The 30-th Anniversary of Romania's Liberation

"The victory of the national armed, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist insurrection of August the 23-rd, 1944, has crowned the struggle waged by the Romanian Communist Party for the union of all democratic, anti-fascist forces in the country, opening up the road of great democratic, revolutionary transformations in Romania".

Nicolae Ceauşescu

In the life of every people there are events of paramount importance with multiple and profound significances, which are inscribed in the book of history with golden letters, being landmarks on the ascending road towards progress and wellbeing. They will remain green for ever in the conscience of men and women and are an opportunity both for reviewing the past, analysing the present and for examining the future prospects. Such a grandious event in the so very tormented existence of the Romanian peoples is the day of August the 23-rd, 1944. A cornerstone in the life and destinies of the Romanian nation ,this day has become the symbol of the victory of the national armed, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist insurrection, initiated, organized and led by the Romanian Communist Party.

The act of August the 23-rd, 1944 has opened the road towards great revolutionary transformations, which have fundamentally changed the structure of Romania, transforming it from a backword state with a predominantly agrarian economy, into an industrial-agrarian country in full development, where the rates of growth of material production stand, at a level ranking among the highest in the world.

The anniversary of three decades since the liberation of the homeland from fascism is taking place almost simultaneously with another major event in the life of the Romanian people — the 11-th Congress of the Romanian

Communist Party. The highest forum of the party, of the entire nation, will be summoned to an ample and useful dialogue with history, thus occasioning both a critical, deeply scientific analysis of the road we have covered since the 10-th Party Congress, of the way the major tasks assumed in face of the whole of mankind have been fulfilled, as well as for the establishment of the directions to be followed, of all aspects of future orientations in all domains of economic and social life, of the objectives which will have to be carried out, of the ways and means for realizing them.

In an atmosphere of powerful enthusiasm and thorough patriotism, of untiring and unflinching work, of full confidence in the profoundly scientific, clear-sighted policy of our party, of boundless love towards our party and state leadership, towards the most beloved son of the Romanian people, President Nicolae Ceaușescu, the working class, the peasantry and the intellectuals, the entire people welcome the two historic events with new successes in all fields of our economic, social and cultural life, adding day by day new values to the material and spiritual thesaurus of the country.

The rich ballance-sheet with which our people welcomes the two great events is the undeniable confirmation of the correctness of the home and foreign policy consistently promoted by the Romanian Communist Party, of appropriating this policy by the working people, of the durability of the entire people's unity round the Communists' Party.

Armed with the most advanced ideology in the world, with the Marxist-Leninist teaching, which it applies creativelly in the concrete-historic conditions of our country, the Romanian Communist Party has proved in fact its quality of being the most authorized exponent of the vital interests and aspirations of the Romanian people.

Despite the fact that 30 years are a brief historical period, our people, under the wise leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, has achieved deep-going social and political transformation, the greatest in its entire history, has turned into life its ideals of national and social freedom, of material and spiritual welfare. The socialist production relationships have fully and definitivelly triumphed both in towns and in villages. Man by-man exploitation has been done away with for ever in Romania.

The consistent carrying out of the party's economic programme, in the foccus of which is the country's socialist industrialisation, has impressed on our entire economy an unprecedented dynamism, has led to the powerful development of the productive forces, the rapid growth of Romania's entire economic potential, to the improvement of the structure of economic branches, to the ensurance of an ever more harmonious repartition of the productive forces over the whole national territory. As a corollary of economic progress, the material and spiritual standards of all categories of the population have considerably improved, science, arts and culture have greatly flourished.

In comparison with 1938, the best year as regards general turnover of the bourgheois-landlord regime, in 1972 an over-all industrial output 21 times bigger that than of the mentioned year was achieved. The basic branches, which condition the rapid progress of the entire economy — electric and thermic power, iron and steel, machine-building and metal processing, chemistry — have scored growth bigger than the ensemble of industry.

The tasks of the present five-year-plan are successfully carried out. As a consequence of the achievements obtained so far and of the mobilisation of some internal reserves identified following the ample activity of our party, of the working class, of the entire people, we can estimate that in 1975 the industrial turnover will be more than 600 billion lei, that is, it will be over 10% bigger than was envisaged in the five-year-plan; thus it is fully possible to have the five-year-plan fulfilled ahead of term.

Agriculture, the main branch of the Romanian economy has also greatly developed. The socialist transformation of agriculture, its endowment with tractors and farm-machinery, the broad-scale chemicalisation of cultures, as well as, the irrigations have contributed to the substantial increase of the agricultural output.

The overall turnover achieved in 1973 in agriculture was of about 90 billion lei, over 25% bigger than the annual mean of the 1966—1970 five--year-plan. In 1973 cereal production was of 13.6 billion tons, of which wheet and oats 5531 million tons, while maize — 7223 million tons. The cattle stock was at the end on 1973: 5895 thousand oxen, 8975 thousand pigs, 14324 thousand sheep, a.s.o., being considerably bigger than in the pre-war years.

The other branches of material production have grown in a correspondingly way.

The dynamism of the Romanian economy, the powerful growth of production have made it possible for our country to ever more actively participate in the world exchange of values. The volume of foreign trade was in 1972, 11 times bigger than in 1950.

The high rate increase of material production is most expressively shown in the rapid growth of the national income. As compared to 1950, in 1972 the volume of the national income was about 7.5 times larger.

The rapid growth of material production, of the national income has created conditions both for the continual increase of the consumption fund, of the earnings of the working people, respectively for the continuous raising of their material and cultural level and for increasing the funds destined to the country's economic and social development.

The transformations of economic, political, social and ideological order are the result of a sustained, scientific activity, of establishing by the Romanian Communist Party of the strategy of economic and social development, the objectives of each and every stage which will have to be covered, of a vast political and organisational work to convince the masses of the correctness of the measures set forth, as well as for their attraction in the carrying out of the tasks established.

Experience has demonstrated that the problems of the strategy of the economy's and the society's development, of the improvement of planned leadership and the organisation of material production, have a decisive importance in the building of the new system, for the intensive development of the productive forces, in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

By courageously applying the newest conquests of the human mind, everything science and technolgy continuously put at our disposal, a large opening towards the future has been ensured, being a propelling force for our national economy on the road of progress, of an intensive economic growth.

In the years of creative effervescence of our socialist society, which have followed after the 9-th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, the 10-th Congress and the two National Conferences of the Party — in 1967 and in 1972 — forms and methods of management and organisation of the economy have been examined from a critical angle and measures have been taken for the removal of everything that was old and out-moded, for the ever larger promotion of the new, of the newest and most adequate techniques and forms fit for given stage of development and for the future. We may say that there is no domain of economic, political and social life left outside the actions of improvement, ensuring a large radius for the speedy and intensive economic and social development.

A valuable contribution to the working out of the party's strategy and tactics, to the elaboration of the forms and methods of production and labour leadership and organisation, of social activities, the elaboration of the plans of Romania's economic and social development, to the control over their achievement, to the promotion of technical progress in production and to management activity, has been made by the economists.

Starting from the truth that the main force of production in society is man, the labour force, that on its number and level of training depends the multilateral progress of the country, the Romanian Communist Party has granted full attention — in the process of building socialism — to the training of staff for all categories, to the continuous raising of the qualification level of all workers.

The fulfilment of the ever bigger and more complex tasks of socialist construction have made it necessary to train an important number of economists. Through the educational reform of 1948, the Romanian economic school was placed on truely scientific foundations, its post-graduates acquiring a realistic conception over life, a conception substantiated by the principles of dialectic materialism, the thorough speciality knowledge stock, based on the blending of theory with social practice.

In order to correspond to the social requests, both the immediate and those of the future, the Higher Economic School has enriched and continuously improved the content as well as the forms and methods of tuition. Consequently, at present we have a modern higher economic education, in steady improvement.

As part of this large process of adaptation and improvement of higher economic training, the Department of Economic Cybernetics has made an outstading contribution, including in its curricula — following their appearence and cristalisation — new related scientific disciplines, assimilating the newest conquests of science in its field of activity, turning into a unitary complex, in which the educational activity propper is harmoniously blending with scientific research, the problems within its competence, raised from social practice.

Firmly guiding ourselves after the duties set forth by the party for higher economic science and education, after the decisions of the party and state leadership, after the valuable indications given by the party general secretary, Nicolae Ceaușescu, indications given on the occasion of his visit to the laboratories of the Economic-Cybernetics Department, and on other

occasions, in the activity of the department, the concept according to which in order to have a viable education, a truely scientific research, to train highly skilled staff for the economy, to improve the knowledge-level of the teaching staff, the most adequate ways and means must be found, which should blend in a unitary complex, in an organic ensemble, the educational, scientific research and productive activities. The teaching staff and the scientific research workers within the Economic-Cybernetics Department are participating both in the educational process and in scientific research activities. To the educational process, specialists working in the field of concrete economy are attacted, as well. In research activity, in the laboratories, the best students of the Faculty of economic-cybernetics, proving talent for research are included.

The department's research activity is unfolding on the basis of the themes offered by production for research. Accepting the themes to be studied and solved is being done in accordance with the criteria of economic efficiency and of the possibilities of generalising the cybernetic models and systems of informatics in units with parallel or similar profiles, with the criteria of the didactic interest they present.

Most themes submitted to research are carried through on the basis of scientific contracts, which have proved to be highly efficaceous instruments, both for the fulfilment of the study-plans and for the immediate application in production of the solutions offered.

As a result of the osmosys between the eductaional scientific research and social production processes, the teaching staff can ensure the continuous broadening of the sphere of information for the students, to inform them of the newest conquests in science, to get them familiar with the problems of our social practice, to educate them in the spyrit of work and for work.

The fact that the Economic-Cybernetics Department is an integrated complex, with activities both educational and of scientific research in close connection with production, the staffing of the department with academic personell and scientific researchers, the attraction in the teaching process, as well as in that of research of specialists from production, the attraction in scientific research of the best-trained post-graduates, the experience acquired and the help given to the activity of the department, the powerful material basis, give us the certainty that through an untiting and daring work we will make an even greater contribution to the development of science in our country, to the promotion of the most modern methods in the management and development of production, and, last but not the least, to the training of reliable economic staff for our socialist Romania.

Side-by-side with our heroic working class, with the peasantry and the intellectuals, with our entire people, the membres of the Economic-Cybernetics Department ,welcome the two glorious events with new successes in their activity, making their entire contribution to the achievement of the party's economic and social policy, to the great work of building the manysidedly developed socialist society in Romania. The enthusiasm with which they express their joy for the two events of utmost importance in the life of the Romanian people is the bigger, as in this year we celebrate an outstanding moment in our own activity; the 25 years jubelee of the setting up of the Economic-Cybernetics Department.