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NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU

Speech at the Plenary Meeting of the
CC of the RCP of July 8-9, 1970

D E C I S I O N

On the Celebration of the Semi-Centenary
of the Romanian Communist Party

On Last Spring's Floods,
Measures for Removing the Effects
of the Calamities

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PROCEEDINGS OF PLENARY MEETINGS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OF ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OF JULY 8-9, 1970

A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party proceeded over July 8-9, 1970.

The plenary meeting debated the draft bill on the organization of production and work in agriculture and to the draft bill on liability of managers of socialist organizations in respect of husbanding material and money resources, the organization and operation of financial control. The Central Committee decided that these draft bills should be submitted for enforcement to the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania with the improvements resulting from the public discussion and from the debates which took place in the commission for agriculture and silviculture and the commission for economic problems of the CC of the RCP.

The plenary meeting debated a report from the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP on last spring's floods, on the measures for going away with the effects of these calamities and endorsed a document which has been made public.

The plenary meeting endorsed a Decision on the celebration of the Romanian Communist Party's semi-centenary.

The plenary meeting heard an information on the international activity conducted by the Party and State leadership in the more recent period, on the visits of Party and State delegations of Romania to other countries and by foreign delegations to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Central Committee assessed highly the international activity conducted by the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, by the Government of the Socialist

Republic of Romania, by the Party General Secretary, State Council President Nicolae Ceaușescu, appreciating that this activity is on the line of carrying through the foreign policy framed by the Tenth Party Congress.

The plenary meeting considered as particularly positive the exchanges of delegations and the talks the Romanian Communist Party has had during this period with the communist parties of socialist countries as well as with numerous communist and workers' parties, and democratic organizations of other countries. These meetings account for a notable contribution to the implementation of the policy promoted by the Party and State of Romania for the development of friendship, alliance and cooperation with all the socialist states, of internationalist solidarity with the communist and workers' parties, with the democratic and progressive forces, with the national liberation movements, for an enhanced contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the world socialist system, of the international communist movement, of all the anti-imperialist forces.

The plenary meeting assessed highly the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - on the occasion of the Romanian visit by the Party and Government delegation of the Soviet Union -, a document of outstanding importance for the development of the relations on multiple levels between the two socialist states, to the advantage of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of the cause of strengthening the world socialist system and its unity, of peace and progress in the world.

The plenary meeting appreciated the utility and fruitfulness of the contacts with heads of state and government as well as with other representatives of numerous countries which took place during this period - an expression of Romania's policy of developing relations with all states

regardless of social system, of Romania's contribution to the fight against the policy of the aggressive imperialist circles, of colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the observance of each people's right to independently decide its destiny, for international detente and the elimination of the hotbeds of tension, for security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The plenary meeting stressed that in the future, too, the Romanian Communist Party, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania will perseveringly promote this foreign policy, which fully accords with the vital interests of the Romanian people, the interests of socialism, peace and understanding among peoples.

Several participants spoke during the plenary meeting.

At the end of the plenary meeting a speech was made by Nicolae Ceaușescu.

SPEECH BY NICOLAE CEAUSESCU, AT THE PLENARY MEETING
OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST

PARTY OF JULY 8-9, 1970

Dear Comrades,

This plenary meeting takes place in particular circumstances when the whole Party and people are carrying on an intensive work for doing away with the effects of the catastrophic floods which have caused so much damage to this country in the last few months. The fact that on the agenda of the Plenary Meeting there are problems concerning both the home and foreign activity of our Party and State demonstrates once more the dialectical unity between the national and the international tasks.

It is a well-known fact that the activity of building the multilaterally developed socialist society, of raising the welfare of the whole people and concern for strengthening the cohesion and unity of the socialist countries, of the communist and working-class movement, of the all the anti-imperialist forces, for translating into life the policy of peaceful coexistence, of developing cooperation with all the states of the world - regardless of social system - form a unitary whole, condition each other, are inseparable components of the process of carrying into effect the leading role of our Party in society.

This explains, in fact why under the difficult circumstances experienced by our country, the Central Committee of Party and the Government, acting firmly for solving the serious problems caused by the inundations, for ensuring a normal rate to the whole of economic and social life, have at the same time carried on a vast activity on an international level.

Before touching on the problems on the agenda of the Plenary Meeting I consider it necessary to inform the Central Committee, the Party and whole people of the way in which the tasks of the 1970 State Plan are being implemented. In the first half of this year the industrial gross output was of over 101 per cent, with products obtained in excess of plan to the value of 1.5 thousand million lei. Compared with the first half of 1969, the volume of industrial output grew by 12.4 per cent exceeding the rate established for this year. Likewise the tasks of raising labour productivity, of improving the quality of production, increasing the efficiency of the whole economic activity are being fulfilled in good conditions. As to investments, 44.6 per cent were realized of the annual plan and this makes it possible for us to believe that favourable conditions exist for an all-round fulfilment of the established programme. In the sphere of foreign trade, the export plan for the first six months of the year has been topped, and an increase of about 23 per cent compared with the first six months of last year has been achieved.

The results obtained in the first six months in the fulfilment of the plan in industry are due to the measures taken on time for ensuring the good progress of production. They are fruit of the intensive work done by workers, technicians and engineers, by enterprise managers, of better guidance and management on the part of the ministries and central bodies of economic activity.

At the same time, these results demonstrate that the Party bodies and organizations fulfil better and better their organizational and leading role in the economy. All the more worthy of stress are the results recorded in industry in the implementation of the production plan for the first half of the year because, as is known, hundreds of enterprises interrupted their activity in this period because of the floods.

As far as agriculture is concerned, on the basis of the decisions of the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of March, intensive work has been carried on for the taking in of bumper crops. Farm operations have been carried out in good conditions, a bigger quantity of fertilizers has been ensured and if the catastrophic floods would not have occurred, which affected nearly one million hectares of land, the possibility was envisioned of quite outstandingly rich harvests. In spite of the difficulties, owing to measures taken for re-sowing the flood-stricken areas, for a good crop upkeep we may appreciate that the summer grain harvest will ensure adequate supplies to the population. As a matter of fact, the harvesting of barley and wheat has already started and the crops obtained are satisfactory; wheat and barley output is expected to be good also in the counties where harvesting has not yet started.

There are also prospects for the attainment of good productions at winter crops. Maize, sun-flower and the other crops are also good, on the whole; the humidity is more than sufficient and, bearing in mind also the fact that the weather is warm, it can be assessed that the winter crops will also be satisfactory. Likewise, we are convinced that we shall be able to cover the requirements for agricultural produce.

I would like to mention that in this period the Party and State leadership have paid particular attention to the supply of the population, which was reflected by the fact that the markets were better supplied with farm-food-stuff, especially with vegetables and greens. The volume of goods bought by the population has increased by some ten per cent compared with the first half of last year.

We may thus state that the general results achieved in economy in the first six months of the year are good.

We have every condition for fulfilling and topping the State Plan for the whole year ensuring thus the successful implementation of the 1966-1970 Five-Year Plan and providing a powerful starting point for the next five-year plan.

In spite of all this, I must mention that in this period too there were manifest a series of shortcomings in our economic activity as regards the technical-material supplies, the ensuring of know-how and designs for new investments, the unfolding of cooperation among different enterprises; shortcomings have also been manifest in the preoccupation for the organizational improvement of production and of labour, for the use with better results of the material and financial means, for raising the profitability of economic activity. The results obtained in the first six months demonstrate that all the enterprises have big reserves for increasing industrial output, raising labour productivity, improving the quality of production, reducing material expenditures and raising economic efficiency.

Actually almost all the first secretaries who spoke at the Plenary Meeting referred to the fact that, following the mobilisation of some of these reserves, they supplemented the pledges of overfulfilling the production and profits plan, and that in the first six months they achieved more than 50 per cent of what had been proposed; this shows that the possibilities of obtaining above plan production - of course where we are interested in, where we require such products - are still big and sustained efforts will have to be made for turning them to account. Actually, it is known that there are a series of enterprises which do not work yet at the planned capacity, although enough time has passed for them to be put into operation; we have enterprises where interruptions occur frequently in the fabrication process, where the machines are not used to the full.

Stressing the good results obtained in the economy,

I must say that we still have large, insufficiently used possibilities and that it was necessary to intensify effort in the ensuing period, so as to achieve a much bigger output than established by the additional pledges taken. It is necessary that we do this, comrades, because we can recover the losses caused by the calamities in industry in the first place; hence, we must concentrate our forces in this domain. The ministries, the industrial centrals and enterprises must take more resolute measures for the removal of the shortcomings manifest, for turning to account the large reserves and possibilities of our economy.

As you have seen from the information presented, the damages caused by floods, amount to upwards of ten thousand million lei. A great number of enterprises are not working even now at full capacity. Large quantities of raw and auxiliary materials were destroyed. As to agriculture, about 300 thousand hectares are still under water. This special situation makes it necessary to take further energetic measures. It must be ensured that all the enterprises should work at full capacity, to intensify the action of economising raw and auxiliary materials, in order to recover the bulk of the losses suffered.

In connection with this I would like to inform the Plenary Meeting that considerable improvements have been made to the next five-year plan, compared with the provisions of the Tenth Congress, concerning the reduction of production expenditures, of lowering the consumption of raw and auxiliary materials. We consider that, even with the improvements made, there are still big reserves. Therefore, we must concern ourselves with obtaining this very real progress in lowering the production expenditures and the consumption of materials. It is necessary for the ministries, the central economic organization to firmly implement the decision of the Central Committee and of the Government to fully achieve this year's production plan in all sectors

of activity. We will have to ensure in the next six months a more intensive use of the production capacities so that by the end of the year we should have made up fully for the losses suffered by industry and turn out an extra production worth about five thousand million lei in excess of plan.

It is also necessary that the enterprises should increase their preoccupation for improving the quality of production, as this is one of the key problems of the development of our economy. We must intensify the action of improving the organization of production and of labour, ensuring in this way the rise of labour productivity, the rapid growth of economic efficiency.

Great attention must be attached to the all-round fulfilment of the investments plan, for commissioning on time and even ahead of schedule some projects, for ensuring both the premises of fulfilling under good conditions this year's plan and also the lasting basis for the ensuing years. Bearing in mind the fact in some sectors of activity there are still serious lags in the achievement of the investments plan, it is necessary for the ministries, the county Party committees to take every measure necessary for the realization of the targets established at the dates agreed upon. We must use the existing possibilities to supplement the plan with some investments this year, in order to facilitate in this way the fulfilment of the very big tasks we have in 1971. Therefore I ask the ministries' executives as well as the first secretaries, all the members of the Central Committee to pay greatest attention to the implementation of the investments plan, and wherever possible work should start on the new objects ahead of schedule.

In agriculture, taking into account the situation come about, it is necessary to ensure the fastest re-sowing of all the areas whence the waters withdraw as well as sowing after the cereals had been harvested large areas to maize,

vegetable and fodder crops; this will make possible the recovery of the losses caused by the floods. We must take every measure for gathering, on time and in good conditions, the summer crops. I particularly draw attention to this problem because rainfalls are forecast for this month too; one must not only wait for good weather, the situation calls for work to be done in any weather in order to ensure the taking in of wheat and barley, on time.

Taking account of the big volume of investments we have to achieve in agriculture, especially in the zootechnical sector, measures are necessary for the timely achievement of all the envisaged operations. This all the more so as the investment plan in agriculture for the first six months of the year falls behind.

It is also necessary that bigger attention be paid to hydromellioration and draining operations, the achievement of the volume of operations established for this year; any lag in this domain can have negative repercussions on the fulfilment of the programme established by the March Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Party.

In the next period we will have to attach great attention to preparations for the 1971 plan. The draft plan for next year is known by now in all enterprises, by all county committees, hence there is time for thorough preparations. For this purpose it is necessary to intensify the action of concluding the economic contracts for 1971, as well as long-term contracts for supplies with raw and auxiliary material and equipment, the sale of production, cooperation in production, the carrying out of building operations, research themes.

During the second half of this year the plan for 1971 and the 1971-1975 Five-Year Plan will be debated starting from works section up to ministries' collegiums aiming at identifying fresh resources for raising output and labour productivity, reducing material expenditures, full achievement

of the investments programme at high efficiency.

Taking into account the fact that the Five-Year Plan provisions are known nearly two years ahead - by the enterprises, by all the Party bodies - we may say that the premises exist for the new plan to start in good conditions, for ensuring, from the very first year, its successful implementation.

The two draft bills submitted to the discussions of this Plenary Meeting are meant to contribute to the perfection of the management of economic activity. They are an integral part of the programme of measures established by the National Conference of the Party in 1967, on the improvement of the organization, planning and management of economic and social activity. As a matter of fact, the Tenth Congress set the task to our Central Committee that in 1970 the action of taking measures envisaged along this line be concluded, so that at the beginning of 1971 the CC should report to the Party - probably during a National Conference - of the way in which it implemented this task. Therefore, we shall further have to prepare the other measures - especially the Law on planning, the Law on foreign trade and others - so that by the end of the year all of them should have acquired a legal form, endorsed by the Grand National Assembly, should become the practical guides to our economic activity.

The measures concerning the organization of production and of labour in agriculture are in fact in addition to those envisaged by the law passed last spring with regard to labour organization and discipline in the industrial units and other State organizations.

As is known, agriculture in our country is a basic branch of economic activity. Therefore, the thorough organization of production and of labour in this sector, for steadily raising plant and animal output, is a most important task. Proceeding from the fact that the earth is the chief

means of production in agriculture, that, regardless of ownership, it is the boon of the whole nation and that although the nation is interested in it being well used and worked, in its increased fertility, and production potential - our Party and State permanently preoccupy themselves with preserving and administering well the land stock, with increasing the arable area, with carrying out vast melioration operations, draining and irrigations, with creating conditions for ensuring steadily more plentiful harvests.

The draft bill envisages a number of measures and duties both for the State bodies and for the workers of the State, agricultural enterprises, for the cooperative farmers and private producers in the timely and corresponding execution of farm operations which are of decisive importance for the quantity and quality of agricultural output.

The problem of the quality of labour is of paramount importance both for industry and agriculture. It is evident that under the conditions of the socialist system the State has the obligation to watch over all sectors that best conditions exist for them to carry on activity based on the latest gains of science and technique. The fact that the social base of our system is the alliance of the working class and peasantry, presupposes that the two friendly classes should unite their efforts for the successful implementation of the whole programme of developing the technical-material base of society. That is why clear-cut regulations are required for the organization of labour and production in agriculture - the same as the strengthening of order and discipline are required in industry; that is why our society cannot be indifferent to the way in which operations are proceeding in agriculture - this particularly important sector of economic activity. The draft bill was extensively debated with the working people in the villages. The fact that all workers, the cooperative farmers welcomed the draft bill and made proposals so that it could meet best possible the require

ments of organizing activity in agriculture, of strengthening order and discipline proves both the high socialist consciousness of our peasantry and the correctness of the provisions included in the draft bill.

Of course, the enforcement of the bill alone will not solve of itself the question. It is necessary for the Ministry of Agriculture and Silviculture, the agricultural bodies, the Council of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and county unions, the management of State enterprises, of the agricultural mechanization enterprises and of the agricultural cooperatives, the people's councils, the Party county committees and organizations to most resolutely act for the translation into life of the stipulations of the bill, for raising the level of management, organization and planning activities in agriculture, for enhancing the initiative of the agricultural units, of each and every worker and cooperative farmer.

It is known that the Party and the State have taken of late a series of measures for improved material incentives to the working people in the villages; well-nigh two months ago, measures were taken for raising the price of a series of agricultural produce, especially of animal produce. This demonstrates the preoccupation to ensure the implementation of the development programme of this important branch of the national economy also from the viewpoint of incentives to the working people. However, we have to correctly blend the granting of material incentives with a good organization of work, with order, with discipline, with the execution of operations under best of conditions. It is only in this way that we will be able to implement the great tasks envisaged in the next five-year plan for agriculture. The bill to be debated by the Grand National Assembly is also meant to serve the same purpose.

There is no doubt that, by skilfully using the legal framework created by the above-mentioned measures, we will

achieve a considerable improvement in our agricultural activity. This improvement should reflect in a faster growth of agricultural production and of the peasantry's incomes, in the enhanced contribution of agriculture to the growth of the national wealth, to the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in our homeland.

As to the draft bill concerning the husbanding of material and money resources and the organization of financial control, it is aimed at more clearly specifying the role and responsibility of the management of socialist enterprises and organizations in most efficiently using the material and money resources given them by our socialist state. Life has demonstrated the necessity of ensuring a better organization of control over the use of these resources and a single guidance of financial control.

The problem of a good husbanding of the material and money resources, of the increased efficiency of each leu that is spent is of cardinal importance for the successful unfolding of socialist construction. Therefore, the management of enterprises, of ministries, all those entrusted by the State, by the people with the administration and husbanding of material and money resources must feel highly responsible, make every effort for the husbanding of these resources with optimum results. It is true, comrades, that good results have been registered in this respect; however, many shortcomings still exist. If all those having a certain role in the management of economy would evince a more sustained and permanent preoccupation for a good administration, we would have much better results; the development programme of socialism itself would progress at a more intense rate and a still more sustained increase in the working people's incomes could be ensured. That is why we have to seriously reflect on the significance of a good husbanding, of the use with maximum efficiency of the resources made available by the State, by the people for

economic activity; that is why we have to pay special attention to the training of people we entrust with the administration of these funds, to exercise a more efficient guidance and control.

Of course - the same as in other domains - measures for improved control do not solve the question by itself. We have to ensure a better training of managerial staff - and the measures we are thinking of are aiming at this. We think that - and a law is being worked out in this respect - the jobs of economic management be assigned in the future only to people having thorough knowledge, not only in matters of technique but also in economy, administration, people who proved in practice their skill in administration, in managing economic activity with good results.

Therefore, the measures included in the draft bill we have debated are only one facet - of course an important but still one facet - of the process of improvement in the administration and husbanding of the material and money resources; financial control is but a component of keeping a watchful eye on economic activity.

Taking into account the deficiencies still existing in this domain, it is necessary for the Ministry of Finance, for the other ministries, the management of the socialist organizations to act most firmly for strengthening the spirit of responsibility in spending each leu. It is also necessary for the Party bodies and organizations to exercise a more sustained control, to guide and organize more efficiently the good administration and use of the material and money resources, to draw the broad mass of the people, the working people into performing control, to improving activity at every place of work.

Proceeding from the fact that the real masters of

all the means of production, of all the material assets are the working people, the people, we must organize activity in such a way that all those who work should feel their responsibility and actively participate in the good husbanding and use of the material and money resources. It is only in this way that we will be able to register superior results, in step with the present conditions and increased possibilities of our national economy. It is only in this way that our economic activity will yield better and better results, that we will be able to achieve both a development of industry and agriculture at a sustained rate, and greater improvement in the living standards of the entire people.

Comrades,

The information on last spring's inundations offered you a picture of the proportions of this calamity without precedent occurred in our country and, especially, of the vast activity carried on for the limitation or preventing of the effects of the catastrophe, on the work of hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of people who, day and night, have spared no efforts in the fight with the raging waters. We must say that if the inundations have not caused still greater damages, this was due to the energetic and resolute measures taken, to the heroism proved by the citizens of our homeland. You have heard the addresses of the first secretaries of the counties which had been most seriously affected by the floods. But what these comrades have said renders only to a small extent - and actually is difficult to describe by words - the scope and gravity of the May and June inundations. I visited in that period almost all the flood-stricken counties. If I were not there, I could not be able, perhaps, to understand the comrades who rang up every hour asking for help in the fight against the devastating waters. Indeed, comrades, there were no exaggerations in the press reports - on the contrary, one did not succeed in rendering

the real proportions of the calamity. We must say that the inundations were of a special gravity and that, in fact, everything possible has been done - by the county committees, by our party organizations, by the working people - to holt the raging waters, to diminish and limit the damages. In some places - especially along the Danube - work proceeded for weeks on end in extremely difficult conditions to prevent new overflows. Two times at the Iron Gates there were extremely difficult situations, but everybody worked day and night for removing the danger which seriously threatened the entire construction. Along the Danube, tens upon tens of thousands of people worked for raising the dams, higher, for immediately filling the breaches made in the dams. It is only in this way that we were able to prevent a catastrophe whose consequences would be difficult to remove, namely the inundation of the Danube meadow, of the Danube marches which would affect hundreds upon hundreds of hectares and numerous localities.

That is why I particularly want to thank at this Plenary Meeting as well, all those who have carried on a genuinely heroic work in those days and weeks. Worthy of stress is the fact that, in those difficult circumstances, the solidarity and unity of our entire people around the Party was once more demonstrated. The way in which all the citizens of the homeland have answered the call of the Party and of the Government to help the affected areas, also demonstrates a high socialist consciousness, the unflicking confidence in our communist party.

I should particularly point out the attitude of the working class which, this time too, was in the first ranks, fulfilling brilliantly its role of leading class of the socialist society. I must also praise the attitude of our peasantry, this reliable ally of the working class, which, so many times in the course of history, understood to do every-

thing to make its contribution to the overcoming of the great difficulties of our people. As I have said also in other occasions, the intelligentsia too proved up to the mark; it enthusiastically answered the call of the Party contributing - alongside of the working-class and of the peasantry - to re-making and ensuring a normal course to economic and social life. That is why our Party and State have appreciated and continue to appreciate the important role of the intelligentsia in our society - the intelligentsia which has completely identified itself with the cause of socialist construction. Life has once more demonstrated that the unity of workers, peasants and intellectuals under the Party's leadership represents a tremendous force, capable to surmount any difficulty, to ensure the successful implementation of the tasks of socialist construction.

I consider it my duty to stress at this Plenary Meeting too, the important role played by the military of the Armed Forces, the lofty responsibility and devotion with which they fulfilled their duty to the homeland under the difficult circumstances. I also want to lay stress on the important contribution of the patriotic detachments, of our wonderful youth, of its military training units.

Taking into consideration the unprecedented scope of the inundations this year special measures are needed for avoiding further destructions in the future. First of all, additional operations are necessary to what we had initially established for the regularization of some water courses, for the building of embankments and dams. As it has been pointed out at the Plenary Meeting, the inundations could be avoided or the danger lessened in those places where dams existed. Therefore, we will have to reconsider the hydromelioration programme with account being taken of the new measures which must immediately be taken. At present, the necessary surveys are being worked out; we

will have to proceed to a general mobilization of the entire people for the realization of the volume of works necessary on this line. Already this year, it is necessary to remake and consolidate the dams which have been affected and new ones to be built to protect localities and enterprises. We consider it the duty of every county committee, of every city committee to instantly proceed - with the help of experts - to the implementation of these measures so that if such a situation would recur we may avoid losses like those we have sustained this year. The experience of a series of towns and enterprises has proved that if we have a series of embankments - not too big ones - we can diminish to a great extent losses caused by floods. Therefore, the Party bodies and organizations must take firm steps in order to carry out already this summer operations meant for protecting localities and economic units against floods.

It is also necessary for us to better organize the activity of the Meteorological Institute. It appears that we should equip it better, but at the same time we have to look more closely into its activity, for there have been not a few cases when its forecasts came out exactly contrariwise. We will also have to improve the informational and alarm system, as here too, deficiencies were manifest and as a result a series of localities were taken unawares by the floods. It is also necessary to improve cooperation with the neighbour countries, especially with those with which we have common water courses, inclusive of cooperation in the domain of information and alarm systems, so that we should be able to jointly avoid such catastrophe in the future.

The unity and determination with which the Romanian people answered the Party's call in those difficult times, demonstrates once more the tremendous force of a people that is free master of its destinies, that is building the socialist system and working for the many-sided development of its homeland, for the victory of socialism and communism.

Comrades,

Our agenda also includes preparations for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Party. This anniversary should occasion a survey of the entire fight waged by our Party in the service of the working class, of the people, of its activity carried on for implementing the role of the leading force in the socialist society.

Under the difficult conditions caused by the floods, our party bodies and organizations have proved themselves up to their role and responsibility to the people. The communists, the party organizations and bodies were in the van of the fight against the raging waters, they spared no effort for ensuring a resumption of the normal course of social life as a whole. In such circumstances it has been proved once again how close the Party's link with the working people in town and countryside, regardless of nationality, how confidently our people follows the Communist Party, how enthusiastically it carries the Party's Marxist-Leninist policy which fully accords with the interests and aspiration of the whole nation.

That is why the Party's anniversary will be a red-letter for the whole people. It will have to be an opportunity for improving the Party's organizational and political activity in general, the activity of all country bodies and organizations, of every communist. Meeting the 50th anniversary should mark a still stronger assertion of the Party's leading role in all spheres of activity. The party bodies must improve guidance of activities in enterprises and institutions, they must carry on an intensive political activity for the successful implementation of the tasks set by the Tenth Congress.

The celebration of the Party's 50th foundation anniversary will take place in the first year of the new Five-Year Plan. Consequently, this celebration will have to be

closely related to the endeavours for expanding the technical and material base of society, for improving the socialist relations, for the advancement of science and culture, for building the many-sidedly developed socialist society.

At the same time, celebration of the Party's foundation anniversary should proceed under the sign of intensified international activity of our Party and State for the development of our country's cooperation and unity with the socialist states, with the communist and workers' parties, for enhancing Romania's contribution to expanded international cooperation, to expanded cooperation with all countries regardless of social system, to the achievement of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Our Party and people are profoundly aware of the fact that the successful implementation of the tasks of socialist construction in Romania signifies an important contribution to the general cause of socialism. At the same time, Romania makes by her international activity a contribution to strengthening the world socialist system, the anti-imperialist front, to the fight of the peoples for peace and social progress.

Of course, comrades, we are laying special stress in our activity on solving the problems of socialist construction in our country. As a matter of fact, it would be impossible to be otherwise in the case of a government party; it must prove its capability of solving the practical problems of socialist construction, it must apply the Marxist-Leninist teaching to the conditions prevailing in the own country where it is carrying on its activity. This is by far not a policy of isolation or nationalistic - as some people try sometimes to speak of our Party and country. On the contrary, carrying through the goals of socialism signifies preoccupying oneself - there where one lives, where one works, where history has assigned to us the

task of leading society - with solving in the best of conditions the big problems posed by building the new system.

At the same time, comrades, we are aware of the need - and we are acting in consequence - to study also the experience of other parties, of other socialist countries, and we do not hesitate to apply what accords with our own conditions. We consider it a necessity that exchanges of views, of information should exist between the socialist countries, between the communist parties in power, that they should study each other's experience in socialist and communist construction. We also consider it necessary to expand cooperation and mutual assistance both with the socialist countries in CMEA membership, and with all the other socialist countries for the development and flourishing of each socialist nation and, at the same time, for the strengthening of the entire world socialist system.

As you have heard in the reports delivered to this Plenary Meeting, the Party and Government of our country have carried on an ample international activity in the last few months. This entire activity was carried out in the spirit of the Tenth Party Congress decisions to act firmly and consistently for the development of the cooperation and unity of all the socialist countries, for getting over the existing divergencies - an indispensable condition in the assertion of the might and influence of socialism in the world.

The Romanian Communist Party has partook in the celebration of Lenin's birth centenary, and in May a delegation of our Party paid a visit to the USSR and had talks with the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with comrades L.I. Brezhnev, N.V. Podgornyi, M.A. Suslov and with other leaders of the Party and Soviet State. The Moscow talks of our Party's delegation and the delegation of the CPSU tackled a series of problems concerning the rela-

tions between our parties and states, as well as a wide sphere of problems of the international situation. I would like to mention that the talks proceeded in a working atmosphere and that following these talks we reached the common conclusion to act for the steady development of the relations between our parties and countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, equal rights, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs. We also positively assess the discussions conducted later on in Moscow between the Government delegation led by comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer and the delegation of the Government of the Soviet Union led by comrade A.N.Kosygin.

As you know, these last few days, a Party and Government delegation of the Soviet Union led by comrade A.N.Kosygin visited Romania, when the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union was signed. The visit of the Party and Government delegation of the Soviet Union, the talks we had on the occasion proceeded in a warm atmosphere of comradely friendship, allowed for a fruitful exchange of opinions and contributed to a better acquaintance, to the deepening of mutual understanding.

The new Romanian-Soviet Treaty signed a few days ago in Bucharest, providing the setting for the relations between Romania and the Soviet Union for a twenty-year period, opens up new prospects for the further development of the cooperation, friendship and alliance between our parties and countries. It promotes the principles of new-type relations between the socialist countries, based on Marxism-Leninism, on proletarian internationalism, on equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs, on the observance of national independence and sovereignty, on mutual assistance and advantage. There is no doubt that this Treaty will make a valuable contribution to the cause of the cooperation and unity of the socialist countries, of progress

and peace in the world. Our Party and people will do everything for the steady development of the relations with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with the peoples of the Soviet Union as they consider that this corresponds both to the interests of our countries and parties, and the general interests of socialism and peace.

We also had, of late, a series of talks with leaders and delegations of communist and workers' parties and of national liberation movements: with Santiago Carillo, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain, with Georges Machais, Assistant General Secretary of the French Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer, Assistant General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, with Azis Mohamed, First Secretary of the CC of the Iraqi Communist Party, with Ruben Dario Sousa, General Secretary of the People's Party of Panama, with a delegation of the Mexican Communist Party, with the delegation of the Dominican Communist Party, of the League Communist Party of Sweden, with the Chairman of the National Liberation Movement of South-West Africa and with other delegations.

Likewise, there were numerous exchanges of delegations, of activists of our Party and of the communist parties of the socialist countries and of some capitalist countries. On the occasion of congresses that were also attended by delegations of our Party, talks were held with a great number of parties.

Within this framework I would also like to refer to the visit paid by Comrade Emil Bodnaraş at head of a delegation of the Grand National Assembly and of the State Council to the Korean Democratic People's Republic and to the People's Republic of China. Important talks, with good results, were held on the occasion. We highly appreciate the outcome of the visit to the Korean Democratic People's Republic - especially

the talks held with Comrade Kim Il Sung. This visit and the talks spotlighted the joint wish to develop the relations between our parties and peoples, to contribute to the strengthening of the unity of the international communist movement.

We particularly appreciate also the visit of our Party and State delegation to the People's Republic of China, especially the talks held with comrades Mao Tse-tung, Lin Piao, Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, and with other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and of the Chinese State.

Spotlighted on the occasion were the development of the fruitful relations between our parties and countries, the joint wish to act along this line in the future too - which corresponds both to the interests of our parties and countries and to the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Our whole activity mirrors the Party's permanent preoccupation for contributing to the overcoming of difficulties within the communist and working-class movement, to the development and strengthening of the international solidarity of the working people, to the strengthening of the unity of the communist and working-class movement, of all the anti-imperialist forces. Of course, comrades, we are aware of the fact that the strengthening of the unity of the communist and working-class movement can only be achieved on a new basis, in which the autonomy and independence of each communist party be fully ensured, just as the right to draw up - in conformity with the concrete conditions prevailing in the country, in which it carries on its activity - its general policy. We are also aware of the fact that the advancement of the communist movement, of the ideas of communism presupposes a large and free debate, a scientific analysis and interpretation of the changes come

about in the world and - on this foundation - the creative development of the Marxist-Leninist teaching in concordance with the new economic-social conditions; the Romanian Communist Party acts and will further act along this line.

The whole international activity carried on by the RCP and our Government fully corresponds to the interests of socialist construction in Romania, to the development of our Party and State's relations with the socialist countries and with the communist and workers' parties, as well as to the cause of the cohesion of the socialist countries, the cause of the unity of the international communist and working-class movement, of strengthening the anti-imperialist forces.

In this period a series of meetings and visits on a state line also took place. These included the Turkish President's visit to Romania, the visit I paid to France in June, the visit of the President of Zambia and the visit of the Shahinshah of Iran to Romania, as well as the visit recently paid by Comrade Maurer to the Federal Republic of Germany. We consider that these visits, the talks we have had spotlighted once again the possibility of developing cooperation among states in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Romania consistently acts for the intensification of cooperation with all states, regardless of social system, for the establishment in international life of relations based on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

We consider that of decisive importance for the development of normal inter-state relations are the observance of the right of each people to decide its own fate, without outside interference, the liquidation of every practice and tendency of domination and dictate, the abolition of force as a means of solving litigious international is-

issues.

If Romania's international activity enjoys response in many states, this is due to the fact that her foreign policy corresponds to the international situation of today, that the principles for which our country militates on the international arena are principles which imposed themselves more and more as the only ones that can ensure fruitful and peaceful cooperation among all the peoples of the world.

Life constantly demonstrates that the international issues can only be solved with the participation of all states - big or small - that the small and medium-sized countries, pursuing a consistent policy of cooperation and of peace, can make together with the big powers a fruitful contribution to the settlement of the international problems. Actually, in the world of today one can no longer solve the problems by ignoring the interests of any people. The events in Indochina clearly demonstrate that when a people - even small - is determined to defend its national independence and sovereignty, not to admit imperialist domination it can do this successfully, enjoying the unanimous support of the peoples of the world.

In our international activity we have paid and are paying special attention to the problems of security on the European continent. The meetings and talks we have had with Party and State leaders, with politicians and representatives of public opinion have strengthened our conviction still more that conditions are at hand for starting the preparation and organization of a conference of the European countries, that should pave the road towards the implementation of security, towards the gradual settlement of the problems that have accumulated on the Continent. In fact, the memorandum of the foreign affairs ministers of the socialist countries who recently met in Budapest found favourable response among all the peoples; it creates fresh premises for the

starting of the preparation and organization of the European Conference.

Our Party and people expressed and express their anxiety in connection with the persistence of hotbeds of tension in the world. We acted and act in support of the struggle of the Vietnamese people and of the peoples of Indochina, for contributing to the cessation of the war in that peninsula; the U.S. troops must be withdrawn, the peoples in that part of the world must be left to solve their own problems without outside interference!

We also act for the settlement of the Near East conflict on the basis of the Security Council Resolution of November 1967, for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, for ensuring security and integrity to all the states and the establishment of peace in that part of the world.

In the future too, the RCP General Secretary said in conclusion, the Party and Government of our country will act in the spirit of the Directives of the Tenth Party Congress, for the development of cooperation with all the socialist countries, for the unity of all the anti-imperialist forces, for the broad development of the relations with all the countries and peoples of the world, for peace and security in the world.

Comrades,

Our Party and people are faced with tasks of great importance and responsibility. Our Plenary Meeting is called upon to adopt decisions of great significance for the future activity. We are fully convinced that the whole Party and the entire people will act in close unity around the Central Committee, for the fulfilment of all the tasks established by the Tenth Congress, for the further development of our whole society and the continuous advancement of the material and spiritual welfare of the working people of our homeland.

I think you will agree with me on conveying to all the Party bodies and organizations, to all the working people good wishes for fresh and fresh successes in the activity devoted to the advancement of the economy, science and culture, to the flourishing of the whole country, to the building of socialism and communism in our homeland.

D E C I S I O N
ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE SEMI-CENTENARY OF THE
ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

In May 1971, it will be 50 years since the founding of the Romanian Communist Party, the tested leader of the Romanian people in the struggle for the abolition of exploitation and oppression, for the revolutionary transformation of society, for welfare and happiness, for the triumph of socialism in Romania.

The setting up of the Communist Party half a century ago marked a historic turning point in the development of the working class movement of this country on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, raised onto a higher stage the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat, of the democratic, progressive forces, continuing and furthering the glorious traditions of the people's struggle for social and national liberation, for the building of a prosperous, free and independent Romania. Under the leadership of the RCP, the working people of Romania have covered a long road of struggles and of victories, removed the domination of the ruling classes and of foreign imperialism, carried through the people's revolution, went over to the building of socialism, opened up wide the roads of social progress in our homeland.

The Central Committee decides that the semi-centenary celebration of the Romanian Communist Party should proceed under the token of creative activity for the implementation of the grand programme of the flourishing of the homeland, a programme drawn up by the Tenth Congress, for the achievement of fresh successes in building socialism, in economic and cultural advancement, in raising the living standard, for the continuous strengthening of the Party, of its leading role in society, for the intensification of its political, organizational and ideological activity among the broad mass

of working people.

The working-class movement of Romania has rich revolutionary traditions; it asserted itself in the country's political life in the second half of the 19th century when it came into undelayed contact with the ideas of socialism, the Marxist outlook on the world and on society, and was acting as a mighty motive power of social progress. An active detachment of the world proletariat, the working-class movement of Romania developed ample links of solidarity with the working class of other countries, and kept in touch, through its representatives, with the First Communist International founded by Marx and Engels, and was appreciated even by the founders of scientific communism. An important episode in the growth of our working-class movement had been the foundation in 1883 of the Social-Democratic Party of the Workers of Romania, which stimulated the dissemination of the ideas of scientific socialism, the unfolding in steadily broad forms of the proletariat's social-political activity, of the struggle of the working masses in towns and countryside for economic rights, for democratic freedoms, for the country's development on a progressive line.

The First World War, which sharpened to an unprecedented extent the social, economic and class contradictions, gave a fresh impulse to the social movements, intensified the struggle of our entire people for the accomplishment of the unitary national state. In these conditions, the will of the proletariat, of the working people of imposing, by revolutionary means, the satisfaction of their vital aspirations, of imprinting a new orientation on the social-economic development of Romania asserted itself with an impressive force.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution

of Russia, which ushered in the era of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism had been an inspiring example exerting a profound influence on the revolutionary working-class movement of Romania. The Romanian revolutionaries, the mass of the people in this country saw in the triumph of the October Revolution an encouragement and an ardent clarion call to fight for the attainment of the aspirations for freedom and progress, for social and national liberation. Well known are the extensive scope and particular militancy of the general strike of October 1920, a strike which powerfully shook the very foundations of the bourgeois-landlord system, demonstrating the strength and revolutionary vigour of the Romanian proletariat, its capability - verified subsequently by history to the full - of steering the destinies of the whole people.

Under the conditions of the tempestuous growth of the working-class movement, of a profound process of Marxist-Leninist political and ideological clarification in the struggle for the adoption of a consistently revolutionary line, the Congress of the Socialist Party of May 8, 1921, decided on turning this party into the Communist Party of Romania and on its affiliation to the Third Communist International, set up by V.I. Lenin.

Asserting itself in the arena of political life, organizing the social battles against the exploiting classes, the Communist Party wrote down in the history of the homeland numberless pages of revolutionary heroism and abnegation. Particularly forcefully manifest was the Communist Party's political and organizational capacity at the time of the big revolutionary battles of January-February 1933, against the measures taken by the capitalists to get out of the crisis at the expense of the working people, battles which were at the same time the first large-scale working-class movement

in Europe against the danger spelt by fascism. The Communist Party proved to be the fearless revolutionary vanguard detachment of the proletariat and, at the same time the exponent of the vital interests of the large mass of working people, of the peasantry and intelligentsia, of large progressive social sections. The Party consistently and firmly fought against national oppression, for fraternal friendship and solidarity among all the working people, regardless of nationality; the best sons of the Romanian people and of the cohabiting nationalities were active within its ranks.

The banner-bearer of the fundamental national interests of the Romanian people, the Communist Party rose in defence of the country's independence and sovereignty, militated for a foreign policy of peace and cooperation with the other peoples, against the domination of foreign imperialism, for friendship and alliance between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Remembered for ever in the history of the homeland, as a brilliant symbol of the revolutionary spirit of the communists, of their utmost devotion to the cause of the freedom of the people will be their fight against fascism and nazi occupation, for Romania's liberation and re-winning of national independence.

In the years of underground activity, the Romanian communists, devoted to the ideas of proletarian internationalism, gave proof of a lofty spirit of solidarity with the struggle of the communists, of the working class, of the peoples of other countries, against reaction, fascism, for democratic rights and a better life, for their countries' liberty and independence.

There have been many of our Party members, many members of the Union of Communist Youth, and other revolutionary fighters who during the years of underground activity, of military fascist dictatorship, were detained in prisons and

camps, and paid with their lives for the devotion to the cause of socialism and of the homeland's freedom. Our Party, the whole Romanian people, highly value the activity of the communists, of all the revolutionary fighters who - inspired by the ideal of building a juster society on the Romanian soil - were facing with self-denial the hardships of the fight against the bourgeois-landlord regime, dedicated their whole life to the liberation of the working people, to the progress of Romania.

One of the most glorious episodes in the history of the Communist Party has been its organizing and leading the armed insurrection of August 1944. Voicing the torments of the people, the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the nation, the Communist Party managed to rally the broadest social, patriotic, democratic and progressive forces, military staff and the Army and to secure the overthrow of the military-fascist dictatorship, the turning of weapons on nazi Germany and the country's joining the anti-Hitler coalition. Highly important for the victory of the liberation struggle waged by the Romanian people have been the brilliant victories won by the glorious Red Army, by the heroic peoples of the Soviet Union which bore the brunt of the war, making a decisive contribution to the liberation of the peoples from the fascist yoke. Our Party has been the decisive force which ensured the Romanian people's participation - with all its economic, military and human resources - in the war waged alongside of the Soviet Army for the complete liberation of the homeland's territory, for smashing fascism, up to final victory over nazi Germany.

The Communist Party successfully led the people's revolution, the fight for the country's democratization and for winning political power; under its leadership, in tempestuous class battles of an unprecedented scope in the history of Romania, the working class - which vigorously asserted its con-

sistently revolutionary spirit - in alliance with the working peasantry, with the broad mass of working people, defeated the reactionary forces, established the revolutionary democratic government of March 6, 1945, removed the monarchy and proclaimed the Republic, and built subsequently the socialist state.

A most important role was played by the achievement, already in the conditions of underground struggle of cooperation between the Communist Party and the Social-Democratic Party; by their merger in 1948 - on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist ideology - the Romanian Workers' Party, the united party of the working class was set up, our country being among the first countries which achieved the political-organizational unity of the working class. This significant political victory fulfilled an imperative historic-need, the experience of Romania demonstrating that the unity of the working class is one of the fundamental premises for winning power, and for building the new social system.

Fulfilling its lofty mission entrusted to it by the people, the Romanian Communist Party blazed the trail to the brightest era in the long history of our country - the era of the socialist revolution and construction; under its leadership, Romania has witnessed in the last quarter of a century radical transformations in the whole economic and class structure, in the social and State organization, in the way of life of the working people; bourgeois-landlord exploitation has been abolished for ever and socialism has triumphed for good and all in town and countryside.

On the Communist Party's semi-centenary, Romania stands as a socialist State in full upsurge, which holds a worthy place in the ranks of the peoples of the world; the productive forces have grown powerfully on the basis of the building up of a modern socialist industry; the cooperativization of agriculture has profoundly changed the life of the

villages and has placed agriculture on the line of intensive and multilateral development; the spiritual treasure-store of the country has been enriched - education, science, the arts and literature are blossoming powerfully, asserting themselves as outstanding factors in the building of the socialist society. Under the conditions of the dynamic progress of the economy, the national income has increased year after year and, on this basis, the living standard of the people - supreme target of the Party policy, of our socialist system.

One of the great victories of the Romanian Communist Party's policy is the fact that it has done away with the inequality, discrimination and oppression in relation to working people of other nationalities, that it has solved the national question in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. Our socialist society has created the conditions for the free, unhampered assertion of all citizens, regardless of nationality, in social life, has strengthened the fraternal friendship and unity of the Romanian people and the coinhabiting nationalities.

The policy of the Communist Party, the building of the socialist system have given new brilliance to the Romanian nation, ensuring the fruition of all its creative energies, strengthening the cohesion of society on the basis of the the community of aims and major interests of all the working people. The alliance and friendship between the working class and the peasantry, the social-political unity of all the working people have been lastingly consolidated around the Romanian Communist Party, around its leadership. There is no force today that could rob the Romanian people of its revolutionary gains, divert it from the road on which it is advancing firmly and resolutely, under the Party's banner - the road of socialism and communism.

Of course, the history of five decades of the Romanian

Communist Party does not reflect a rectilinear evolution, the Party was not exempt from difficulties, mistakes and shortcomings in working out its political line and tactics, in establishing its forms of activity. Characteristic, however, is the fact that the Party found in its ranks, in that of the working class, sufficient strength to right the mistakes, to surmount the difficulties, to ensure the victory of socialism. In the struggle for overcoming the difficulties and shortcomings, the Romanian Communist Party has strengthened and grown mature, has gained rich experience, has increased its capability of solving the complex problems of the revolutionary struggle and of socialist construction in a creative, original manner in keeping with the objective demands and concrete conditions of this country,

The grand achievements recorded along this historic road of half a century is the most conclusive proof of the correctness of the policy of the Romanian Communist Party, that has always guided itself unswervingly upon the proletariat's revolutionary outlook on the world and life, upon the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, creatively applying them to the conditions of Romania, to the particularities of each stage of society's development. They are also a telling testimony of the fact that the Communist Party, flesh of the flesh of the Romanian people, of the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, has no loftier goals, more noble aims than that of serving the fundamental interests of the people, of the cause of socialism and communism, that its whole home and foreign policy is the faithful expression of the demands of the Romanian society's ascending advance, of raising Romania onto higher and higher peaks of civilization, of increasing its contribution to the strengthening of the forces of socialism and peace in the world. Precisely therefore, the Party policy is enthusiastically endorsed and implemented by all working people, regardless of nationality,

precisely therefore the Communist Party is followed with full confidence and boundless devotion by the entire people.

The celebration of the Romanian Communist Party's semi-centenary is an opportunity for recalling the glorious revolutionary traditions of our working-class movement, the Party's stormy history of struggles and victories, summing up the great achievements recorded by our people under its tested leadership. A series of important anniversaries in the history of the struggles waged by the working class prior to the foundation of the Romanian Communist Party will be celebrated in this period; an important place among these anniversaries is held by the semi-centenary of the general strike of October 1920. There will also be festive events to mark the 25th anniversary of the Party National Conference of 1945, and also memorials of some prominent figures of the working-class movement of Romania. The 150th birth anniversary of Friederich Engels will also be an opportunity for celebrations highlighting the creative Marxist-Leninist character of the policy applied consistently by the Romanian Communist Party.

In meeting the semi-centenary of the Romanian Communist Party a work on its history will be brought out, and the publishing houses will print surveys on the historical past of the Party, of the communist and working-class movement of Romania. A Museum of the History of the Socialist Republic of Romania will be inaugurated on the eve of the Party's semi-centenary, while the county museums will stage documentary exhibitions on the traditions of our working-class movement, the history of the Communist Party, the achievements recorded in the era of socialist construction in our country.

Being an occasion for a rich sum-up of our Party's 50-year long activity, this jubilee will at the same time account for a particularly important political event for the Party's future activity; it will mark an intensification of

the Party's and State's activity, of the activity of our whole people, for winning fresh successes in socialist construction. The Party's Central Committee calls all the workers, peasants, intellectuals, all working people, regardless of nationality, to meet the glorious semi-centenary by stepping up their efforts for the implementation of the majestic programme endorsed by the Tenth RCP Congress, the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society, for the economic, social and cultural thriving of the homeland, for Romania's advancement to new stages of civilization.

The fundamental objective facing the Party and the whole people is the more powerful development of the technical-material base of society, the growth of the productive forces, the realisation of a vigorous modern industry and of an intensive agriculture, based on the large-scale introduction into production of the gains of science, all these having to lead to the closing the gap that separate us from the economically advanced countries. The Party addresses the call to all working people to concentrate their efforts on constantly stepping up and improving the production of material assets, on augmenting our national wealth, on raising both the efficiency and the qualitative level of all economic activity. This will ensure a continuous growth of the national income, an increase in the earnings of the citizens, improved living conditions for the population and meeting to an increasing extent the wants of the working people.

The full turning to account of the superiority of the new social system, the acceleration of the process of building up the multilaterally developed socialist society call for persevering actions to perfect the relations of production, of all the social relations, of the activity of our socialist State, of the forms of management and organisation

of the socialist society. It is necessary to continue the actions inaugurated by the Party for improving the management, planning and organization of the national economy, the strengthening of the role of the single plan as well as an increased responsibility and initiative of all economic bodies. For the continuation of the process of deepening socialist democracy - an objective necessity of the continuous progress on the road of socialism and communism - it is necessary to create the corresponding framework for the more and more active participation of the masses in the running of the State, in the discussion and working out of the home and foreign policy, in adopting the most important decisions and measures concerning the evolution of society. Within the vast activity devoted to the perfection and strengthening of the new social system, the principles of social equity and justice, of socialist humanity, will further have to be firmly promoted, creating thus the most favourable conditions for the full manifestation of the human personality.

The full assertion of the force of our society imposes that we pay ceaseless attention to strengthening the worker-peasant alliance - the lasting foundation of our system - to the social-political unity and cohesion of our socialist nation, to the fraternal friendship between the Romanian people and the coinhabiting nationalities. The unity of the entire people around the Party is the main source of the force and unshakeable durability of our social and State system.

The correct orientation of the complex process of building the multilaterally developed socialist society poses to the Party the imperative demand of ceaselessly perfecting its political and organisational activity, the forms by which it exercises its leading role in society, of lending the whole activity of governing social life a scientific character.

Expressing the will, the thoughts and aspirations of the whole people, asserting itself as the motive force of society, participating directly in the whole social life, organising, through its members, through its Party bodies and organisations the creative activity of the workers, peasants, intellectuals, of all working people, regardless of nationality, the Communist Party will be in the future too the source which vitalises the people's creative energy in the process of building the multilaterally developed socialist society, the force which dynamizes our society and ensures it the ascending advance towards communism.

One of the essential factors of the victories of yesterday, of today and of tomorrow of the Romanian Communist Party, of its capacity to further fulfil the mission of leading political force of society is the political-organisational unity, the granite-like unity of its ranks. More powerful and united than ever before, representing a tremendous political, organisational and ideological force, the Romanian Communist Party will act most resolutely in the future too, for the maintenance and strengthening of its unshakeable unity - its most valuable boon, the prime condition of its fighting force, of its potential as mobilizer and organiser of the people in the work of socialist construction.

The fulfilment of the role incumbent on it in society also imposes the unabated implementation of the principles of inner democracy and democratic centralism, the strict observance of the norms of Party discipline as well as the establishment of collective work in the activity of all the central and local bodies, the turning to account of the cadres' collective wisdom, of all the Party members, the wider and wider assertion of the communists' initiative, their participation in finding the correctest solutions, the decisions that best correspond to the demands of the homeland's deve-

lopment.

The celebration of the Romanian Communist Party semi-centenary is a special opportunity for intensifying our ideological activity. By encouraging creative thinking and a spirit of renewal, by the original application of the general laws of socialist construction in keeping with the objective demands and particularities of our society, and avoiding a mechanical transcription of forms and methods typical of other social and economic conditions, the Romanian Communist Party will henceforth too make its contribution to developing the experience of the international communist and working-class movement, to the theoretical and practical treasure store of Marxism-Leninism. It is the duty of the men of science, of the research workers in the sphere of social sciences to draw up works which should mirror the new phenomena of our society's evolution, to contribute to the theoretical elucidation of the problems concerning the perfection of organising society, of the relations of production, of social-political life, the future evolution of our society, of the processes taking place in the world, in the conditions of the contemporary epoch. In meeting the Party Jubilee, the Academy of social and political sciences, the Institute of historical sciences under the CC of the RCP, the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy of social and political training and the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania will organize a joint scientific session with international participation. The institutes of scientific research, the institutes of higher learning and the scientific societies of teaching staff will stage sessions of reports and symposia on subjects proper to the event. These manifestations, just as the works to be published, will spotlight the rich theoretical and practical activity carried on by the Romanian Communist Party in leading the work of building the socialist society, the present problems concern-

ing the development of economy, culture, of social life, the international activity of the Party and of the State.

The period for the preparation of the anniversary of the Party must be one of intensified political work for educating the communists, the working people, for the formation and development of the masses' socialist consciousness.

Lectures, symposia and other political and educational events will be arranged in clubs, urban and rural houses of culture, schools, higher learning establishments, and military units. The leading press and local newspapers, the theoretical and social-cultural periodicals, as well as the radio and television will carry on an ample and many-sided political and educational activity dedicated to mirroring the heroic fighting traditions of the Party, to cultivating in all working people devotion to the Party's Marxist-Leninist policy, to mobilizing the whole people to carrying through the tasks set by the Party.

The advancement of culture and the arts will constitute in the future too one of the major preoccupations of the Party and of the State. The Party will tirelessly act for enriching the people's spiritual life, for cultivating the lofty features of the new man, the conscious creator of his own history, for the broadening of the people's masses cultural horizon. In this respect, the writers, composers, plastic artists, all the makers of art are called upon to assert their talent, their creative capacities in literary, artistic and cinematographic productions that feature the revolutionary struggle of communists, of the advanced forces of the people, the new, tumultuous life of our socialist society inspire the people in its endeavours to secure the flourishing of the homeland.

The celebration of 50 years of revolutionary activity is also an opportunity for our Communist Party to develop the relations of cooperation and solidarity with all the socialist countries, with all the fraternal communist and

workers' parties, with the democratic, anti-imperialist forces, to intensify the international activity put in the service of the noble cause of socialism and communism, of social progress, of the fight for detente, security and peace in the world. Concentrating its efforts on the development of socialist construction in our country, the Romanian Communist Party fulfils its lofty duty to the people and, at the same time fulfils an essential obligation towards the working class throughout the world, towards the forces of socialism and peace. Setting out from the weighty responsibilities devolving on it as an active detachment of the contemporary revolutionary movement, the RCP will act in the future too in the spirit of proletarian internationalism that has been typical of its life and struggle all along its history. It is in this spirit that the Romanian Communist Party will firmly focus its policy on the development of friendship, alliance and many-sided cooperation with all socialist countries, that it will keep working unremittingly for the surmounting of the difficulties existing between socialist countries, for strengthening their unity, based on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual assistance and reciprocal advantage.

The Romanian Communist Party will intensify its relations of solidarity, cooperation and friendship with all the communist and workers' parties, will make its contribution to remaking and strengthening the unity of the communist and working-class movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, of respect for the independence of the individual parties, of their right to independently shape their home and foreign policy, their revolutionary strategy and tactics, their organizational and government patterns.

In close relatedness with the communist and workers'

parties, adequate events will be arranged abroad in observance of the semi-centenary of the Romanian Communist Party - such as exhibitions, public lectures, printed literature dedicated to this event.

Our Party will further develop the links of cooperation with the national liberation movements, with the democratic and progressive organizations, with the peoples fighting against colonialism and neocolonialism, for social and national emancipation, for defending national independence and sovereignty, and will most energetically campaign for the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the anti-imperialist front.

Our Party will continue militating for the development of collaboration and cooperation with all the world states, for promoting in inter-state relations the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, for observance of each people's right to independently decide its destiny. The RCP will tirelessly act for the improvement of the international climate, for the extinction of the hotbeds of tension and war, for the peaceful settlement of the disputed issues, for strengthening international security, for the triumph of the general cause of peace and social progress.

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party expresses its conviction that the Party's 50th foundation anniversary will be marked by the communists, by the UCY members, by all the working people through enthusiastic activity, through the mobilisation of the creative energies for the implementation of the Party policy, of the programme traced by the Tenth Congress, ensuring the ascending advance of the economy, culture and science, the multilateral flourishing of our socialist nation, the increased contribution of socialist Romania to the strengthening of the forces of peace and progress in the world.

On the anniversary of its semi-centenary, the Romanian Communist Party assures the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, the whole people that it will fulfil selflessly and with devotion henceforth too its mission of leading political force of society, with which it has been invested, that it will firmly guide Romania on the road of progress and civilization, serving with boundless devotion the interests of our socialist homeland, the general cause of socialism and communism.

Central Committee
of the
Romanian Communist Party

ON LAST SPRING'S FLOODS, MEASURES FOR REMOVING
THE EFFECTS OF THESE CALAMITIES

The recent Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party examined the problems concerning the natural calamities of last spring, caused by the unprecedented floods which affected a great part of Romania's territory, seriously afflicting numerous towns and villages, industrial enterprises, building sites, socialist agricultural units, vast cultivated agricultural areas, the homes of tens of thousands of citizens, causing big damages to the national economy as well as victims among the population.

The Plenary Meeting fully approved the activity carried on by the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party in this period of heavy trials for the Romanian people, the measures taken for safeguarding public property and the property of citizens, human lives, for helping the flood victims, for removing the consequences of the calamities and the normalization of the economic and social-cultural activity. The Plenary Meeting assessed that the energetical actions initiated and carried on under the direct guidance of the Party and State leadership, the presence of Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Party, President of the State Council in the midst of the population in the flooded regions and in the regions threatened by waters, the concrete measures established on this occasion, the vast organisational and political activity carried on by the Party, State and public organisations locally, have ensured the mobilisation of tremendous material means and human forces for defence against the floods and for removing their consequences.

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party highly appreciated the efforts made by the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, the whole people - Romanians, Magyars, Germans and of other nationality - by the Party organisations, by the army, the patriotic detachments, the military training youth units who answered the call of the Party, defying nature let loose, joined their efforts to overcome the difficulties and ensured the safeguarding of the wealth of the socialist nation.

In this way it was possible to prevent still bigger material destructions and losses of human lives, to harness the waters on large expanses along the Danube course and inland rivers, to ensure the normal progress of economic and social life. The indestructible unity between the Party and people, the fact that the Romanian people answers as a single man the calls of the Romanian Communist Party, that it resolutely follows and implements the Party line with boundless confidence has been forcefully demonstrated once again.

In an atmosphere of lofty socialist solidarity, the population of the whole country was with the working people of the flood-stricken counties, its support being a valuable help in remaking the affected homes.

Most forcefully manifest in the conditions of these dramatic events had been the vitality of the socialist system, its capacity of facing up to any difficulty, the wonderful moral virtues of the socialist nation, its social-political cohesion, the lasting friendship and monolithic unity of the Romanian people and the coinhabiting nationalities, their unflinching determination to defend their gains, to resolutely advance, under the leadership of the Communist Party, along the chosen road, on the road of socialism and communism.

The Plenary Meeting highly appreciated the tireless activity of the working people in re-making the industrial enterprises, the agricultural units, the means of communication, dwellings and social-cultural establishments affected by the calamities, the initiative of the working people throughout the country to deliver above the plan provisions increased quantities of products required by the national economy, by expert, and for the supply of the population.

On behalf of the entire people, the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party expressed its profound thanks to all the states, parties, public organisations, individual persons and enterprises who have sent their messages of compassion, sympathy and solidarity, have helped the population in the flood-stricken areas. The Romanian people sees in all this an expression of the powerful international links which socialist Romania has, of the sympathy and support enjoyed by this country internationally, of the valuation given for its constructive foreign policy.

Although the natural calamities have caused big damages to the national economy, destroyed immense values created by the working people, the property of a great number of citizens, the Plenary Meeting of the CC of the RCP considers that it lies within the power of the Romanian people to remake everything that has been destroyed, to ensure the ascending advance of the national economy, the fulfilment of the programme traced by the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. The fact, that in spite of big difficulties, the provisions of the State Plan for the first six months of the year could be achieved and overfulfilled, that throughout the country most of the economic units that were affected by the floods have been put into operation again in a short period, proves the superiority

of the socialist economy, its dynamism, the capacity of mobilising its tremendous resources in the service of the requirements of the whole society.

The guarantee for completely liquidating the difficulties appeared is the general mobilisation of the people's efforts, the staunch work done by the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, by each family, by each citizen of the homeland, by the staffs of all enterprises, socialist agricultural units, building sites, transport network, in all the towns and villages.

In this respect, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party addressed to the workers, peasants, intellectuals, the youth of the homeland, the whole Romanian people the call to further mobilise their efforts, energy and elan, to intensify patriotic work, constructive activity, so that the wounds caused by the floods be healed this year, to entirely remove the damages caused to the national economy, to ensure the full implementation of the industrial production plan, the targets set in agriculture and the other provisions of the 1970 State Plan. In this way, all the conditions will be created for the implementation, in the spirit of the decisions of the Tenth Congress, of the programme concerning the economic and social-cultural development of the country in the next Five-Year Plan period.

The Plenary Meeting then made recommendations for ensuring in industry a more accentuated production increase, the delivery of a bigger volume of goods for export and for the market stock; in agriculture for obtaining considerable increases in the plant and animal output, so that the supply of the population with farm-foodstuff, of industry with raw materials be ensured in normal conditions; it must be ensured that in transport and communications, all the highways, railroads and bridges that were damaged, be

definitively re-established in the shortest possible time as well as all the telecommunication installations.

Special attention will be paid to the remaking of the whole fund of dwellings affected by the floods, the building of the flats envisaged in the 1970 State Plan the rebuilding of schools, hospitals and of the other affected social-cultural units, of the commercial and servicing units, public services in the flood-stricken towns and villages.

The Plenary Meeting has decided that, within the application of the national programme for the national administration of water resources, the expansion of irrigations, damming and draining operations, actions should be intensified for safeguarding populated centres and economic units against fresh floods.

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party expressed its conviction that, by rallying their ranks more and more closely around the Party, the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, all the working people - Romanians, Magyars, Germans and of other nationality - will spare no effort in the struggle for reconstruction, for the full implementation of the 1970 plan for the development of the national economy, creating lasting premises for the fulfilment of the programme traced by the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party - programme for the vigorous development of the economy, science and culture, of raising the living standard of the working people, of building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

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