

ROUND THE WORLD

ROMANIA

Comrade Ceausescu on The Role of the State

Romania's First Congress of County People's Councils and Chairmen of People's Councils of all counties, cities and townships was held in Bucharest from February 4 to 6. Eight thousand delegates attended.

The congress discussed Romania's 1976-80 regional plan for economic and social development, the tasks of People's Councils in developing industry and agriculture; in investment, construction, regional planning and municipal construction; in protecting and developing forest resources and building water conservancy works; in manpower training and improvement in education, culture and public health. Relevant resolutions were adopted.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made the opening speech at the congress.

He said that the aim of this congress was to sum up the achievements won by the Romanian people under the leadership of the Party in carrying out the Five-Year Plan (1971-75) and to discuss targets and tasks for the future.

Referring to the role of the state, he said: "As far as its nature is concerned, the state is a product of the irreconcilable antagonism between opposing classes. It is also a political form in which a number of classes rule a number of others."

Quoting Marx's *Critique of the Gotha Programme*, he stressed that in the period of the revolutionary transformation of a capitalist society into a communist one, there corresponds to this also a political transition period in which the state can be nothing but the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Ceausescu continued: "People's Councils undertake impor-

tant tasks in defending the revolutionary fruits of the people, in perfecting the socialist relations of production and in carrying out the Party's programme."

He stressed: "In making efforts to raise the role of our socialist state and to improve its work, we will continue to pay special attention to safeguarding the revolutionary fruits of the people, to a defence capability ensuring the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state and guaranteeing the creative and peaceful work of our people. Therefore, we will take all necessary measures to make our armed forces well equipped and well trained and to raise the level of the work of all organs in the ministry of the interior and that of justice."

At the end of the congress, Comrade Ceausescu stressed that the new things that had emerged in all aspects of work must be encouraged and that the revolutionary spirit and a high sense of responsibility in work must be brought into full play.

INDONESIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

March On Along the Road Of Revolution

The Delegation of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party (P.K.I.) recently published the New Year's message "March Forward Firmly Along the Road of Revolution!" which was signed by its leader Jusuf Adjitorop. The message pointed out that the intensified contention for world domination between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, had increased the danger of a new world war. It strongly condemned the Soviet revisionists for their crimes in ganging up with the Indonesian revisionists to split the P.K.I. and sabotage the Indonesian revolution.

The message said: "With full confidence, we have firmly stepped into

the year 1976, a militant new year for the Indonesian people and other revolutionary peoples of the world to achieve new progress and victory."

It continued: "The past year was one in which the third world countries made further development in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. However, as a result of the two superpowers' interference and contention, especially as a result of the tremendous ambition harboured by Soviet social-imperialism, the Angolan national forces have been split and a civil war is going on there which inflicts enormous sacrifices on the people. A similar condition prevails in the Middle East, where competition and contention between imperialism and social-imperialism have been going on to the detriment of the Arab people's struggle. It is clear that the two superpowers are creating tension everywhere in order to realize their ambition for world hegemony. Certain collusion between them has never brought about any detente, but served as a disguise and preparation for fiercer competition and contention. They are the source of a new world war."

"Taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' failure in Indochina, the Soviet social-imperialists have made great efforts to expand their influence to the Southeast Asian countries. Therefore, the competition and contention between the two superpowers in this region will inevitably become more and more intense," the message said.

It warmly praised the heroic struggle of the East Timorese people for national independence and strongly denounced the Indonesian Government for its brutal and barbarous large-scale aggression against the Democratic Republic of East Timor. The message said that, as two fraternal peoples, the Indonesian and East Timorese peoples will unite as one in the great struggle to defeat the aggressors.

"Nineteen seventy-six will be the tenth year since the Indonesian Communists, under the guidance of the line laid down in 'Self-Criticism' by the Political Bureau of the P.K.I.'s

Central Committee, rose up again and led the revolutionary struggle of the Indonesian people," the message noted. It added that since publication of "Self-Criticism," the Soviet social-imperialists had made further efforts to split the ranks of the Indonesian Communists and progressive forces. They had controlled and made use of an Indonesian revisionist renegade clique in Moscow, issuing revisionist documents in the name of the "Marxist-Leninist group of the Communist Party of Indonesia" and stubbornly persisting in mistakes of an opportunist and revisionist line, in an attempt to crush the Indonesian revolution. Since the so-called "Marxist-Leninist group of the Communist Party of Indonesia" had little audience, another name, "the Communist Party of Indonesia overseas committee," was adopted as a new mask. This, again, was in no way able to help them realize their dirty schemes. Therefore, the Soviet social-imperialists urged a handful of Indonesian renegades to present themselves as the "leaders of the Communist Party of Indonesia," and once again put out a revisionist document in 1975. They brazenly asserted that "the only road to extricate Indonesia from crisis" was the road of reformism and revisionism.

The message stressed: "The Communists and revolutionary people in Indonesia will always denounce this despicable act of Soviet social-imperialism." "This act of betrayal is bound to meet with resistance and be smashed."

AFRICAN STATES

Determined to Safeguard Zaire

Of late, some African state leaders have held talks and issued communiques or statements, stressing the need to strengthen co-operation, pledging mutual support in resistance to aggression and expressing the determination to safeguard Zaire.

The heads of state of Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda issued a joint communique in late January pointing out that the three countries pledged solidarity and mutual sup-

port in case of aggression against any one of them.

A joint statement issued by the Presidents of the Central African Republic, Zaire, Liberia and Uganda on January 28 strongly condemned the Soviet Union for its armed aggression against Angola and the criminal bombing of the Zairian border city of Dilolo.

The statement noted that this aggression in violation of the United Nations Charter "is a serious threat to the security, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Zaire, and to the unity and solidarity of the African people as well as to international peace and security."

The Soviet and Cuban armed forces' activities against Zaire and other places in Africa "will probably lead to the recolonization of independent African states," the statement said.

Presidents Bokassa, Tolbert and Idi Amin, it said, "pledged solidarity with the sister Republic of Zaire, with a determination to safeguard her state sovereignty, territorial integrity and security."

On January 10, Soviet and Cuban troops fighting in the civil war in Angola shelled and destroyed the bridges of the railway and highway linking Zaire's border centre of Dilolo and Angola's border centre of Texeira de Sousa. The bridges are of vital importance to Zaire's economy. Over 70 per cent of the exports of the mining region of Shaba and enormous imports for Zaire's mining and other industries and daily necessities for the region rely on the railway for shipment.

In addition, Soviet-Cuban troops heavily bombarded the urban centre of Dilolo and launched missiles on the area, causing serious damage to Zairian institutions and hospitals.

A note delivered by Zaire to the Secretary-General of the United Nations pointed out that the action of the Soviet and Cuban forces "was in fact an act of declaration of war which encroached upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Zaire."

ZAMBIA

Full State of Emergency Announced

To deal with the threat to Zambia's borders caused by one big power's intervention in Angola and its schemes for subversion, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda announced on January 28 in a nationwide radio and television speech that Zambia is in a full state of emergency.

He pointed out: "Africa has fought and driven out the ravenous wolves of colonialism, racism and fascism from Angola through the front door. But a plundering tiger is now coming in through the back door." "A number of foreigners and people financed by the foreigners have infiltrated our country," he declared. "The effects of foreign intervention are now being felt in Zambia."

Referring to the sabotage and disruption by some Zambians in the country, President Kaunda said that they were "like an orchestra with an invisible conductor on the pay roll of a social-imperialist power."

He added: "We must stand and fight, and fight we will." "We will take firm action against infiltrators, saboteurs, subversive elements, rumourmongers, criminal gangs of every type, people sowing seeds of discord and threatening peace."

Zambian people from all walks of life recently have held demonstrations and wrote letters to the press strongly condemning the Soviet Union's intervention in Angola and supporting the formation of a government of national unity in that country and the Zambian Government's stand on Angola.

Commenting on Zambian President Kaunda's proclamation of a full state of emergency, the Zaire Press Agency pointed out that "Zambia, the second target of the Soviet Union after Zaire, will not be the last, because the Soviet Union is still preparing this invasion, stock-piling a large amount of war materials inconsistent with the actual dimension of the conflict."

"One must expect the worst as more arms and troops are being dispatched," the press agency noted.

Namibian People's Liberation Struggle Supported

The United Nations Security Council discussed the question of Namibia from January 27 to 30. A resolution on Namibia adopted unanimously on January 30 condemned the South African racist regime for continuing its illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia.

The resolution demanded that the South African authorities put an end to their policy of "Bantustans" and the so-called "homelands" aimed at violating national unity and the territorial integrity of Namibia, release all Namibian political prisoners, and abolish the application in Namibia of all racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices.

In their speeches, many representatives expressed support for the struggle of the Namibian people and condemned the brutalities and criminal activities committed against them by the South African racist regime.

Speaking at a meeting on January 28, Chinese Representative Lai Yali noted that African unity and the struggle of the people in southern Africa are in jeopardy because of the rivalry between the superpowers. The development of the situation in southern Africa has enabled the African people to see with increasing clarity the danger of "letting the tiger in through the back door while re-

pulsing the wolf at the front gate." Therefore, only by linking the struggle against racism with that against superpower interference, subversion and divisive activities can African unity be preserved, the continued victorious advance of the struggle for national liberation be promoted and the complete liberation of the whole continent of Africa be achieved.

He pointed out that the way to solve the Namibian question should be: The correct position in the relevant U.N. General Assembly and Security Council resolutions previously adopted on Namibia must be adhered to; the South African authorities must immediately end their illegal occupation of Namibia, withdraw all their troops and administration from the country and let the Namibian people achieve their independence free from outside interference.

POLISH PUBLIC

Call to Upholding National Sovereignty

Strongly desiring that national sovereignty be upheld, the Polish public has protested the insertion of an article on the alliance with the Soviet Union in the draft amendments to the Polish constitution.

Under the headline "Poles Fight Closer Link With Russia," the *Sunday Times* reported on February 1 that the draft amendments to the Polish constitution want the alliance

with the Soviet Union "to be incorporated in one of the constitution's articles instead of its present mention in the preamble." "This would give the alliance the force of law and bind Poland more tightly into the Soviet Commonwealth," it added.

The report said that "a series of protests have been made since the amendments were proposed." It noted that hundreds of Polish citizens including public figures and workers had sent letters of protest. "The latest letter," the paper said, "reflects the traditional Polish national sensitivity to Soviet expansionism." It referred to Poland's "tragic experiences" of having been partitioned by Russia and other countries, which "do not permit the Poles to forget the warnings of history."

The letter said: "The projected amendment of the constitution is openly at variance with . . . trends in the modern world. The unilateral establishment of a constitutional rule of the inviolability of a political alliance with a neighbouring state as a binding internal law would reduce the Polish People's Republic to the role of a state with limited sovereignty. The implementation of this anachronistic political-juridical concept would threaten to degrade the national position of our state."

The *Sunday Times* pointed out that the letter was "strongly flavoured with Polish patriotic sentiment" and the protest campaign of the Polish public "is reaching dramatic proportions."