS Epidemic"

KAMPALA — AIDS has reached epidemic proportions in some parts of Uganda. President Yoweri Museveni told meetings in southwestern Uganda, state-radio reported.

Museveni was speaking during a tour of Masaka and Rakai districts Sunday, where Uganda's first Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases were diagnosed in 1982. Radio Uganda said.

He said one of the main reasons for the AIDS was to caution Ugandans against the disease, adding, people should change their sexual habits and limit themselves to one partner.

Museveni gave no details but in a statement he said 1,138 AIDS cases had been reported in Uganda. (Reuter)

Winter Storms

SANTIAGO — Winter storms raging for days over central and southern Chile have left twenty-two people dead. Several persons are missing.

More than 100,000 Chileans lost their homes. Floods destroyed over 100 bridges and isolated many small towns and villages. (APN)

Arrest

LONDON — Iranian police arrested 360 drug traffickers and seized 23 kg (2,060 pounds) of drugs along its border with Pakistan during a three-month period ended June 21, the Iranian News Agency, IRNA, reported.

The agency, received in London, said the drugs included 75 kg (165 pounds) of heroin, 665 kg (1,466 pounds) of opium and 195 kg (430 pounds) of hashish. (Reuter)

Agreement

KAMPALA — The government of Uganda and the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) have concluded an agreement here on an integrated development project estimated at 12 million dollars located in the south west part of the country.

The programme to be implemented in two phases, covers health, communal development, water supply and sanitation campaigns in nine districts.

The amount involved will be provided by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), UNICEF and the Ugandan government. (PA.A)

Revenge Sought

MOSCOW — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda said yesterday a build-up of U.S. forces in the Gulf indicated that Washington was seeking revenge on Tehran for the scandal over American arms sales to Iran.

It said a plan to use the U.S. navy to escort Kuwaiti tankers in the Gulf had been accompanied by an anti-Iranian campaign and could provoke a response from other sides.

"After failing to mend relations at least with part of the Iranian leadership with the help of secret arms supplies, which were revealed in a

noisy affair called Irangate, Washington now intends to take revenge on Iran and was only looking for a pretext to do so," it said.

"The impression is that a vicious circle has arisen. The concentration of American forces only provokes measures in response," it said.

The newspaper repeated a call by Moscow for the United States to answer a Soviet proposal for all countries not located in the Gulf to remove their warships from the region.

The U.S. plan to escort Kuwaiti ships carrying the American flag in the Gulf is expected to start this week. A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman last week said the plan was dangerous and unpredictable and made the region more explosive. (Reuter)

"Six Months Of Silence"

LONDON — Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie spoke yesterday of the pain being suffered by the family of his special envoy Terry Waite, who disappeared in Beirut six months ago.

Waite was last seen on January 20 while on a mission to secure the freedom of western hostages in Lebanon. He is believed to have been detained by members of radical Shi'ite Moslem group with whom he was negotiating.

Runcie, spiritual head of the Church of England, said in a statement: "Six months seems a very long time — for Terry Waite's family, for all of us with whom he worked and of course for Terry Waite himself.

"It has been six months of silence, in which we have heard nothing whatever of a definite kind, but in which there have been countless rumours and false reports which have added to the pain of those who are waiting." (Reuter)

Workers Strike

JOHANNESBURG — Some 6,500 black workers yesterday staged a strike at a state-owned steel plant just six days after South Africa's government broke a national strike by 60,000 metal workers by declaring it illegal.

The National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa, the country's second biggest trade union, said the strike occurred at a major steelworks owned by the giant Iron and Steel Corporation (ISCOR) at Vanderbijlpark, about 50 km (30 miles) south of Johannesburg.

Black workers walked out to back demands for higher wages and improved working conditions after last week supporting a vote by tens of thousands of metal workers in favour of a nationwide strike.

Last Tuesday some 60,000 workers employed in Metal and Allied Industries stopped work at about 500 factories countrywide.

The Metal Workers' Union called off the strike after less than 24 hours when Pretoria made it illegal, exposing the strikers to mass dismissals, arrests and criminal prosecution.

The ISCOR workers did not join last week's dispute. (Reuter)

Corporation Shows Impressive Performance

(ENA) — The Ethiopian Tourist Trading Corporation (ETTC) under the Ethiopian Tourism Commission netted 27.6 million birr from the sale of duty-free and taxed goods during 1979 E.C. budget year, according to Comrade Million Wolde-Meskel, General Manager of the Corporation.

Comrade Million disclosed this Sunday at the annual socialist emulation fest of the corporation held at the assembly hall of the Building Construction Authority.

Comrade Million said that this year's proceeds showed a six-fold growth compared to that of the 1966 E.C.

Comrade Million said the corporation which started its work 22 years ago with less than ten workers and two shops has now around 27

shops, and eight souvenir stalls. The work force of the corporation has also reached 530, according to Comrade Million.

Star workers, militiamen and retired workers of the ETTC received certificates and prizes from Comrade Geset Techane, First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Zone 3, while Comrade Teshome Desta, Commissioner of the Ethiopian Tourism Commission, handed out prizes to meritorious workers of the corporation. Star workers of the Victory Shop were also presented with certificates by Comrade Tamiru Gameda, Head of Ideological Affairs of the WPE Committee for Zone 2.

Skill-upgrading Course Opens

ASMARA (ENA) — A one-and-half-month skill upgrading training course organized for around 45 accountants, auditors, store keepers drawn from the branch offices of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and the Rental Housing Administration in the Eritrea and Tigray regions and the Assab Provincial Administration opened here yesterday.

The major objective of the training is to familiarize participants with efforts under way to restructure the Ministry so as to promote its services to the urban population and to remind of the responsibility awaiting them in the implementation of new rules and guidelines in this regard.

Briefings are also being given to the participants focussing on budget preparation and financial administration, auditing and inspection as well as on basic concepts of control.

Cargo Craft Separates From Space Station

MOSCOW (Reuter) — An unmanned cargo transporter which brought fuel and equipment to the Soviet space station Mir separated from the orbiting complex Sunday and burnt out in the atmosphere, TASS news agency reported.

Since its launch on May 21, the Progress-30 transporter had formed part of a "space train" of vehicles which also included Mir and its experimental research module Kvant.

Cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Alexander Laveikin have been in space for 164 days, developing programmes for the intended eventual permanent manning of Mir.

They will be visited next week by two other Soviet cosmonauts and Syrian Air Force pilot Mohammed Faris, who will be the second Arab to go into space.

LOTTERY DRAW

(ENA) — The 1/80th special draw of the National Lottery Administration took place here yesterday at the National Lottery Hall.

The first prize of 8,000 birr went to ticket number 054486 and the second prize of 4,000 birr to ticket number 111371. The third prize of 2,000 birr went to ticket number 177224.

The consolation prize number is 3.

Chad Crops Threatened By Insufficient Rainfall

N'DJAMENA (Reuter) — Chad expects a poor harvest this year because of insufficient rains in the last 45 days, Agriculture Minister Banyara Yoyana said.

Addressing a meeting of Chad's donor countries and organisations Sunday, he said that crops were also suffering from various predatory insects—mostly locusts and caterpillars—in the dry weather, he said.

Like most Sahelian states, landlocked Chad recorded bumper crops over the last two seasons owing to the return of generous rains after a long spell of dry weather.

700M. Dollars For Mozambique's Economic Recovery Programme

MAPUTO (A.M) — The 700 million US dollars raised at last week's Paris meeting of the consultative group for Mozambique would be sufficient to meet the country's economic recovery programme this year.

This was stated by Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Machingo here on his return from the meeting at which the pledges were made.

The money is to cover Mozambique's import needs, particularly agricultural inputs, fuel, spare parts and raw materials for consumer goods industries.

Mozambique was seeking an average of 800 million dollars per year for the 1987-1990 period.

Some of the money pledged is in the form of grants, while the other comes as soft loans.

The Paris meeting was organised jointly by Mozambique, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). 22 member countries of the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) and 13 international organisations participated.

Today's ETV Programme

- 7:00— 8:00 Spectacle Anne Mirje
- 8:00— 8:10 News in Amharic
- 8:10— 9:00 Special Programme Traffic Safety Education
- 9:00— 9:20 News in Amharic
- 9:20— 10:00 Variety Show
- 10:00— 10:20 News in English
- 10:21— 10:47 The Tropics Film
- 10:49 Sign Off

Record of ...

(Contd. from page 2 col. 6)

les of Africa, to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and independence, to eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa and to promote international co-operation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The member states agreed to harmonize their policies in political and

principle enshrined in its charter which stipulates that conflicts and disputes be resolved through peaceful means by arbitration, mediation and conciliation.

Notable progress has been scored by the OAU towards the goal of achieving economic progress and self-reliance in the continent. An African declaration on co-operation, development and economic independence was adopted by the OAU Heads of State and Government on May 23, 1973. This declaration expressed the firm desire of African states to exploit their resources and to stimulate intra-African trade to transform the national economies.

Because of the continued endeavour of the OAU, member states have been able to harmonize their policies at UNCTAD, UNIDO, ILO, IBRD and IMF. Thus it has been possible to secure better terms of trade for Africa and strongly defend the economic interests of the African countries.

Today, Africa is looking forward to the year 2,000 in which the target for the creation of an African Economic Community has been set. Encouraging progress has already been made at regional economic integration. One of the highlights of the achievements in this field is the stride being made in the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern Africa.

The PTA member states have taken concrete measures to harmonize their economies and to enhance the scope of trade relations among them. The harmonization of such basic issues as currencies, the lifting of tariff barriers and complementarity in export commodities have been given the attention they deserve by the PTA member states. Thus a solid foundation is being laid that would steadily and progressively lead to the emergence of an African Economic Community in accordance with the Lagos Plan of Action.

Such fields as education, health, science and culture have also received serious attention by the OAU member states. The First All-Africa Cultural Festival was held in Algiers in August 1969. A Pan-African Cultural Manifesto has been adopted. The First Intra-African Conference on Science and Technology was held recently in Brazzaville, the People's Republic of Congo.

The 13th Ordinary Session of the OAU Heads of State and Government held in July 1976 adopted a Cultural Charter, one of whose objective is to liberate the African peoples from socio-cultural conditions "which impede their development". The OAU combats and strives to eliminate all forms of alienation and cultural suppression everywhere in the continent. It has created a forum for the cultural renaissance of Africa.

(ENA Feature)



diplomatic co-operation, economic co-operation including transport and communications, educational and cultural co-operation, health, sanitation and nutritional co-operation, scientific and technical co-operation, and co-operation for defence and security.

Seven fundamental principles were adhered to and these were the sovereignty of all member states, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each state and for its inalienable right to independent existence, peaceful settlement of disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation and arbitration, unreserved condemnation in all its forms of subversive activities on the part of neighbouring states or any other state, absolute dedication to the total emancipation of the African territories which are still dependent, and affirmation of a policy of non-alignment.

The OAU today has a membership of 50, with the 51st member, Morocco, having withdrawn from the organisation. The 50 member states of the organisation act in concert towards decolonisation and the struggle against apartheid.

The OAU established the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in 1963. This organisation is engaged in the task of coordinating military, financial, diplomatic and other support to liberation movements. The concerted action by member states of the OAU at the international level is helping to step up the victories being scored in the armed struggle waged by the liberation movements.

The OAU has also been actively engaged in bringing about harmony among or between member states whose relations are affected by conflicts and disputes. The OAU had settled differences between or among member states in accordance with the



A detachment of PAICC fighters in Guinea-Bissau during the war for national liberation