

BOOK REVIEW

In Fight for Peace and Building Socialism in Rumania (Book by Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej “Articles and Speeches”)

The publishing house of the Rumanian Workers’ Party recently published a book by Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej entitled “Articles and Speeches”.*) This book contains Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej’s main speeches and articles for the period since the liberation of Rumania by the Soviet Army—the years of rapid revolutionary development in Rumania, the years of struggle for the conquest of power by the working class, for building and consolidating the people’s democratic system, for the creation and Planned extension of the socialist sector in the economy. The works of Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej explain the theoretical and political foundations of the line of the Rumanian Communist (later Workers’) Party on the basic questions of the struggle for Rumania’s independence, for Socialism and peace.

Marxism-Leninism teaches that the fundamental question of every revolution is that of power. The book devotes great attention to strengthening the leading role of the working class, to establishing and developing the people’s democratic system.

Agrarian reform—the main task in the period of the final stage of the bourgeois- democratic revolution—led to a strengthening of the alliance between the proletariat and the working peasantry headed by the working class. In the “Political report to the Central Committee at the National Conference of the Communist Party of Rumania”, in the report “Communist Party of Rumania in the struggle for democratisation of the country”, and in other speeches, Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej shows how, relying on this alliance, the working class under the leadership of the Communist Party, step by step, won new positions from the exploiting classes and their parties. Analysing the class content of this stage in the revolutionary development of Rumania, Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej in his report on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution cited Comrade Stalin’s brilliant statement to the effect that in such countries as Poland and Rumania “the victory of the revolution, so that it might lead to proletarian dictatorship, can and certainly will necessitate certain intermediate stages in the form let us say of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry.”

After removing from the Government the last representatives of the exploiting classes and having deposed the monarchy as a result of which the system of people’s democracy; a form of proletarian dictatorship, was affirmed in Rumania, Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej set the Party the task of strengthening in every possible way the people’s democratic state, its apparatus and its armed forces.

The people’s democratic state aims at completely abolishing the exploiting classes, protecting the gains of the working people from encroachments by foreign and domestic enemies. Construction of socialist society takes place in conditions of sharpening class struggle. This is the law of development of the countries of people’s democracy towards Socialism. Hence, points out Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej, the people’s democratic state is a weapon in the class struggle of the proletariat. But arising from socialist construction there develop new functions of the state of people’s democracy. These functions consist of economic-organisational and cultural-educational work which are fully developed only after the victory of Socialism but which are already beginning to play an increasingly greater role in the life of the country. The Party must spare no effort to develop these functions, strengthening the state of people’s democracy as the main weapon in building Socialism.

A number of speeches, included in the book under review, are devoted to questions of building the economic base of Socialism in Rumania. In the report presented on behalf of the

Central Committee to the National Conference of the Communist Party of Rumania in October 1945, Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej outlined a programme for the industrialisation of the country, he exposed the reactionary theoreticians who declared Rumania an “exclusively agrarian country” designed to serve as an agrarian appendage to the more developed countries. A powerful heavy industry, underlined Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, is that very pivot round which the entire economy of the country will develop. Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej pointed out time and again the need to be guided in economic policy by the great experience of the Soviet Union, by Stalin’s teaching on socialist industrialisation. A vital stage in the development of Rumania’s socialist economy is that of electrification of the country. “The plan for electrification and utilisation of the waterways of our country,” points out Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, “may well be regarded an integral part of the Party’s programme. This plan must become the concern of every Communist, since Communists are the builders of the new life, the standard bearers of the most progressive ideas.”

The guarantee of the reality of the plans advanced is the unswerving will of the working people to achieve their realisation, the radical change in the attitude of the working people towards labour which has become a matter of honour and glory. “Proletarian patriotism in our country,” writes Gheorghiu-Dej, “is becoming the source of great deeds, the motive force of social development.”

One of the basic tasks of the Party during the transition from capitalism to Socialism is the further strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry, and the socialist reorganisation of agriculture. On this basis the Rumanian Workers’ Party set the task of creating a material-technical base for Socialism in the countryside and of carrying out patient explanatory work among the poor and middle peasants in favour of the idea of uniting the small peasant plots into collective farms on an entirely voluntary basis.

Approximately 1,100 collective-farms have already been formed on this basis and in many cases they have achieved remarkable results in the sphere of increasing yields and improving the well-being of their members. One of the basic tasks at present is to strengthen organisationally and economically the young collective-farms, to wage irreconcilable struggle against deviations from the Party line which harm the cause of Socialism and keep the poor and middle peasants away from the working class.

In the process of the socialist transformation of agriculture, the kulak resistance to the policy of the people’s democratic system grows. “Suppression of the resistance of the class enemy and his isolation from the peasant masses on the basis of consolidating the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry with a view to drawing the latter into the channel of Socialism—such is the main content of the class struggle in our country in the conditions of people’s democracy”, Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej writes in his article “Class struggle in Rumania in the present phase”.

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Realisation of the organisational and political unity of the working class was a big victory for the working class of Rumania. To successfully fulfil the role of the leader of the democratic forces, the proletariat must be directed from a single headquarters. Such a headquarters is the Rumanian Workers’ Party formed as a result of the fusion of the Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party of Rumania on the basis of the organisational and ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Many of Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej’s speeches are devoted to questions of Party building and organisational-political strengthening of the Party.

He teaches Party members to treat the matter of admitting new members into the Party with the greatest responsibility, to display constant care for the purity of the Party ranks, more vigilance, correct regulation of the composition of the Party, and more attention to raising the theoretical and political level of the membership and leading cadres. Comrade Gheorghiu-De teaches Party members to combat conceit and bureaucratism, to oppose any formal and approach to criticism and self-criticism and to combat attempts at suppressing criticism.

The Party must rally around itself all working people in the struggle against the enemies of the People's Republic, against hostile ideological influences, and against the worst enemy of the people's democratic system—bourgeois nationalism. "Let us wage ruthless struggle", says Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, "against each and every machination of the class enemy, against nationalist-chauvinistic manifestations, against each and every deviation from proletarian internationalism!"

In all things and in all circumstances, Rumanian Communists must, again and again, turn to the great experience of the Bolshevik Party. "The further strengthening of the Party and its approximation to the model which the C.P.S.U.(B) represents for all Communist Parties—these are the main conditions for success in the struggle for Socialism and peace", Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej writes.

The experience of people's democratic Rumania is also striking confirmation of the decisive role played in the development of the People's Democracies along the socialist road by friendship with the birthplace of Socialism—the Soviet Union, and by the fraternal aid the Soviet Union renders to these countries.

While the "aid" given by U.S. imperialism to European countries spells destruction of the national economy and loss of national independence for these countries, Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej writes, we feel the Soviet aid as a life-giving source of fresh energy, of confidence in our strength in the sphere of political and economic construction, in the realm of culture, art and science.

The book stresses the need to wage irreconcilable struggle against the foul Titoite degenerates—the worst enemies of friendship between peoples, of the struggle for peace. "The espionage group of Tito expresses not the will of the peoples of Yugoslavia but the will of the Anglo-American imperialists", said Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej in his report, "Communist Party of Yugoslavia in the power of "murderers and spies". "The struggle against the instigators of a new world war is inconceivable without struggle against the Tito clique... The struggle against the Tito clique—hired spies and murderers, is the international duty of all Communist and Workers' Parties".

Friendship with the Soviet Union is the guarantee of success in the struggle for peace. Pointing out that the struggle for peace, against the U.S.-British instigators of a new war is the paramount task of the Party in the present phase, that the building of Socialism and the struggle for peace are indissolubly linked, Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej stresses that success in the struggle for peace is possible only inside the ranks of the organised peace front headed by the Soviet Union, the most powerful force in the peace front.

All the speeches and articles of Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej are imbued with warm love for the U.S.S.R. and devotion to the cause of Lenin-Stalin. In the article, "Liberator of the Peoples", written on the occasion of Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday, Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej writes: "Never before in history was there heard such a powerful voice upholding the liberation of peoples as there sounds today the voice of the Soviet Union, the voice of Stalin... The name Stalin, symbolises for all peoples the valour and glory of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., and is a call to

glorious heroic exploits. With the inspiring image of Stalin—the liberator—before them and guided by his teaching, the peoples of the New Democracies are advancing toward Socialism... The name of Stalin—the liberator—sounds as a call to struggle for peace, freedom and happiness of the peoples”.

The publication of Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej’s book, “Articles and Speeches” is big event in the life of the Rumanian Workers’ Party. Party cadres, rank-and-file members of the Party, non-Party workers, men of science and art—all are studying this book by Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej. Study of Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej’s book inspires the working people of Rumania in their struggle for Socialism, and inculcates in them boundless loyalty to the cause of Lenin-Stalin.

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