

## AN-NUMAYRI ADDRESS MARKS 15TH INDEPENDENCE DAY

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[Speech by Revolution Command Council Chairman Ja'far an-Numayri at a celebration in El Obeid City on Sudan's 15th independence day--live]

[Excerpts] The revolution has come to unite all the Sudanese people into one fraternal nation capable of marching forward with the revolution despite the challenges. It has come to show them that domestic unity will lead to the improvement of work and work will lead to the development of the revolution and the prosperity of the revolution's society. It is only through work that we can change the situation in Sudan.

The people are capable of standing fast in battle, repulsing the invasions of imperialism, and defeating it. They are motivated by an unbounded self-confidence which leads them to victory. History is rich in examples. The heroic Vietnamese people have not surrendered but have been able, despite enormous afflictions, to unleash great resources to resist waves of the rancorous imperialist invasion. The heroic Palestinian people have given the Arab nation hope for victory when only bitter defeat loomed on the horizon.

As part of the Arab nation the revolution has shouldered its responsibilities regarding the joint fateful struggle for complete political liberation, social development and the liquidation of the racist Zionist entity as a step toward restoring Palestine to its people as a progressive Arab state. Restoration of Palestine and the usurped Arab lands is a duty of the Arab revolution. The revolution is carrying out this duty through its deep struggle against expansionist colonialism which is trying to abort the Arab revolution whenever it achieves a new stage of progress.

It is the duty of the Arab revolution to support the Palestinian revolution, safeguard and give a thrust to its march, and make the Arab territory a base for its escalating struggle. This is why revolutionary Sudan supported the Palestinian strugglers and supplied them with its resources and experience.

Comprehensive unity is the aspiration of all Arabs. It is a must for the Arab countries which have revolutionary regimes to strengthen and develop these regimes. The Tripoli charter is a practical step in this direction. It seeks to create a firm base for comprehensive unity which will face the battle to protect the gains of the Arab peoples and strengthen their struggle to liberate the territories and to defeat the aggressors. The Tripoli charter aims at establishing a fortress in the Arab homeland which believes in its right and ability to act collectively to realize victory.

Compatriots, those who cast doubt on this revolutionary work are advocates of division among the Arab peoples. Their objective is to isolate our revolution to make it easy for the enemy to strike it and return you, masses of our great people, to the (?eras) of subservience and imperialism. Our people's faith in Arab unity is unshakable.

Free citizens: The revolution has announced the initiation of revolutionary action. This has incited the hatred of imperialism and its lackeys because the revolution threatens their interests, ambitions, and economic, political, and military aspirations. Imperialism has resumed its traditional policy in the hope of returning. It has been disseminating poisonous thoughts against the revolution, attempting to divide the unity of Sudan, and nourishing rebellion and plotting with arms, funds, and equipment. It has tried to split our one people.

The armed forces will remain a sincere servant to the people's objectives, a fundamental guarantee for continuing their revolution, achieving their hopes and aspirations, and confronting the imperialist attack on their unity. Because of all of this, the national army is being rebuilt in a manner compatible with the age and to a degree enabling it to become a deterrent for defense in meeting its national, Arab, and African obligations.

Your revolution has been very concerned over the question of liberating the national economy from foreign influence which prevented its development. We had to nationalize and confiscate to stop the (?drain) of our revenue through foreign companies and interest. Several local establishments were tempted by manipulation, smuggling, and illicit gain. We have taken it upon ourselves to regain the people's rights from those who dominated our trade and economy, exploited the resources of our country, and obstructed its growth and progress. Therefore, nationalization and full confiscation in some cases have been basic conditions for liberating the national economy and planning it in a manner to make the public sector a pioneer and a guide for the newly born socialist structure. Honorable citizens, I can affirm to you from this rostrum that the nationalization and confiscation measures have not resulted in any negative consequences as some expected.

Your revolution is now taking steps to reorganize the banking system on principles of specialization compatible with the national growth needs and the Sudanese revolution's economic aspirations. We recently completed a plan for reclassifying and reunifying the public sector establishments on the basis of production and specialization. The aim of the plan is to raise productivity, improve production means, and [words indistinct].

Land unfairly owned by favorites of the former regime has been seized and redistributed to those who deserve it, and to the toiling people who had been servants for a long time in a land belonging to the people.

Production in the country's fields, countrysides and in its plants and all its services is our only weapon in the battle against backwardness. Continuation of production is a clear indication of our vitality and ability to create life on our good earth. There is no place for nonproductive persons in the revolution's ranks.

Your will has detonated a pure revolution in this country. This has provoked the rancor of imperialism which started plotting against your country and revolution with propaganda on the international level to distort your good reputation, in the form of an imperialist move to isolate you, and through armed invasion of the southern part of the country. The revolution will never surrender to the imperialist forces and will continue its policy toward the south which it announced on 9 June 1969.