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20 NOVEMBER 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CEMA MEMBERS SHARE RESOURCES, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH RESULTS

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German NO 99, 26 Aug 86

[Article by Peter Sasse, department chief in the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs: "Fruitful CEMA Cooperation in Agriculture"]

[Text] When CEMA's standing commission for agriculture was set up 30 years ago, in September 1956, it was done for the purpose of deepening the close fraternal collaboration and mutual assistance in boosting further the production of foodstuffs and agrarian raw materials among the member countries. At the first session the commission held it was decided to work out a program on measures to increase agricultural production in the participating states. That program was the starting point for a systematic exchange of experiences in the 1950's and 1960's and for the increased efforts, above all in the recent decades, in economic plan coordination and the comprehensive measures taken by all the CEMA sessions, the 37th to the 41st, to improve public food supplies in the CEMA countries. It spans the whole trek up to the recently agreed-on CEMA comprehensive program on scientific-technical progress up to the year 2000, containing as an essential element a "biotechnology" section.

All these documents and instruments form the foundation of the work done by the standing commission for agriculture. They have helped and are helping extend the multilateral and bilateral cooperation in crucial areas, whereby to resolve the problems both within the overall framework of CEMA and in each of its member countries. Important prerequisites for it were created by the constantly intensifying science cooperation.

Coordination Centers Are Working Closely Together

The 11 coordination centers of the standing commission for agriculture are of great importance to it. Results in basic research achieved there are used for the development and application of new varieties, technologies, and projects. Through closer cooperation by the research institutions and through the efforts by joint temporary science collectives, within the scope of the coordination centers, especially in the field of plant cultivation and livestock breeding, time was saved and a partial lagging behind international standards was rapidly made up for.

In the 1981-1985 period alone, within the framework of the multilateral agrarian research plan, nearly 900 scientific projects were completed that found their concrete crystallization in increasing yields on the fields and in the stables, thereby impressively documenting the contribution by agrarian science to taking care of the foodstuff programs in the fraternal countries. A compelling example for how effective this purposive collaboration has been in practice is the successful longtime joint cultivation of grain varieties. E.g., the winter wheat variety Miras, developed by the GDR and the USSR, gives our republic a surplus yield of 3 decitons per hectare compared with comparable varieties at a good baking quality.

Important also is the growing of joint hybrids in silo maize with the Soviet Union, Hungary, and Romania. Through such varieties as BEKOS 251 and Bekosta (GDR/USSR), Bekelux and Bermador (Hungary), and Betura (Romania), silo maize hybrids were produced during the last five-year plan which conform to our agricultural needs for nutrient-rich and early ripening varieties and help improve the livestock feed base for milk and beef production.

Successful Joint Cultivation

Growing sugar beets together with Poland also was successful. The joint hybrids Depoma, Ponema, and Damona right now occupy 97 percent of the sugar beet acreage. The elite seed needed for it is produced by way of a division of labor between the two countries. In the joint Bulgarian-GDR potato growing station in Pawelsko, Rhodope, existing for more than 10 years, climatic conditions which are excellent for our republic for producing varieties with resistance, particularly, against phytophthora, viruses, scab, and nematodes, are used.

A valuable aid for our animal breeders has been the setting up and using of joint gen-funds of the important races of milk and meat cattle, pigs, and sheep. The advantage of such gen-funds is that the various CEMA countries can specialize in breeding particular species and cooperate with the others.

The cooperation in veterinary medicine has in recent years amounted more to protecting the CEMA states' territories, through coordination, from especially dangerous epidemics. To that end one has worked out and applied uniform state veterinary control principles along the borders of the member countries and veterinary hygienic requirements for the project planning and construction of check, transshipment, and disinfection compounds at border crossing sites. Furthermore, effective prophylactic measures to protect the health of livestock in industrialized installations were worked out and applied in the various countries.

For the period up to 1990 and beyond, CEMA activity in agriculture will mainly be aimed at tackling the measures of the comprehensive program of the scientific-technical progress till 2000, particularly in the fields of bio-technology and the electronics conversion of agriculture. This cooperation in introducing key technologies marks an essential contribution to creating the scientific-technical lead needed for solving the economic tasks and further improving the public food supplies and the raw material supplies for industry in the CEMA countries.

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

LEGAL BASIS PROPOSED FOR APPLYING TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT in German Vol 17 No 3 (signed to press
May 86) pp 68-71

[Article by Prof Dr sc Rolf Steding, Academy for GDR Political Sciences
and Jurisprudence: "On Implementation of Scientific-technical Progress in
Agriculture"]

[Text] For the rapid transfer of scientific-technical results into the
agricultural production process, legal means must be used to a greater
extent.

Government authorities carry a great responsibility in this; they must
utilize available possibilities even more fully, in order to mobilize
intensification in agricultural enterprises through scientific-technical
progress.

Comprehensive implementation of scientific-technical progress on the basis
of an ever more effective development of the cycle of science-technology-
production within the framework of the over-all economy is the key issue
for the successful realization of this new stage of the SED economic
strategy. This statement--again strongly emphasized by the 11th SED Party
Congress--(Footnote 1) (Compare Report of the Central Committee of the SED
to the 11th Party Congress of the SED; reporter: Comrade Erich Honecker,
Berlin 1986, p 49) also applies to agriculture without reservation, which
in socialism must be "transformed into a production sector based on
science and technical achievements." (Footnote 2) (W.I. Lenin, speech at
the First All-Russian Congress of Rural Divisions, Committees of Rural
Poverty and Communes, in: Werke, Vol 28, Berlin 1959, p 347) From this
result basic demands, also laid down in writing by legal provisions of the
socialist state which, however, are by no means taken into account in
their greater dimension everywhere in agriculture.

The decisive starting point for implementation of scientific-technical
progress in the agricultural reproduction process is the fact that in
agriculture, also, the turn toward comprehensive intensification of the
reproduction process was carried out. As W. Welfe already stated in 1985,
it is now a matter of "penetrating scientifically and economically the
entire reproduction process of plant and livestock production and to
derive from it the appropriate tasks. Under this aspect, the modern

development directions of scientific-technical progress--in particular microelectronics, genetic technology, biological process guidance and biotechnology--are generally gaining in importance for agriculture." (Footnote 3) (W. Felfe, 40 Jahre demokratischer Bodenreform--40 Jahre erfolgreiche Agrar- und Buendnispolitik der SED [40 years of democratic land reform--40 years of successful agricultural and alliance policy of the SED], Berlin 1985, p 36)

Socialist law plays an important role among the tools for accelerating scientific-technical progress. With its aid it is possible in agriculture, also, to shape this process in an inevitable and implementing manner. In addition to binding provisions regarding the rights and duties of LPGs and VEGs and others for the implementation of scientific-technical progress and legal consequences in case of breach of duties in this process, the law plays a particularly important role in agriculture--more effectively than in other areas--, especially in generalizing effective forms of organization and management of scientific-technical progress. Experience shows, however, that application of the law is effective only if the law can enter into the economic interests of LPGs and VEGs. Under this aspect, and in assessment of the 11th SED Party Congress, a few thoughts will be presented in the following.

Growing Responsibility of LPGs, VEGS and Cooperation Councils for Scientific-Technical Progress

Implementation of scientific-technical progress is carried out in agriculture with the same goal setting and according to the same principles as in other sectors of the economy. The forms in which this is achieved, however, show a certain originality. This is primarily due to the fact that in agriculture, the social organization of production, and especially the way it is combined with other elements in the cycle of science-technology-production, is shaped differently from, for example, the centrally managed state-owned combines of industry. Furthermore, of importance in agriculture is its typical interlocking of nature and work in its production process, the predominantly cooperative nature of its production, and the requirement that an effectiveness increase in agricultural production is most successful when "the findings of modern agricultural science are coupled with the experience and economic thinking of farmers." (Footnote 4) (E. Honecker, Arbeiter und Bauern Hand in Hand fuer Sozialismus und Frieden [Workers and peasants hand in hand for socialism and peace], in: XII. Bauernkongress der DDR--Protokoll, Berlin 1982, p 284)

The lawmakers have shaped the responsibility of LPGs, VEGs and cooperation councils accordingly for the implementation of scientific-technical progress. Similar to the combine ordinance for VEBs (Footnote 5) (Ordinance of 8 November 1979 on state-owned combines, combine enterprises and state-owned enterprises, GB1. I No 38 p 38), LPGs were also legally obligated by paragraph 4 of the LPG Law (Footnote 6) (Law of 2 July 1982 on agricultural production cooperations, GB1. I No 25 p 443) to ensure in their economic activity the comprehensive combination of the advantages of

socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. This regulation is precisely expressed by No 7 of the model statutes (Footnote 7) (Resolution of 28 July 1977 on model statutes and model operation orders of the LPGs of plant and livestock production, GB1. I No 26 p 317 and GB1. Sdr. No 937), according to which every LPG must ensure in particular that scientific-technical progress is an integral part of their managerial and planning activity, that it penetrates its entire reproduction process on the scale of the cooperation, and that it is effectively stimulated in an economic sense.

The extent of widely effective application of scientific-technical progress in the LPGs and VEGs and within the framework of their cooperation has increased considerably in the 1980's, as proven by their economic performance. Nevertheless there are still considerable possibilities for the majority of agricultural enterprises to apply scientific-technical measures more vigorously. The subjective factor certainly is of great importance in this context; only he who is convinced of the key role of scientific-technical progress will also find a way for its wide practical application in the interest of constant economic performance growth. In other words: insight into the rules of increased application of scientific-technical progress under the conditions of comprehensive intensification of agriculture is an important condition of progressing further in this question. Recently, a forceful claim has been made to increase the obligation of LPGs, VEGs and cooperation councils to apply scientific-technical progress. This is influenced by the thought that it must not be left to the subjective decision of management cadres whether or not scientific-technical measures are to be applied. In my opinion, however, it is not enough to increase the obligation only in a legal sense by decreeing duties. The obligation must also be strengthened in the economic sense (in reciprocal agreement), i.e., through use of economic force.

Experience shows that, taking into account this aspect, socialist business administration opens up decisive access to greater and wider effectiveness of measures of scientific-technical progress through creation of favorable conditions for their application. It is of particular concern that LPGs, VEGs and cooperation councils in their respective areas of responsibility create production, work, and management organizational conditions which clear the way for wide utilization of scientific-technical progress and motivate and mobilize the workers to appropriate activities. The law can also contribute to the creation of such conditions--however, always and only in effectiveness congruence with socialist business administration.

Under this aspect, an important question is stronger direction of the conceptual activity of LPGs, VEGs, and cooperation councils toward scientific-technical progress. It is a matter of better taking into account the strategic role of scientific-technical progress in development, intensification and rationalization concepts as well as in concepts of highest yields and highest performance relating to fields and stables, and to establish appropriate measures. But it is of no less importance to organize the operational plan in accordance with the basic

principles of these concepts from preparation to confirmation and allocation in such a way that innovation of the agricultural reproduction process is the absolute focal point. This also includes the necessity of carrying out the planning of measures of scientific-technical progress not in the present isolated fashion, but rather more effectively as an integral component of production and effectiveness planning of the LPGs, VEGs, and cooperation councils. Scientific-technical progress in socialist agriculture can be implemented successfully only if the LPGs, VEGs and cooperation councils are economically forced through appropriate business administration regulations to purposefully apply measures of scientific-technical progress. This principle includes payment of management cadres and all other workers according to performance, as well as increasing application of key technologies, continued use of modernization investments, utilization of innovation proposals, and transfer of research results into agricultural production.

Legal Forms of Transfer of Scientific-Technical Progress into Agricultural Production

The higher demands placed on an effective organization of the cycle of science-technology-production in agriculture appear particularly in three phases influenced by this cycle in a special way: in the research and development process, in the framework of transferring scientific-technical results into production, and in the process of direct application of scientific-technical progress in the LPGs, VEGs and their cooperations. Only when managerial, planning and organizational measures in these phases are effectively coordinated, and by observing the interlocking of the economic and biological reproduction process in agriculture, is it possible to penetrate the natural cycle with science and technology to an extent never known before.

In this context, the transfer of scientific-technical progress into agricultural production plays a very special role. This is primarily due to the fact that the research and development potential in agriculture--in contrast to centrally managed state-owned combines in industry, whose reproduction process includes research and development--lies outside the responsibility of LPGs, VEGs and cooperation councils. This makes it necessary to organize the transfer of scientific-technical results into the production process, i.e., to find and utilize effective forms of collaboration between agricultural science and agricultural production. Legal bases are of great significance among these forms.

Economic contracts are without a doubt the most important legal form in order to make the achievements of science and technology effective for agricultural production in the shortest possible time. The transfer of scientific-technical progress is concretely organized with the help of agreements on scientific-technical performances, but also through contracts with state-owned industrial combines and enterprises regarding delivery of new technology; with construction combines, enterprises and institutions for investment projects; and with state-owned combines and enterprises of the foodstuff industry regarding marketing of agricultural

products. It is a matter of putting greater emphasis on questions of scientific-technical progress in the contractual activities of the LPGs and VEGs themselves.

Standards are a further significant legal form of transferring scientific-technical progress to the agricultural production process. As normative decisions on optimal solutions to be applied uniformly with regard to the quality of products and their manufacturing procedure, they are guidelines for LPGs, VEGs and cooperation councils, also, since they reflect the trends of scientific-technical progress and force agricultural producers to organize their reproduction process in a manner corresponding to these trends. One-sided concentration on the quality parameters of standards, sometimes practiced in agriculture, without also observing their connection in implementing scientific-technical progress, does not do full justice to the role given by the lawmakers to standards in legal forms. (Footnote 8) (See decree of 15 March 1984 on standardization, GBl. I No 12 p 157)

State recommendations are another important legal form with whose help a generalization of scientific-technical progress and its transfer to agricultural production should and must be carried out. They are greatly suited to guide and support LPGs in organizing their cooperative conditions since--as provided in paragraph 7 of the LPG law--they recommend application of advanced experience and scientific findings in a generalized form, thus making them appropriate for the great variety of concrete conditions in agriculture. State recommendations have always proven useful in agriculture, but unfortunately have never reached the breadth of application which is objectively possible and also necessary under the aspect of a more effective implementation of scientific-technical progress in agriculture.

Transfer of scientific-technical progress to LPGs, VEGs, and their cooperations offers special opportunities for the application of legal forms. On the one hand, this is due to the possibilities inherent in the law itself, which consist primarily in the area of binding coordination of actions. On the other hand, it is also due to the fact that scientific-technical progress in agriculture under conditions of cooperation is carried out not only in individual enterprises, but in collaboration between several LPGs and VEGs of plant and livestock production. And lastly, the law also has special relevance in the agricultural transfer process because, in agriculture, a certain scientific-technical performance as a rule can be applied in all agricultural enterprises with similar production profiles.

In practice, the legal forms of scientific-technical progress transfer into agricultural production are never effective in isolation. Rather, they are linked in numerous ways to other, non-legal organizational forms. In agriculture, the scale of these forms is particularly broad. They range from application of normatives, standard values and indices whose authority--as demanded by Rosenau--(Footnote 9) (G. Rosenau, "Die Musterstatuten der LPG setzen neue Massstaebe fuer die Qualitaet der

Leitungsarbeit" [The model statutes of LPGs establish new standards for the quality of managerial work], STAAT UND RECHT 1/81 p 44) must be brought to a higher level, to the installation of consulting enterprises, test stations and demonstration fields, experiments on highest yield and performance, and user seminars. Last but not least, performance comparison also plays an important part in this context since it is of concern to achieve with its help--and organized within the framework of cooperations--a greater concentration of the efforts of LPGs and VEGs on implementation of scientific-technical progress.

Greater Demands on the State Management of Implementing Scientific-Technical Progress

Government authorities carry a great responsibility for the comprehensive implementation of scientific-technical progress in agriculture. Above all they must ensure that research institutions "produce" scientific advance work; they must support LPGs, VEGs and cooperation councils in creating the necessary conditions for the application of scientific-technical achievements so that interaction between science and production--particularly the transfer of scientific-technical progress to agricultural production--functions smoothly. To the extent that this is achieved, state management lives up to the requirements of comprehensive intensification in socialist agriculture.

The legal basis for the state management of implementing scientific-technical progress in agriculture is the decree by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs of 1 July 1986 on comprehensive and accelerated application of scientific-technical progress in LPGs, VEGs, and their cooperations. (Footnote 10) (Will be published in VuM/Min. for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs) Under this decree, all state authorities managing agriculture in particular must act so that LPGs, VEGs and their cooperations take more seriously their responsibility for implementing scientific-technical progress, that the latest findings by science and technology are implemented in agricultural enterprises according to their respective natural and economic circumstances, and that all preconditions are created, including the material-technical safeguarding of the respective measures, and qualification of the workers.

The Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs plays a key role in this context which, under paragraph 5 of its Statute, carries the central responsibility for implementation of scientific-technical progress. (Footnote 11) (Decree of 4 December 1975 on the Statute of the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs, GBl. I No 47 p 753) In carrying out this responsibility, it relies on the scientific institutions under its jurisdiction, particularly the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the GDR with its research centers and institutes, and agricultural colleges. By utilizing this potential, the ministry ensures the development of agriculturally oriented research as planned, general fulfillment of the science and technology plan, and creation of the necessary preconditions for a systematic transfer of scientific-technical achievements to agriculture.

The local government authorities in bezirks and kreises, and especially their specialized agricultural management bodies, under paragraphs 3, 4, 29, and 47 of the law of 4 July 1985 on local people's representatives in the GDR (Footnote 12) (GB1. I No 18 p 213) must make an important contribution in order to directly implement scientific-technical progress in agriculture, carrying out the basic lines decreed by the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs. This places great responsibility for coordination, organization and control on local government authorities, since cooperation between science and production--carried out in agriculture according to a strict division of labor--must be organized.

The role of local government authorities is somewhat limited in shaping the cycle of science-technology-production in agriculture, since certain important relations also exist directly between scientific institutions and agricultural enterprises. Nonetheless they must make even fuller use of existing possibilities in order to mobilize comprehensive intensification in the LPGs, VEGs and cooperations through scientific-technical progress. This means more effective guidance for LPGs and VEGs in developing and implementing highest yield and performance concepts for fields and stables, more purposeful implementation of normatives and standard values in the planning process, systematic generalization of innovative solutions and optimal experience in plant and livestock production, more decisive organization of building one's own rationalization means, or appropriate orientation of socialist business administration in the LPGs and VEGs.

A managerial task of particular significance is increasing the effectiveness of the scientific-technical centers of the bezirk councils. These centers--as a kind of link between centrally managed, specialized research institutions and LPGs and VEGs, respectively--have great responsibility for scientific-technical information and business administrative consulting of the LPGs and VEGs; the development of innovation work and generalizing innovative achievements; creation of informative, organizational and economic preconditions in LPGs and VEGs for the comprehensive application of scientific-technical progress. These centers need even better capabilities in order to fully carry out this responsibility.

A decisive demand on the state management of implementing scientific-technical progress in agriculture consists in making this process more economy-oriented. Essentially, it is a matter of two factors: on the one hand, turning away from formal practices of planning scientific-technical measures and turning to production planning promoting the economically effective implementation of scientific-technical progress and, on the other hand, creating effective economic pressures for implementation of scientific-technical progress, ranging from utilization of state subsidies and loans to special remuneration and bonuses. This raises complicated questions, to be sure. They must be answered, however; as W. Stoph stated at the 11th SED Party Congress, "with a view to the year 2000... agriculture must increasingly be made into a branch of applied science."

(Footnote 13) (On the directive of the 11th Party Congress of the SED on the 5-year plan for the development of the national economy of the GDR in the years 1986 to 1990; reporter: Comrade Willi Stoph, Berlin 1986, p 18)

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AGRICULTURE

HUNGARY

WAGE REGULATION IN AGRICULTURE DISCUSSED

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian No 31, 31 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by Jozsef Huszar: "Stricter Wage Regulation in Agriculture"]

[Text] The managers of agricultural cooperatives awaited with interest and some nervousness the measures regarding the modification of wage regulation conditions. The conditions of the general (industrial) wage regulation system had already been changed and published in the appropriate statutory provisions.

The essence of the decree by the Ministry of Finance regarding income regulation in the agrarian and food production subbranches is that the farms are to be required to keep the growth rate of average earnings between plan limits. It is turning out to be more difficult to replace earnings that exceed the tax-free level with an incremental tax.

Everyone in a Row

The logic of the measure proceeds from the fact that the agricultural cooperatives will at times yield to the pressure of the membership for wage and income increases even if the money necessary to pay the taxes levied at a result must be obtained from supplemental funds set aside for new production.

The antecedents may be found in the fact that the unified incentive fund has been established in enterprise management which includes sources that serve both to supplement and develop fixed assets and to increase working capital. In this fund there is no differentiation between profit sharing (personal income) that is or may be accounted over and above wage income and the sources for the expansion of capital means. In this sense, the enterprises may decide on the ratios of annual increases between live labor (personal income) and embodied labor (expansion of means).

But the measures to make this possible did not reckon with the fact that in addition to all these things, the goals for increased earnings as calculated in the economic plan should be observed, and in such a way that certain cooperatives do not deviate too much from the average. But the reality is that it did not place stricter requirements on the farm leadership that income regulation, and it frequently happened that taxes linked

to increased earnings were also accepted by the producer cooperatives even if these taxes were payable only as a capital means supplement, or by a postponement of expansion. Therefore the regulations announced last year and valid as of 1 January of this year were tightened by the present measures.

In the agricultural cooperatives, however, basically three earning regulation systems are being implemented, and as a consequence it is not possible to count on a uniform tightening effect.

In wage regulation depending on gross income level and added value, earned income tax is of much less importance than in the system that employs taxation on large-farm earnings. The gross income level regulation still differentiates between tax-free wage development and tax-free profit sharing. This way, the development of average wage or income can be planned with great certainty.

Overburdened Funds

This is not exactly the case with wage regulation that depends on added value, which is particularly sensitive to profit fluctuation. With a decline in profits one must reckon with a decline in the payable wage-bill mass but in such a way that the mid-year wage developments which have been carried out or shaped as the basis of incentive must fit into it.

If life experience proves the cooperative wage policy to be wrong a great tax-payment increase may result despite the best intentions of the farm.

From the viewpoint of taxes on earnings, the most sensitive is the system which realizes a large-farm tax on earnings, in which wages and profit sharing are not differentiated and the personal incomes--to put it simply--are charged with an earned income tax, independently of how the plant profit or the gross income develops.

It is particularly unfortunate for the farm in this system if it increases the per capita earnings level by 4.5 percent while the added value decreases. It is true that there is in these cases no penalty tax, but it is obvious that the cover for the so-called normal earnings tax cannot be paid from the taxed profit, or at least only in small ratio. The greater part of this burden is borne by the funds.

The new measures that are now effective have set as their goal to require that if the farms cannot pay the earned income taxes from the incentive fund on 31 December 1986 then they will have to pay, according to the rules of the earned income tax, five times the sum of the total tax.

We do not need special powers to imagine that such a tax can lead to complete bankruptcy. That is to say, if per capita earnings are increasing between 4.5 and 6 percent among the large farms, which have accepted, for example, large-farm taxation on earned income as is the case with more than 50 percent of the cooperatives, they must pay a 250 percent progressive

tax and a 500 percent penalty tax on the 4.5 and 6 percent increment. And on an increment exceeding 6 percent, the tax payment obligation is 300 percent, or five times this amount.

Paper Results

To avoid mass bankruptcies, however, the regulation also includes equitable elements, for it states that this tax is not a final withdrawal, and if the cover is not available, credit may be used.

If in 1987 the cooperative saves the incentive fund (amortization) which it used to pay the tax, or it repays the credit, then in 1988 a repayment of the penalty tax may be demanded. In respect to credit interest, however, only the unfavorably endowed farms share in interest subsidies and repayment, and for other farms, the interest is charged to the 1986 management.

These measures are very strict and their effect extends to the entire management, but there are also latent dangers. In the clearing of accounts, for example, results according to the balance will have a still greater importance because in the shaping of the added value and in all three earning regulation forms, the results shown on paper are the most important. But every competent expert knows that results according to the cooperative balance have structural problems which manipulate to a large extent the actual result. For example, making bad debts appear as results, the crediting of costs as temporary assets, the accounting of expected profits as actual, and so forth.

In order to avoid sanction-type taxes, the compulsion to show profits that do not exist will be greater.

The scissor is opening wider between the actual liquidity situation of the cooperatives and the financial situation shown on the basis of results according to the book. In addition to a strongly manipulated profit it may happen that the farm's incentive fund may exist according to the book, but this is not embodied in activities that can be mobilized. In such a case it may be possible to accept the penalty tax, but in the absence of liquid means it cannot be paid by the given deadline, which is the end of March. What the bank's attitude will be in such a case and to what extent the bank credit may be used are open questions.

Investment Restraint

The mid-year measures which have been passed are already having a great effect on the development outlays for this year, for in any event, it is necessary to think of the balance of the incentive fund by which a possible penalty tax may be avoided.

The almost 500 cooperatives which find themselves in a critical situation must now give thought to the further reduction of investments, to the guarding of amortization, and not least of all to decreasing their inventories for production purposes, or to decisions directed at halting

their increase. Only this way will there be a positive balance in the incentive fund account. Out of decency no one will prolong earlier development credits in order to show a positive balance on the account.

Of course, if the penalty tax cannot be avoided, everything possible must be done in 1987, even by reducing investments, to shift the credits taken for payment of the tax into amortization or to convert them to be charged against next year's developmental funds.

I could go on enumerating the expected and the unforeseen problems and complications. Instead of this, however, we must advise that adjustment to the mid-year regulators should be attempted even if they are retroactive in effect. Of course, this puts increased requirements on the operational and financial managers, for the accounting must be begun before the harvest as to how farm equilibrium may be maintained under the given conditions.

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AGRICULTURE

HUNGARY

SITUATION OF SMALL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS DISCUSSED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Aug 85 p 5

[Article and Interview with economist Tibor Huszein Nagy, chairman of Elore, Specialized Cooperative at Bordany by Istvan Tanacs]

[Text] Small agricultural production, which is now one of the important sources of supply security in Hungary, has changed a great deal in the past 10 years. The public is not aware of these changes, and even some of the experts do not have a clear picture of certain features. Recently, small scale production has resulted in some unexpected things, and it may result in additional difficulties if we do not become aware in time of the reorganization that is occurring in this sector. We discussed this with Tibor Huszein Nagy, an economist who is chairman of the 31-year-old Elore Specialized Cooperative at Bordany.

The Limits of Production Spirit

[Question] To what extent is small agricultural production different now than, say, 10 years ago?

[Answer] There is an illusion which common language puts in this way: the peasant wants to work and will work because it is in his blood; it is all the same to him how much he is paid. This is not true. The typical small producer today is no longer a peasant who keeps six to eight pigs in the corner of his yard in a sty made of cornstalks and feeds them with kitchen garbage. The typical small producer today is an agricultural entrepreneur who fattens 80 to 100 pigs, and for this it is necessary to have a building and modern equipment, and to use energy. He cannot use only feed of his own production, and he must also have fairly substantial credits.

Another illusion is that the small producer will go on producing even when it is not worthwhile for a large farm because the small producer does not include wages among his outlays. On large farms, they think in terms of accounting categories. The production spirit terminates when a deficit occurs in the balance of a given subbranch. In small production, on the other hand, it terminates when the available manpower, or perhaps capital, could be made better use of in other areas. In this way, the profitability position of small production has deteriorated in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

[Question] But purchasing prices have risen a number of times.

[Answer] The prices for energy and materials of industrial origin have risen substantially faster, however, and it was exactly at this time that the small producers increased their consumption of energy, building materials, fuel, feed, and their use of automatic feeders and water conveyors.

[Question] Tax provisions regarding the revenue of small producers are changing for the first time since 1976. The limit on tax-free sales revenue has been doubled to 300,000 forints.

[Answer] Since 1976 the upper limit on tax-free gross revenues was 150,000 forints. This means that inflation was not taken into account and the rise in production costs was ignored. The government perceived this, too, and this is why it changed the tax-free ceiling. This is favorable to those who conduct agricultural commodity production in addition to their own needs or wants to supplement their work-place income.

Declining Incomes

[Question] In the past 5 years agricultural small production has increased by 11 percent.

[Answer] But this increase has come about with a narrowing income gap. The cost of living has increased in comparison to a smaller expendable income. Many small producers responded to this by increasing the volume of production. If 5 years ago he made a profit of 10,000 forints on 20 pigs, he now fattens 40 pigs in order to make as much profit or a little more.

[Question] What can the small producer do?

[Answer] The income position of all small-producer subbranches has deteriorated in recent years. The gap has also increased in relation to incomes deriving from industry or large agricultural farms. The gap has also increased between agricultural and industrial incomes. The vigorous small producer who can change his way of life leaves to become an industrial or service entrepreneur. He buys a truck and goes into the private delivery business or he chooses an industrial work place and joins a workers' business partnership. The elderly who can still move about ease their situation by growing some of their own needs.

[Question] Even so, small production is a considerable factor in the Hungarian economy.

[Answer] The large farms, which from the beginning were the organizers of small production, are for the time being trying to ease the burdens. They are not increasing prices for machine services or for animals and nutriment supplies. They sell feed at lower prices than they can sell for anywhere else. They organize credit facilitation and sometimes even

undertaken to pay interest. This is in the interest of large farms for they can keep their manpower only if at the same time they organize the possibilities of supplementary income. As long as the large farms are willing or able to lift these burdens from the shoulders of the small producer, they will camouflage real relationships between incomes.

Credit, Interest

[Question] The small producer has opportunities for credit. He may receive it individually from the OTP [National Savings Bank] or from savings cooperatives, or in the framework of a loan organized by a large-farm.

[Answer] We are also dealing in the latter. A producer can borrow up to 150,000 forints at a time. In this way he may receive 300,000 forints in credit annually. It is worthwhile taking the credit only if he does not have to pay interest. Our specialized cooperative has undertaken to do this as long as it can. The OTP and the savings cooperatives grant credit to the small producer for six percent. This represents only political loyalty and generosity on the OTP's behalf. And it also rewards the managers in their internal incentive system, if the credit granted to the small producers turns out well. This is so despite the fact that they could regularly earn 11.25 percent at the MNB [Hungarian National Bank] on the same money and save themselves the work of dealing separately with a great number of producers. Savings cooperatives survive on what they get from the village and this is how they seek to build producer confidence. If they grant credit, they can expect that the small producer who is the beneficiary will also deposit money in their organization. But they have no direct economic interest in the credit transaction.

These credits are granted only after the fact. For example, credit may be obtained for a sucking pig only after it has been purchased. The state also grants support for cattle breeding--after 1 year. But first the animals must be purchased, if the means exist. In addition to the 150,000 forints in credit, two to three pregnant heifers are also granted along with the feed needed for the start. But one may not start out a business in this way. One must have at least eight to ten heifers, that is, as many as a person may care for in full working time and can provide enough income for him to live on. For this one would need at least a half million forints in credit. This can be obtained under terms like those available for artisans at 13 percent interest. However, it is not worth taking this credit because small agricultural production does not yield high enough profit to pay for such an interest rate.

Specialized Undertakings

[Question] What do you see as the solution?

[Answer] It would be good if the changes which have taken place in the situation of small agriculture became well known--as long as there is no spectacular regress in production. Then it would be time to consider whether the need exists for small production to the given extent. If it

does, we should consider what must be done to maintain it at level or to develop it. This is not only an economic but also a sociopolitical problem related to supply security and the living standards of broad masses.

There are many possible means for improving the position of small production from an appropriate shaping of prices to the assumption of interest payments by the state. I myself would consider it best if the small producers were provided incentives, when they have the strength and spirit, to initiate specialized undertakings. We should select subbranches where there is a need for such undertakings and support their prices using tax policy, credits, and even pension decreases. Most important of all, these factors should guide and stimulate small production in harmony with one another and not in a confused and contradictory manner.

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AGRICULTURE

ROMANIA

PLANS TO DEVELOP AGRICULTURE OUTLINED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 28, 11 Jul, No 29, 18 Jul 86

[Article by Ovidiu Popescu, director at the Ministry of Agriculture: "The Agriculture at a Higher Level of Modernization and Intensification"]

[No 28, 11 Jul pp 11-12]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly recently enacted the bill on the plan on developing the agriculture and food industry in the 1986-90 period, the provisions of which are designed to increase the contribution of those branches to the general economic growth of the country and to achieving the socioeconomic development objectives established by the 13th congress.

The provisions of the 5-year plan reflect the guidelines for and orientations toward developing the agriculture and food industry featured in the important speech delivered by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our party secretary general, at the opening of the Third Peasantry Congress, on the intensive development and modernization of the entire agricultural sector, more efficiently utilizing the land stock and technical-material resources, implementing the results of scientific research in production, speeding up the growth of the vegetable and animal productions, raising the level of utilization of raw materials in the food industry and diversifying their processing, bolstering the economic and organizational structure of all the socialist units, reducing material and energy consumption, and raising economic efficiency in all the agricultural and food industry sectors.

Special programs and subprograms have been worked out for each crop, livestock breed, and subbranches of the food industry in order to substantiate the figures envisaged in the 5-year plan bill and to establish the details of the actions and measures that are to be taken. The 5-year plan and the special programs adopted mark--as the party secretary general stressed--the achievement of a new quality of life and work for all the people and their resolute involvement in attaining the new scientific-technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution.

Highly Dynamic Agricultural Production

In accordance with the basic objective of the 5-year plan, which calls for

emphasizing the process of intensive development and modernization of the agriculture and improving its organization--as one of the basic sectors of the national economy--by implementing the most recent discoveries of agrozootechnical sciences and bolstering the economic and organizational structure of all the units, during the current 5-year plan the agriculture will experience a high dynamics, which will be reflected in substantial increases in the overall agricultural production, which will increase at a 6.1-6.7 percent average annual rate, and in the net production, which will increase at a 8.5-9 percent rate. The higher increase in the net production will have to be achieved by raising efficiency and labor productivity and lowering material expenditures.

The rate of growth of the agricultural production will be close to that envisaged for the industrial production, a fact that will allow us to obtain an optimal ratio and relationship between these basic branches of the national economy and to bring them closer together. At the same time, the rates envisaged for our agriculture are higher than those achieved and planned at an international level, something that creates conditions for gradually attaining the agricultural level of the economically developed countries.

In view of the fact that the rate of growth of the agricultural production will be higher than that of the population growth, during this 5-year plan the per capita production will be progressively increasing and by 1990 will come to over 1,350 kg of grain (33 percent more than in 1985), 100 kg of sunflower and rape, almost 500 kg sugarbeet, over 450 kg of field vegetables, over 350 kg of fall potatoes, and 200 kg of fruit and grapes, thus providing the conditions for ensuring good supplies for all the people and for other requirements.

Rational Land Utilization

The growth of the vegetable production is closely linked to the complete and efficient utilization of the land--the main means of agricultural production. This option is based on the specific realities of our agriculture and on the fact that Romania is one of the world countries with a relatively small per capita agricultural area. That is precisely why increasing the agricultural and arable land area and raising its productive potential are the only means of ensuring a higher living standard and fully meeting all the needs of the national economy. By the end of 1990 the agricultural land area will be of at least 15.7 million hectares, and the cultivated arable area 10.7 million hectares. The agricultural and arable area will be increased during this 5-year plan by 700,000 hectares by incorporating into the agricultural flow uneconomically utilized non-agricultural plots. The areas taken by roads, railways, and construction will be reduced by better planning the communications network and localities. The development and systematization of towns and villages will free 320,000 hectares for the agriculture by as early as 1987. Plots of land in cooperative areas will be transferred to the ownership of cooperatives and parceled out for cultivation so as to achieve the planned agricultural production. In non-cooperative areas, the plots will be entered into records and the most suitable crops will be established in keeping with the cultivation plan.

The area taken up by fruit trees and vineyards will be reduced by approximately 30,000 hectares by uprooting low-yielding orchards and replacing them by intensive and superintensive plantations so as to continuously increase the overall production. Certain level plots currently cultivated to fruit trees and vineyards in the plains will be gradually freed by uprooting plantations that are coming to the end of their normal production cycle and replacing them by new orchards and vineyards planted in suitable hilly areas and on insufficiently solidified sandy areas.

In order to ensure the necessary raw material for the natural juice and soft drinks industry, the area cultivated to fruit bushes will be particularly increased and is planned to total 15,000 hectares by 1990.

In order to efficiently utilize all the arable land available, appropriate crop rotation systems must be organized, within small fields, at each unit and farm, on the basis of small-size crop zoning and scientific recommendations; this action is planned to be completed by 1989. The size of the fields will depend on the type of crop rotation system: up to 150-200 hectares for field crops in irrigated and unirrigated plains areas; 25-100 hectares for field crops in hilly areas; 25 hectares for vegetables, and 50 hectares for rice. By organizing the fields we will be able to more efficiently utilize the fleet of machines and tractors, to rationally exploit land amelioration projects, and to uniformly deploy the network of access roads and production farms.

In order to fully utilize the entire productive potential of the land and the weather conditions prevailing in our country, 2 million hectares will be sown to companions and successive crops, especially on irrigated land; early seed strains and hybrids will be provided and work will be done at the optimal season so as to ensure that the plants come to maturity. Yearly, some 600,000 hectares of strips of land in young orchards and vineyards, located inbetween the rows of trees and vinestocks, and in cornfields will be sown to dry beans, vegetables, potatoes, pumpkins, and other crops, thus obtaining additional quantities of vegetables and legumes for local consumption and for the state stocks.

Similarly, irrigated crops will be expanded; by 1990 the irrigated area will be twice as large as in 1985. On irrigated land, priority will be given to crops for which watering makes a bigger difference (corn, sunflower, soybean, vegetables, fodder crops, and so forth), and the rotation system will be observed. At the same time, the appropriate cultivation methods will be implemented on all irrigated fields so as to utilize their entire potential, and the technologies prescribed for each irrigated crop will be appropriately applied.

In order to ensure larger quantities of green mass, natural pastures will be improved by sowing clover crops on some 1 million hectares, carrying out maintenance work, applying chemical and natural fertilizers, supraseeding, performing anti-land erosion and drainage work, and so forth. Similarly, 3 million of grazing woods will be utilized and thus the fodder resources available in forests will be completely used.

Substantially Increasing the Vegetable Production

In the course of this 5-year plan, the only solution for achieving an overall production capable of meeting all the plan requirements is to increase yields per hectare by better utilizing the technical-material resources, enhancing the productivity of the soil, securing strains and hybrids with a great production potential, achieving optimal plant density, and improving cultivation and harvesting technologies. In 1990, for example, we plan to achieve average yields per hectare of 4,100 kg wheat and rye; 4,500 kg barley and two-row barley; 5,900 kg corn; 2,800 kg sunflower; 42,000 kg sugar beet; 28,000 kg fall potatoes; 30,000 kg field vegetables; 8,690 kg fruit, and over 9,000 kg grapes.

Cereal grains continue to be the main objective of our agriculture, and the level of grain productions will be decisive for developing the livestock sector and raising the living standard of the people. In 1990 cereal grains will take up over 61 percent of the cultivated arable land with a view to supplying raw materials for the food industry, market supplies, and fodder concentrates. The overall grain production is scheduled to total almost over 32.5 million tons, out of which 10.2 million tons will be wheat and rye, 3.6 million tons barley and two-row barley, and 18.2 million tons corn. In order to achieve these productions further actions must be taken during the 5-year plan to improve the distribution of crops among macro and microareas of favorable conditions, apply technologies developed on the basis of the experience of the best units and of scientific research, and expand the area of irrigated fields that yield an average of 8,000 kg wheat and 20 tons of corn ears. Agricultural operations must be carried out at the optimal time, technological norms must be observed, and the results of scientific research must be implemented in production as rapidly as possible.

Legumes must make up a greater share of the people's diets because of their high contents of vegetable protein. The overall production of beans will total 405,000 tons, as compared to 202,500 tons in 1985. Particular attention will be paid in this 5-year plan to concentrating this type of crops in special units that have the experience and the appropriate soil and weather conditions, and all the required quantities of biologically superior seed will be provided by specialized units.

Industrial crops will continue to elicit major concerns; greatly increased yields of soybean, sugarbeet, sunflower, flax, and hemp are envisaged to be achieved. The overall soybean production will total 985,000 tons, sunflower and rape 1,410,000 tons, flax and hemp for fiber 935,000 tons, and sugarbeet 11,625,000 tons. These crops will be planted on areas surrounding the processing enterprises, in specialized farms and on appropriate fields, taking into account the availability of favorable conditions and soil quality. Seeds of superior biological stock, adapted to the soil and weather conditions prevailing in each area, will be used, and the agricultural operations will be carried out at the optimal time and strictly in accordance with the technologies prescribed for each crop.

Truck vegetables will continue to be one of the particularly important branches of our agriculture in view of the fact that a rational diet requires

an ample consumption of vegetables throughout the year. The overall production of field vegetables will total 11 million tons. In the course of this 5-year plan fresh vegetables will be supplied for the longest possible period of the year both by diversifying the kinds of vegetables consumed, and by increasing the areas cultivated within protected enclosures. Regional production will be developed so that each county can provide as much as possible of its own vegetables. The favorable southern and western areas of the country will grow enough vegetables to meet their own needs and to contribute to market requirements in the major urban centers, as well as to supply raw materials for industry.

The output of fall potatoes will total 8.5 million tons, thus ensuring sufficient volumes for market consumption, industry, and export. The average per capita annual consumption potatoes planned for 1990 is 100 kg: 30 kg early potatoes, and 70 kg fall potatoes, which will ensure fresh potatoes throughout the year.

The fruit growing sector will continue to develop, producing 3.2 million tons of fruit, which will suffice for the market and allow for exports. The main means of achieving increased quantities of fruit is to intensify fruit growing by expanding the intensive and superintensive plantations. At the same time, the structure of the fruit sector will be improved by establishing new orchards, especially of valuable kinds such as cherry, sour cherry, peach, apricot, and walnut. Simultaneously with the plantation of new orchards in socialist units, steps will be taken to increase the number of trees of species and kinds adapted to each area, and to establish new plantations of fruit-bearing bushes and strawberry patches in people's yards.

The vineyard sector, which has old traditions in our country, will continue to be an important interest in the many-sided development of the agriculture. The overall production of grapes will reach 2.4 million tons, particularly by increasing average yields per hectare and disseminating intensive cultivation technologies.

Livestock--A Priority Sector

Livestock raising is one of the major objectives of agricultural development in the current 5-year plan; the livestock sector is envisaged to make up 46-48 percent of the general agricultural production by 1990, as compared to 42 percent in 1985. The sector will be instrumental for raising the quantitative and qualitative level of the diets of the entire population--an essential expression of rising living standard. The number of livestock will continuously increase; by 1990 we expect to have 11 million cattle, 15.6 million pigs, 29.8 million sheep and goats, and 80 million egg-laying hens. Increases will also be recorded in the number of rabbits, fur animals, bees, and silk worms. Overall annual productions will continuously increase; by the end of the 5-year plan they are expected to total 4 million tons meat, 89 million hectoliters cowmilk, 9.6 billion eggs, and 69,000 tons wool. A more marked increase will be recorded in the number of cattle and sheep--which make better use of pasture grass and other bulk fodder--and a more moderate increase in the number of pigs and fowl, which require large quantities of cultivated and protein fodder concentrates. This line is fully in keeping with

the requirements of the national economy because it ensures a more complete exploitation of the specific conditions prevailing in our country. Cattle breeding will develop throughout the country, particularly in areas with mountain pastures, in all the socialist agricultural units and privately, its level being decided by the availability of bulk fodder and concentrates derived from individual resources. The increase in numbers envisaged for this 5-year plan will be achieved especially in hilly and mountainous areas, where the share of cattle will reach over 50 percent. Simultaneously with maintaining and modernizing the industrial livestock complexes and building new, inexpensive facilities out of local resources, new microfarms with 25-50 cows will be organized during the 5-year plan within grain, vegetable, and mixed production farms. The organization of cow farms will be based on a closed production circuit, whereby each unit will be responsible for supplying stud material, replacing rejects, and providing available stock for the new farms.

Sheep breeding will develop throughout the country, both in socialist units and in the personal facilities of cooperative members and private producers, in accordance with geographical location and fodder and shelter availability. The sheep raised in the plains will belong to the Merino group of breeds for fine wool and meat, and milk as a byproduct, whereas in hilly and elevated areas the sheep will be of Tigaie and mixed breeds for semifine wool, meat, and milk. The Tzurcana breed, for coarse wool, meat, and milk will be raised in mountain areas. The production of lambskins will be developed in the northern Moldavian counties by increasing the number of Karakul and mixed breeds and industrially crossing Karakul with brown and black Tzurcana breeds.

The organization of sheep stud farms and herds will be based on a closed production circuit, whereby the entire number of ewes required to rejuvenate the stock and ensure the planned numerical increase will be provided locally.

Pigs will be raised throughout the country in order to ensure larger quantities of locally produced pork for the market. In order to increase the production of meat in the socialist sector of the agriculture, the productivity of the females must be improved, better reproduction technologies must be implemented, maintenance and exploitation must be improved, and major operations must be mechanized; in particular, the planned production must be correlated to fodder availability, in order to ensure quantitatively and qualitatively balanced rations. Pigs will continue to be raised privately, too, with a view to meeting the producers' own needs and increasing their contribution to the state stocks in keeping with the provisions of the program to increase the personal agricultural output of cooperative members and private producers.

The poultry sector will further develop in the socialist sector by building and modernizing existing facilities. Poultry raising will continue to develop on a private basis, too, and cooperation actions will be organized between state agricultural units and villagers.

The development of the bee-keeping and silk worm sectors will be achieved in keeping with the recently approved programs, with a view to increasing the

necessary technical-material basis, particularly the number of bee families, expanding mulberry plantations, etc.

Increases in the number of work animals will help fulfill the task of developing the use of animal-drawn vehicles. Measures have been envisaged to organize the production of harnesses and other gear by developing specialized cottage industry, especially in agricultural production cooperatives.

In order to achieve a new work quality in the livestock sector it is necessary to secure all the required fodder, which is currently the basic problem in this area. The fodder balance ensures the necessary fodder concentrates and bulk fodder by expanding the areas earmarked for crops rich in proteins, particularly clover, and by completely utilizing roughage. Measures will further be taken to efficiently utilize the 4.4 million hectares of natural pastures by carrying out maintenance work, seeding and additionally seeding them, applying organic and chemical fertilizers, and improving water supplies. The necessary fields of summer and fall stubble in grain cultivation areas will be set aside in order to extend the periods of uninterrupted grazing.

In the course of the present 5-year plan measures will be taken to establish an optimal structure of fodder crops in each area, so as to ensure complete capitalization on the weather and soil conditions existing in each county.

[No 29, 18 Jul pp 20-21]

The agricultural produce earmarked for the market reaches the consumer not only directly in the form in which it is obtained, but also, and in great quantities, in the form of semi-industrial and industrially processed items.

The Intensive Development of the Food Industry

The development of agricultural production ensures raw materials for the steady development of the food industry. On the basis of the guidelines and recommendations of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the industrial commodity output of this branch will increase in this 5-year plan at an average annual rate of 10.1 percent (higher than the general industrial rate of growth) in conditions of greater efficiency, which will be reflected in an average net production growth of over 12 percent a year. By 1990 the supply of raw materials and the intensive utilization of production capacities will permit the production of 2,990,000 tons slaughtered meat (67 percent more than in 1985), 11 million hectoliters of drinking milk (91 percent more than in 1985), 100,000 tons butter (112-percent increase), 200,000 tons cheese (133 percent increase), 600,000 tons edible oil (83-percent increase), 1 million tons sugar (twice as much as in 1985), 620,000 tons canned fruit and vegetables (139-percent increase), and other products.

Throughout the 5-year plan efforts will be made to continue improving the organization and modernization of production processes in the food industry. By redesigning products, introducing new technologies and improved equipment, and strengthening technological discipline we can diversify and improve the quality of our foodstuffs, thus meeting the requirements of the consumers and

other needs of the national economy. Special attention will be paid to fully utilizing the production capacities, completely utilizing the agricultural raw materials and enhancing their degree of exploitation, and more markedly reducing the consumption of material and energy resources. In the meat industry, simultaneously with better meeting market demands, measures will be taken to increase the degree of processing, so as to continuously increase the volume of meat and canned products (which will be 80 and 156 percent respectively higher than in the past year), particularly of precooked and semicooked foods (the production of which will increase 22 times over, something that will considerably reduce the time required to prepare meals at home). The production of milk and milk products will increase and diversify by expanding the range of products and better capitalizing on specific eating habits. The increase in the production of sugar will be intensified by the opening of new capacities, something that will permit to shorten the duration of sugarbee processing and to obtain a higher extraction productivity. The increasingly demanding consumer requirements for sugar products will be met by substantial increases in the production and range of items. The canned fruit and vegetables industry will develop through both the modernization of existing capacities and the construction of new facilities; at the same time, considerable quantities of fruit and vegetables will be better utilized by expanding--3.8 times over the past year--the production of natural juices and concentrates, and of soft drinks.

Expanding and Modernizing the Material Basis

The development of the agriculture and food industry is helped by the considerable increases recorded in the technical-material basis. The investment funds allocated in this 5-year plan to the agriculture, food industry, silviculture, and water management total 210 million lei and are designed to finance the objectives envisaged in the areas of land amelioration; livestock modernization; orchard and vineyard plantation; building new facilities for the food industry and modernizing the existing ones; increasing the forest areas; regulating, protecting, and consolidating river beds; and building new reservoirs and canals to ensure water resources for irrigation. Out of the total volume of investment funds, 90 percent (189 million lei), derived from state funds and the funds of cooperative organizations, will be earmarked for the agriculture and food industry.

Agricultural mechanization efforts will be channeled toward intensively utilizing the fleet of tractors and agricultural machines, something that will permit increases in labor productivity and reduced consumption of fuel and lubricants. The number of hours that the tractors are in use every year will total at least 2,300 hours per tractor, so that one tractor can perform the necessary major crop operations on an area of 130 hectares of unirrigated land and 90 hectares of irrigated land. The norm established for grain harvesting combines is 64 hectares. By 1990 the fleet of agricultural tractors will feature 150,000 tractors, and that of grain harvesting combines 62,000, in keeping with the increased arable and irrigated areas; thus, all plowing, sowing, maintenance, and harvesting operations will be done mechanically at the optimal times prescribed for each crop. The agricultural produce will be transported with the aid of sets of 2-3 trailers and an increased number of animal-drawn vehicles, with a view to efficiently utilizing the tractors and

work animals and gradually reducing fuel consumption. In the livestock sector we will conclude the mechanization campaign for various operations, especially milking, watering, dirt removal, and fodder preparation and distribution.

During the current 5-year plan we will continuously improve the production means required for the mechanization of agriculture. For example, a new family of plows with variable widths and greater opening, and with a higher working capacity will be manufactured, which will permit high quality plowing in any soil conditions (including fields with many vegetable rests) and a more economical utilization of the tractors used. The new soil working machines can also be used in combination. The sowing and planting machines will be improved by increasing the number of operations that can be performed in one go, enhancing working capacity and safety, and increasing sowing evenness. The cereal sowing machines will be equipped with fertilizer-dispensing and ground compacting devices. Precision sowing machines for corn, sunflower, etc., will be improved by increasing their sowing precision and working capacity at high speeds. Sowing machines for root plants will be equipped with simple quality control devices. For corn harvesting we envisage expanding the technology of combine harvesting husked ears with simultaneous chopping of the stems. Combine husking will be improved to obtain an over 95 percent husking.

Land amelioration work will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the national program approved. By the end of 1990 the overall irrigated area will total 5.6 million hectares (47 percent more than at present). This work will be carried out in a uniform concept in each hydrographic basin in correlation with water management, hydroelectric projects, and forestry considerations. Such projects will be implemented primarily in dry areas. There are plans to expand furrow irrigation, wherever possible, in keeping with the specific characteristics of the terrain; where the conditions permit it, water will be channeled in gravitationally and along terrain curves with a view to saving energy. At the same time, the method of direct water filtering to the roots will be expanded with the aid of specially adapted watering equipment, something that will cancel the expense of levelling and running costs, permit appropriate cuts in fuel consumption, and prevent soil erosion due to capital terrain leveling work. Similarly, long terraces will be cut into inclined fields to permit furrow irrigation.

Drainage work will be carried out on an area of over 2 million hectares, so that by the end of 1990 the drainage ameliorated area will total close to 5 million hectare; this type of work will also be performed according to hydrographic basins and in conjunction with water management, in view of the need to retain the largest possible volume of water on the higher portions of the waterways in order to both prevent flooding and secure water resources for drier periods. Work designed to complete the existing drainage systems will be carried out mainly along inland rivers and within some irrigation systems that are already in use and are planned to be modernized during this period.

Anti soil erosion work will be carried out during the 5-year plan on an area of 955,000 hectares, so that by 1990 the area ameliorated through such operations will total over 2.5 million hectares. Such projects will be located primarily in areas most affected by erosion: Podisul Moldovei, Podisul

Transilvaniei, and the hydrographic basins of the rivers Arges, Dimbovita, and Lower Olt.

The volume of chemical fertilizer that will be delivered to the agricultural sector in this period will total 14.5 million tons in terms of active substance; by 1990 335 kg of fertilizer will be applied on each arable hectare, which is close to the quantity currently used in countries with a developed agriculture. In this 5-year plan changes will be effected in the chemicalization process by increasingly producing highly concentrated fertilizers, increasing the percentage of phosphorus, particularly potash, in binary and ternary fertilizer, gradually expanding the utilization of liquid fertilizer, providing fertilizer with microelements, and utilizing hydrophobic additives in solid granular fertilizer. In order to efficiently utilize chemical products while ensuring environmental protection against pollution, application technologies must be continuously improved and an appropriate organizational system must be established to permit sound management and scientific utilization of all agricultural chemicals. During the current 5-year plan almost 400 agricultural chemicalization centers will be opened and will function as service units for the county bases of technical-material supplies.

In order to reduce energy and raw material consumption and many-sidedly improve the quality of the soil, organic fertilizers will continue to constitute an important element of the fertilization process, and will play an important role in conserving and enhancing the productive potential of the land. Some 320 million tons of organic fertilizer will be used in the course of this 5-year plan, out of which 80 million will be used in 1990. Efforts will be made to apply all the available natural fertilizer, including that obtained from livestock complexes and individual households.

In order to combat pests, the volume of pesticides scheduled to be used in 1990 will total 50,000 tons in terms of active substance. An integrated system of disease, pest, and weed combating will be expanded with a view to curbing environmental pollution, by judiciously combining chemical and biological means, utilizing physical-mechanical and crop maintenance methods, and implementing the entire series of agricultural, soil, and technical measures prescribed: observing crop rotation, using pest-resistant or tolerant strains and hybrids, performing efficient and timely soil operations, sowing at the optimal time and in appropriate densities, and uniformly applying a balanced combination of chemical and natural fertilizers, thus ensuring a higher plant resistance to pests and disease attacks.

A New Quality in Forestry and Water Management

In the forestry sector, the 1986-90 5-year plan provisions are based on the recommendations issued by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu concerning a better management. For this purpose, steps will be taken to preserve the forestry stock and flora, the area of which will total 6.6 million hectares by 1990. Tree felling will be limited in accordance with the tasks established for each year, and at the same time the forests will be regenerated, especially through natural means and by promoting valuable native species of deciduous and resinous trees. Along this line, work will be carried

out to achieve an optimal tree density per forest hectare and thus to obtain larger quantities of timber. Consistent measures will be taken to restore excessively eroded and sliding area unsuitable for agricultural use by planting them with woods.

The tasks envisaged in the area of water management are designed to secure good quality water resources for consumer use, industry, and agriculture. For this purpose, the implementation of the national programs on improving hydrographic basins will continue, with a view to providing sufficient water for the national economy. New reservoirs, with a volume of over 1 billion cubic meters, will be built, and over 2,500 km of waterways will be deepened, dammed, and regulated so that by 1990 all the localities and agricultural fields should be protected against flooding. At the same time, important areas will be made fit for agricultural use: over 50,000 hectares alone in the maritime delta. The project that is underway on the river Dimbovita in the Bucharest area will be completed in this period, work will begin and progress on the major irrigation and navigation waterways Siret-Baragan, Dridu-Mostistea, Danube-Jiu-Olt-Arges, etc.

Increased Economic Efficiency

The achievement of a new quality in agriculture and food industry requires the resolute implementation of the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism by increasing the economic efficiency and profitability of each unit, substantially reducing production costs, particularly material expenditures, raising labor productivity, implementing a stringent system of savings, strengthening order and discipline in the utilization of material resources, and eliminating waste and uneconomical expenses. During the current 5-year plan, labor productivity will double in the state agricultural sector (this index, calculated on the basis of the commodity output, will by 1990 be 202.8 percent that of 1985); expenses per 1,000 lei of production-commodities will be reduced by almost 230 lei in state agricultural units and by 89 lei in agricultural machinery stations, and the efficiency of fixed assets will increase at an average annual rate of 13 percent in state agricultural units, 15.6 percent in cooperative agricultural units, and 6 percent in agricultural machinery stations. In the food industry, labor productivity will increase by over 34 percent, and expenses per 1,000 lei of production-commodities will be reduced by 90 lei, out of which material expenditures by 59 lei.

On the basis of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations, the state agricultural units and agricultural machinery stations have begun implementing measures to better organize the production and labor, cut back on non-productive personnel, and apply the overall contract system down to the level of work teams in production farms. Measures have been taken to establish more efficiently sized vegetable and livestock farms and to adapt the number of personnel to the production tasks and the envisaged labor productivity. For example, in the livestock sector the norms call for three workers for each 100 cows barn, one worker for each 2,500 fattening pigs, and one worker for each 7,500 fattening sheep. Advance cash payments are granted to agricultural units and individual producers for the production pledged under contract to the state stocks, fodder, and seed, according to crops and livestock breeds and in close connection with the expenses envisaged. In view of the fact that production costs are still high for both vegetable and animal products,

maximum expense ceilings have been established with a view to enhancing the economic efficiency of each agricultural unit. Similarly, efforts will be made in the food industry to strictly observe consumption norms and circulating capital and credits per product, with a view to reducing costs and increasing the efficiency of all production activities.

The consumption of primary energy will be reduced in this 5-year plan by 8 percent and resources of reusable energy will be increased by 27 percent. The utilization of unconventional energy will be considerably expanded in the agriculture. Thus, the utilization of solar water heating installations will be expanded for livestock farms, sanitation filters and groups, workshops, and poultry slaughter houses. Similarly, solar energy will be increasingly used for drying cereal grain and hay. The use of wind turbines will be expanded for pumping water to livestock farms, particularly isolated ones. There are plans to develop stations for agricultural waste fermentation and for the neutralization of pig, cattle, and sheep droppings.

Learning all the lessons of the past years, the working people employed in the agriculture, food industry, forestry, and water management will take resolute measures to enhance individual and collective responsibility for the correct implementation of technologies, for eliminating any waste, and for continuously developing and defending state and cooperative property and the national wealth. Acting in the spirit of our laws and promoting concerns for consistently implementing the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism, the working people in these branches are determined to ensure the complete achievement of all the indexes envisaged in the 5-year plan, both those concerning the itemized production, and those concerning economic efficiency.

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East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 34 No 10, October 1986, pp 1533-40.

[Article by Wolfgang Mielich and Thomas Soisson: "The Cooperation of the CEMA Countries in the Rationalization and Reconstruction of Industrial Enterprises--Necessity, Results, and Tasks"]

[Text] The title of this article stands for the subject under which a conference was held on 13 February 1986 in Berlin by the science council for matters in socialist economic integration, headed by its chairman, Prof Dr Kunz, deputy director of the central institute for socialist economic management under the SED Central Committee.

The theses on which the council session was based had been prepared by a collective of the institute for the economy and policy of socialist countries in the SED Central Committee's Social Sciences Academy, under the direction by Dr Peters, research director at the institute. The theses define the place occupied by rationalization and reconstruction in the process of socialist economic integration, explain the need, essence, and specifics of cooperation in rationalization and reconstruction, and are expressing, while proceeding from an analysis of the status achieved, the possibilities for further developing and elevating the intensification contribution by that cooperation. Rationalization and reconstruction are typical forms of reproduction of intensive expanded reproduction. They are key processes of intensification. Mainly through them--the modernization of capital assets always assumed--it is possible efficiently to combine the results of scientific-technical progress with the available material-technical base and to introduce and make economically effective new products and technologies at a large economic range. From that, and from the in principle identical type of requirements in the European CEMA countries, results the need for cooperation in rationalization and reconstruction.

Another part of the theses bring out the essence and function of the cooperation in rationalization and reconstruction and define its place in the international socialization of production and labor.

This cooperation embraces the contractually arranged coordinated joint utilization or utilization by division of labor of material, financial, and labor

resources for preparing and implementing rationalization and reconstruction projects in enterprises and production sections. In its objective function it has the purpose to support the upward development of the material-technical base in the countries in an economically efficient manner, whereby to develop prerequisites for an improved satisfaction of needs for the products concerned and a higher export capacity of the economies involved.

The rationalization and reconstruction cooperation combines several elements in the international socialization processes, such as scientific-technical and production cooperation, and raises their effects by combining them to a higher power. The theses generalize important prerequisites for the further development of rationalization and reconstruction cooperation. As a key issue for materially and technically assuring projects they are dealing with making modern equipment available, particularly process-specific means of rationalization. As practical experience has shown in this cooperation, to solve these questions one needs the further development of the in-house rationalization means construction capacities in the economic units as well as greater efforts by machine construction in bringing out equipment that meets the growing reconstruction requirements of the users as well as modernization solutions and appropriate sets of components. Other important prerequisites are a well-timed and complete linkage of the cooperation projects with the economic plans and accounts and a properly timed managerial involvement of the most important cooperation partners and foreign trade organizations in the preparation and implementation of those measures. Reserves that would enhance the efficiency of this cooperation are seen mainly in further qualifying and accelerating the commercial transactions of such projects.

In view of the complexity of this cooperation and the specificity of its object matter, a decisive weight attaches to the development, extension, and cultivation of effective direct relations among the economic units involved in the rationalization and reconstruction. These problems therefore are dealt with in a special section of the theses. Mainly the following processes constitute the main substance for developing direct relations within the scope of rationalization and reconstruction cooperation:

- Conducting technical-economic comparative analyses,
- coordinating norms, standards, and fittings so that products and performances match,
- passing on cadre production experiences and instruction,
- exchange of patterns, models, and documentation, and
- production cooperation for sets of components, and single and spare parts.

All these processes, however, have to be developed on the basis of contracts and according to the principles of economic cost accounting. That implies stipulations on the financing, transmission, and use of scientific-technical results as agreements on sanctions in case of nonfulfilment of obligations and the creation of possibilities for overfulfilment incentives for contractually agreed-upon targets.

In his introductory speech, Peters referred to these theses, further developed the basic theoretical statements, and became more specific about further research in this field. He emphasized in his contribution:

- The objective need for this cooperation,

--its place within the international socialization process, and
--the rationalization and reconstruction cooperation as a problem in economic structural development.

Peters stressed that from the theoretical generalization several complex causes are to be derived for the objective need to develop such cooperation. The rate and dimensions of scientific-technical progress and the intensity of the class conflict needs compel joint efforts by the CEMA countries to integrate the latest science and technology data into the countries' material-technical base. As another complex cause there has crystallized the transition to intensification as being in principle identical in the different countries. In connection with that there are the requirements for basic assets reproduction which increasingly demand the tapping of all efficiency-boosting effects, and that includes also those that arise from the cooperation of the CEMA countries.

The rationalization and reconstruction cooperation leads to further development of international socialization in the process of socialist economic integration. Even if different from project to project, this cooperation unfolds the basic forms of socialization internationally, such as the division of labor, specialization, cooperation, and concentration. For all that, this cooperation is not to be looked at as a form of international socialization processes that stands apart, as it were, from other such forms, but as the ways and means of cooperating by the CEMA countries in which basic forms of international socialization processes overlap, are tied up closely and in part combine in new ways.

A crucial problem, according to Peters, lies in more effectively still combining the rationalization and reconstruction cooperation with the structural economic development. This cooperation will have to play a much greater role in sectors that are decisive for scientific-technical progress. Especially in these areas the linking of rationalization and reconstruction cooperation with international production specialization and cooperation is going to receive a still higher place value.

For further political economic research, Peters stresses the following sets of problems:

--A deeper penetration of the connection between international socialization, rationalization and reconstruction cooperation, and economic structural development,
--exploring the terms under which rationalization and reconstruction cooperation can speed up scientific-technical progress, and
--an analysis and generalization of the partners' motivation and interests, to get a better idea of the impulses in this process.

The debate led to a vivid exchange of opinions on many aspects. It endorsed the basic ideas in the theses and in the introductory speech.

Dr Zschiedrich (Bruno Leuschner College for Economics) positioned the subject within the overlapping context of the interactions between the development of a new type of technology, the transition to an intensive type of reproduction, and the formation of a new type of international socialist division of labor.

Proceeding from there, he investigated in particular the dialectics of innovation and modernization and reconstruction. Doing so, he picked up Marx' ideas about the reproduction of fixed capital closely linked with substitution and renovation and, in particular, pointed to the function of rationalization and reconstruction in the massive spread of innovator processes, which increasingly also informs the international division of labor.

In the chance to speed up innovation processes Dr Kraft (central institute for economic sciences, GDR Academy of Sciences) finds the crucial effect of the cooperation among CEMA countries in rationalization and reconstruction. Such an effect resulted mainly from that new fields of division of labor relations were being tapped and division of labor processes in science, technology, and production brought closer together. To Kraft, the development of rationalization and reconstruction cooperation mainly reflects the new phase in the science-production linkage and the concomitant new relationship between producers and users.

Many discussion speakers suggested that in practice the rationalization and reconstruction cooperation was marked by great variety in the contents and forms of relevant measures. Prof Dr Engert (Social Sciences Academy, SED Central Committee) explained this by saying that for solving the, in principle, identical task the CEMA countries have, of extending also to the basic assets the transition to the resources-saving type of, mainly, intensive expanded reproduction, highly disparate conditions and opportunities existed in the various countries. On that basis, as Engert illuminated by the example of diverse requirements for basic assets reproduction in the GDR and the USSR, there are differentiated points of departure and interests for developing rationalization and reconstruction cooperation. Prof Dr Weiss (central institute for socialist economic management, SED Central Committee), speaking about basic tendencies in the implementation of rationalization and reconstruction projects in the USSR by GDR combines, distinguished three main lines in the rationalization and reconstruction cooperation:

- Reconstruction and modernization of enterprises in the light and foodstuffs industry in the USSR,
- modernization of machinery and equipment delivered in the past, and
- the reconstruction and modernization of enterprises in various countries manufacturing technologically comparable commodities.

The fact that the first-mentioned line crucially determines the scope and structure of the cooperation currently practiced between the GDR and the USSR, led Prof Dr Proft (Economic Research Institute of the State Planning Commission) to the observation that the rationalization and reconstruction cooperation of the CEMA countries in its current form constituted a specific variant of equipment export with a high proportion of non-material services. This cooperation should have to develop into a chief export line for the GDR. Thus it would be necessary in further research mainly to explore the following questions:

- What will lead to specific effects for the GDR economy in the export of rationalization solutions?
- What consequences result for the GDR's production and export structure--particularly for machine construction and electrical engineering and electronics--, and how must the equipment export ratio be developed as between new equipment and reconstruction and modernization?

--Which decisions have to be made centrally for the economy and for international cooperation so that the combines, within the scope of their authority, agree on the possible and necessary activities in cooperating with their partners on modernization and reconstruction?

Proft also was of the opinion that the rationalization and reconstruction cooperation increasingly also should have to help ensure the availability of automation and rationalization means for the needs of our own economy at a growing rate in quantity and quality.

Prof Dr Morgenstern (Technical University Dresden) also addressed the demands made on the shaping of the production and export structure. If the investments for rationalization and modernization make up or will make up the main portion of the productive investments in most CEMA countries, it should logically become a basic line of the further shaping of the production and export profile in the GDR combines concerned. As other discussion speakers as well, Morgenstern emphatically endorsed the requirement formulated in the theses of more strongly developing the rationalization and reconstruction cooperation in the branches that determine scientific-technical progress, particularly in machine building, electrical engineering and electronics, chemistry and metallurgy. Due to the fact that precisely these branches are marked by great dynamism, profound structural change, and a high fund intensity, here the greatest economic effects could be achieved through rationalization and reconstruction cooperation. Then it also would become easier to enhance the mutual benefit of such cooperation.

Morgenstern also addressed the matter of where to place the rationalization and reconstruction cooperation in the process of socialist economic integration and the interactions between this cooperation and other forms of integration cooperation, which was picked up later in the discussion by other speakers yet. He came out against making too much of a point of this type of cooperation. It rather was a field alongside others--even if gaining in importance--where such basic forms of cooperation like scientific-technical cooperation and the international socialist production specialization and cooperation are making further headway.

Dr Polten (Social Sciences Academy, SED Central Committee) commented on the link between rationalization and reconstruction cooperation and CEMA's production specialization and cooperation. Along with the specialization in the production assortments in the to be reconstructed enterprises, such combinations arose above all in

- the specialized production of rationalization means,
- the modernization of technology supplied earlier by the specialized producer,
- the specialization and cooperation in the implementation of rationalization and reconstruction projects in comparable production capacities relying on accords on the renovation cycles of the basic assets among the partners and the multivalent utilization of rationalization solutions.

In Polten's view, directing international socialist production specialization and cooperation toward the processes of rationalization, reconstruction, and modernization is increasingly becoming a crucial criterion of division of labor

and cooperative processes. At the same time the rationalization and reconstruction cooperation gave more elbow room to production specialization and cooperation and bolstered the stability and flexibility of these processes.

In a contribution presented in writing, Dr Soisson (Social Sciences Academy, SED Central Committee) dealt with the connections between rationalization and reconstruction measures and the international specialization and cooperation in plant and product components. In the rationalization and reconstruction of enterprises the international specialization and cooperation in plant and production components result from taking account of prevailing production conditions and certain parts of the partner's fund of basic assets. That bestows on the joint development, adaptation, and production of plant and product components the character of international cooperation. The modernization of previously delivered technology by a specialized producer, according to Soisson, is a form of international specialization in plant and product components derived directly from the specialization in the relevant end products and playing an important role in the integration of results of scientific-technical progress into the production apparatus of the CEMA countries.

The discussion also dealt broadly with the question how the managerial and planning-related prerequisites for deepening the cooperation among the CEMA countries could be further improved in their rationalization, reconstruction, and an improved efficiency contribution.

Based on an analysis of experiences in the combines and the light industry of the GDR, Dr Andermann (central institute for socialist economic management, SED Central Committee) among other things worked out the management and planning requirements for a more highly developed rationalization and reconstruction cooperation:

- Development of direct relations among the economic units as prerequisite to knowing the partners' production conditions and, hence, for the combines' active policy on bids and propositions for the development of rationalization and reconstruction cooperation,
- considering the chances and conditions for international cooperation in the reconstruction and modernization field during conceptual work done in the combine,
- setting down clear guidelines and liabilities to cope with the often complicated economic cooperation chains,
- streamlining project planning and rationalization means construction capacities in the combines with regard to the growing export requirements, and
- improving the commercial efforts through close cooperation between the combines and foreign trade, particularly with regard to the export of non-material services.

Questions of commercial transactions, mainly the contractual arrangements for the cooperation, were the central point of the contributions from Dr Knuepfer and Prof Dr Ruester (Academy for Political Science and Jurisprudence). They expressed ideas about transforming the cooperation tasks as agreed on in governmental and ministerial accords into commercial contracts between combines and production associations and relevant foreign trade contracts, relative to the concrete content of the projects.

Dr Schickram (Social Sciences Academy, SED Central Committee) addressed the need to pay more consistent attention still to the dialectical unity of use-value and value and commented on the questions of absolutely developing the cooperation on the basis of merchandise-money relations. Making the point that, especially, the rationalization and reconstruction cooperation is marked by a high ratio of non-material transactions when looking at the total exchange, he explicitly opposed the reservations sometimes still found to exchanging scientific-technical data on the basis of merchandise-money relations. Due to the requirements for intensive reproduction and to the fact that at an increasing rate of scientific-technical progress the lead achievements for the producing sector rapidly increase their scope and importance, it was objectively necessary to assign economic values to the social labor expended for such lead efforts and for the users' benefits resulting from them, and to transact the mutual exchange on this foundation.

Dr Richter (research institute of the Foreign Trade Ministry) dealt with the intricate questions of evaluating and paying for scientific-technical accomplishments within the framework of rationalization and reconstruction cooperation. He advocated greater concern for application benefits in setting prices and illustrated some experiences in trading scientific-technical data on the world market.

Proceeding from the idea that the concept of efficiency should still be placed more than thus far in the center of the conception, preparation, and implementation of pertinent cooperation projects, Mielich (Social Sciences Academy, SED Central Committee) offered some ideas on the level and time factor of the efficiency consideration and on the substance and form of efficiency evidence for rationalization and reconstruction cooperation measures.

In his concluding remarks, Kunz commented on some basic positions in the theses, the speech, and the discussion, and then raised some questions about further research. He defined the cooperation in rationalization and reconstruction as a crucial line in the international division of labor in support of comprehensive intensification in the CEMA countries. In terms of the comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress by the CEMA countries up to the year 2000, this cooperation involved a modernization of what there is in the socialist economies aiming at top achievements and economically usable results soon in crucial areas. That would, of course, presuppose that greater efforts have to be made to make modern equipment available under favorable economic conditions, with the question of matching parts, compatibility, and standardization gaining increasing importance. Kunz backed the remarks on the need of focusing the installation export more on the requirements resulting from the international rationalization and reconstruction cooperation and that of expanding one's own in-house rationalization means construction capacities in the economic units and more of a development of complex modernization solutions. He endorsed the orientation of focusing the development of rationalization and reconstruction cooperation more on the branches that control the scientific-technical progress. It would require, above all, more attractive modernization bids through engineering, technical, and production achievements, providing the partners with high economic benefits. One should resolutely think of the partners' interests. That would presuppose, as in any other

activity in international economic relations, accurately investigating and keeping in mind the given reproduction conditions that decisively influence the partners' interests. It would include the questions of productive forces development as much as that of the development of the production relations all the way to the managerial and organizational systems.

Kunze endorse the view that essential reserves can be tapped to deepen and perfect the rationalization and reconstruction cooperation in management and planning, and he affirmed in this context:

- better coordination between investment policy and coordination,
- the need to conclude governmental and ministerial accords for highly complex projects,
- setting up special temporary management organs and engineering firms for certain export-intensive sectors of cooperation,
- improving the work with efficiency probes, and
- more of a use of direct relations among economic units.

In ever better focusing economic management on these matters the point ultimately would be to use international cooperation more and with greater economic effects for all partners involved in rationalizing and reconstructing important key sectors of the economy.

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CEMA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION RESULTS SUMMARIZED

Prague SVET HOSPODARSTVI in Czech No 103, 1986, p 1

[Article, author not given]

[Text] In the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan the average annual volume of gross agricultural output for CEMA member countries increased by 6 percent in comparison with the previous 5-Year Plan. Gross agricultural output for 1985 was 11 percent greater than in 1980, according to statistics issued by the CEMA secretariat. The ongoing development of the facilities and resources available to this sector, the introduction of new equipment, improved technologies, and improved forms of work organization, all contributed to this increase.

Gross agricultural output in specific CEMA countries evolved as follows (figures are percentages; column a) shows 1985 in comparison with 1980; column b) shows annual averages in comparison with the 1976-1980 average);

	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>
Bulgaria	99	106
CSSR	109	110
Cuba	108	111
Hungary	103	112
Mongolia	137	118
GDR	112	109
Poland	111	98
Romania	119	110
USSR	111	106
Vietnam	129	125

During the past 5-Year Plan the agricultural sectors of the CEMA countries speeded up the technical restructuring of production and introduced comprehensive mechanization. By 1985 the total number of tractors had reached 4.4 million, an 11 percent increase over 1980. The number of machines for harvesting grains increased by about 20 percent over the same period. Nominal tractor engine power per 100 hectares of arable land and perennial cultures increased from 66.2 to 80.2 kilowatts. More power became available for agricultural production. Grain harvesting became almost completely mechanized throughout the community, and the level of mechanization in the cultivation of other crops increased.

International production specialization and cooperation in the agro-industrial sphere became more important in the area of mechanization. Between 1981 and 1985 shipments of tractors and other agricultural machinery and equipment increased by more than 33 percent (in current prices). The CEMA countries combined their resources to develop and introduce more than 100 state-of-the-art production processes and techniques, and to develop more than 120 prototypes of new machinery and equipment. This served as the basis for upgrading new production systems and beginning production of 30 new types of products.

The chemicalization of agricultural production remains important for its intensification. Increased production of artificial fertilizers made it possible to apply them more widely. Per hectare of arable land or perennial culture in the CEMA countries (exclusive of Vietnam) average applications of artificial fertilizers (in weight of active components) increased to more than 120 kilograms, or 20 percent more than in 1980. In Bulgaria, the CSSR, Hungary, the GDR, and Poland the figures ranged from 230 to 340 kilograms per hectare, levels that are comparable to many of the European industrially advanced, capitalist countries.

Increases in plant production of 13 percent and in livestock production of 9 percent (exclusive of Poland) contributed to the increased volume of gross agricultural output for the CEMA countries in 1985. Plant production as a percentage of total agricultural output increased in the CSSR, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, and Romania. Livestock production as a percentage of total output increased in Cuba, Hungary and in Vietnam. The average volume of gross plant production in the CEMA countries for the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan increased by 6.6 percent over the preceding period, evolving in specific countries as follows (figures in percentages; column a) shows 1985 in comparison with 1980, column b) shows annual averages in comparison with 1976-1980 average):

	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>
Bulgaria	89	101
CSSR	114	113
Cuba	106	109
Hungary	101	110
Mongolia	279	171
GDR	106	109
Poland	129	106
USSR	110	104

Grain has accounted for about 33 percent of gross plant production in most of the CEMA countries. The percentages in Hungary, Mongolia, and Vietnam are much higher than this, while in Cuba grain does not even account for 10 percent of plant production. Potatoes account for 15-25 percent of gross plant production in the GDR, Poland, and the USSR, but not even 5 percent in Cuba, Hungary and Bulgaria. Vegetables and fruits account for more than 20 percent of plant production in Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary and in Romania. Technical crops and perennial cultures account for more than

50 percent of the plant production of Cuba, and for about 20 percent of the plant production of Bulgaria and the USSR. Fodder crops (excluding fodder grains) accounted for no more than 10 percent of the plant production of Hungary and Romania, for about 20 percent of the plant production of Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR and Poland, and for about 30 percent of the plant production of Mongolia.

Only the Soviet Union significantly expanded its stock of agricultural land, by 4 million hectares. In many CEMA countries the areas sown in technical crops and fodder crops increased, the area sown in grains, legumes and potatoes was cut back. Even so, grain crops and legumes occupied almost 60 percent of all sown land in all the CEMA countries (with the exception of Cuba). The following table presents data showing increases in the per hectare yields of grain and legume crops (in hundreds of kilograms per hectare):

	<u>1976-1980</u>	<u>1981-1985</u>
Bulgaria	35.4	38.8
CSSR	36.9	41.8
Cuba	21.2	22.2
Hungary	41.6	49.2
Mongolia	7.1	11.0
GDR	35.4	40.8
Poland	24.5	27.1

Average annual grain and legume harvests have increased during the past 5-Year Plan in Mongolia and Poland thanks to greater per hectare yields and increases in the area sown; in Bulgaria, the CSSR, Hungary and the GDR increases came strictly from increased yields because the areas sown were actually cut back. A predominantly extensive production technique for grain and legumes was practiced only in Cuba.

The best results in sugar beet cultivation were achieved in Hungary and Poland, where output increased by 11.9 percent and 10.3 percent respectively at the same time that the area sown declined. Sugar beet harvests in Bulgaria and the USSR declined because of decreased yields and reductions in the area sown. Yields also declined in Romania but this was compensated for by an increase in the area sown; in the CSSR and GDR yields increased at the same time that the area sown declined.

The average annual potato harvest increased in the GDR due to increased yields that were accompanied by a sharp reduction in the planted area. In other CEMA countries harvests were lower than in the preceding 5-Year Plan (in the CSSR, Hungary and the GDR this resulted from reductions in the planted area, even though yields increased). There were large increases in oil crop production in Bulgaria, the CSSR, Hungary and in Poland that resulted primarily from increased yields. In the GDR increases came from increases in area sown. Decreased harvests in the USSR resulted mainly from reduction in area sown.

The following table presents the development of livestock production in the CEMA (all figures are percentages; column a) shows 1985 in comparison with 1980; column b) shows annual averages compared with 1976-1980 average):

	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>
Bulgaria	107	113
CSSR	106	107
Cuba	111	114
Hungary	105	113
Mongolia	105	103
GDR	106	106
Poland	96	91
USSR	111	107

Livestock production increased continually during the past 5-Year Plan, with the annual average being 6.2 percent greater than the 1976-1980 period for the CEMA as a whole, Bulgaria, Cuba, and Hungary experienced the greatest increases in livestock production.

Beef cattle accounted for almost 70 percent of the livestock output of the USSR and Cuba, about 50 percent of the output of the CSSR, the GDR and Poland, about 30 percent of the output of Bulgaria and Romania, and about 25 percent of the livestock output of Hungary. Swine husbandry accounted for 40 percent of livestock production in Hungary, more than 30 percent of the GDR's output, and about 25 percent of livestock output in the CSSR, Poland, and Romania. Sheep husbandry provided 40 percent of Mongolia's livestock output and 30 percent of Bulgaria's output. The poultry industry provides almost 30 percent of the output of Cuba and Romania, more than 20 percent of the livestock output of Hungary, and 10-15 percent of the livestock output of the other European CEMA countries.

At the end of 1985 beef cattle herds in the CEMA totalled to 168 million head, a 4.5 percent increase over 1980. There were 156 million head of swine (a 6.2 percent increase). Sheep herds increased by 1 percent and poultry flocks by 11 percent.

Total meat production (at slaughter weight) increased between 1981 and 1985 by 8 percent in the CEMA countries (with Hungary and the USSR showing the greatest increases). Total milk production increased by 7 percent (with a 16.4 percent increase for CSSR, 15.4 percent for Bulgaria and 8.7 percent for the GDR, mainly due to increased per cow yields. Egg production increased by a total of 12 percent (20 percent in Romania, 16 percent in Bulgaria and 14 percent in the USSR).

Performance figures in plant and livestock production made it possible to improve the availability of food to the residents of the CEMA countries in the most important food groups. Nevertheless, demand in a number of countries for specific foods continued to exceed supply. Production does not satisfy demand for certain technical and fodder crops. Farmers and

agricultural experts face the task of exploiting the considerable biological potential of the CEMA countries, reducing fodder consumption while improving product quality, making agricultural work easier and improving productivity. Most CEMA member countries are working to improve the organization of work and production.

The Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress for CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000 is important for resolving the question of intensifying agriculture and speeding up technical progress in this sector. Biotechnologies, one of the priorities of this program are intended to provide new seed materials obtained through genetic and cell engineering techniques, to develop very high yielding cultivars of crops, produce medicines for veterinarians, as well as synthetic foods, especially fodder proteins.

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ECONOMY

ALBANIA

IMPORTANCE OF GEOLOGY IN MINING INDUSTRY ACTIVITY

Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 7, Jul 86 pp 33-42

[Article by Bashkim Dyrmishi: "Geology Must Lead, as Always, the Rapid Development of the Extraction and Processing Industry"]

[Text] Geology is a key link in the structure of our people's economy. Its task is to lead the industrial development of the country, especially the rapid development of the extraction and processing industry. On the basis of reserves discovered by geology, hundreds of mines have been opened in the four corners of the country; a powerful processing industry has developed, with enrichment plants for copper, chrome, coal, etc., and with large combines for ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy; new branches of the chemical industry have developed to assist agriculture, etc., while great amounts of hard currency income are secured through the export of minerals.

Under the great and continual care of the party, the geological service of our country has developed and is proceeding to ever increasing success. From a point where, before the liberation, almost no geological research was accomplished, today we have a strong geological service which covers the whole territory of the country by means of studies, complex research and geological prospecting work. Many geological and geophysical expeditions and enterprises, as well as research and teaching institutions, equipped as well as possible with all the necessary means and apparatus, are putting complex advanced methods into practice. A great army has been created, consisting of drillers, miners, technicians and engineers of all levels, trained in our schools, who, in close cooperation with the people's researchers, are able to undertake and responsibly resolve difficult tasks, as well as to fulfill the great present and future tasks which the party has assigned in the area of research on and prospecting for useful minerals.

Our talented geologists, fortified by the directives of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, are opening broad and lasting prospects for many useful minerals hidden under our soil, while successfully confronting the difficulties of growth and ardently combatting the fantasies and incorrect views in regard to geology of foreign specialists and of internal enemies, whose aim is to obscure, disorient and sabotage the future of geological research by means of ostensibly scientific arguments to the effect that our sources are "economically unprofitable," "small," "poor," etc., etc.

In execution of the tasks of the 8th party congress and of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, important results were achieved during the 7th five-year plan in research on and prospecting for useful minerals, and the country has been given more reserves of chrome, copper, coal, iron-nickel and nickel silicate, pyrite, bauxite, bituminous gravel and many other useful minerals, as well as water for drinking and industrial use. It is sufficient to recall that approximately as much chrome was discovered during the 7th five-year plan as was discovered during the 3d, 4th and 5th five-year plans together. Similarly, mobilizing to put into practice the decisions of the 13th and 14th plenums of the party Central Committee and to go with full hands to the 9th party congress and to the 45th anniversary of its founding, the workers and geologists have fulfilled their drilling tasks by 105 percent for the period from January to May 1986, and have fulfilled and over-fulfilled their tasks for increasing industrial and geological reserves with respect to most useful minerals for the same period. This is a good starting point for the fulfillment of the tasks for 1986 and the eighth five-year plan as a whole.

The achievements up to the present constitute a strong foundation for certain progress. But we must in no way be complacent, not only because of the fact that the field of geological research is very broad and much remains to be done in order to execute fully the directives of the party in this field, but also because some failures to fulfill tasks are still observed with respect to reserves of chrome, phosphorites, nickel-free iron, etc, as are a number of defects in the organization and management of work for the steady and direct realization of all tasks that have been assigned.

The increase of reserves in existing sources and the search for new sources of good quality, under the most favorable technical and economic conditions, constitute the major task of our geology workers.

Our socialist state has made great investments to develop mines. For that reason, the primary task for the geology sector is to support production in existing mines and expand reserves, in order to create new possibilities for the continual growth of production in them.

In order to fulfill this important task, as has occurred until now, it is necessary to strengthen explorations to the extent and depth of known zones and bodies, while executing, in a continually better manner, the directive of the party that geological explorations should proceed from the known to the unknown. Experience gained over many years has proven that this principle, with its deep ideological and scientific content, when understood and executed correctly, leads to positive results. It is sufficient to recall here the re-exploration of the source at Rubik, which, many years earlier, had been abandoned as without prospects. But our geologists, executing the directives of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, having reviewed critically the work accomplished earlier and basing themselves on the laws of geological structure and mineral content, as well as on the valuable experience of older miners, who say, "look for a mine near a mine," achieved the discovery of important rich copper reserves in both the width and depth, of the old former Rubik mine, which had been abandoned.

On the basis of the experience gained until now, the data of geological outlook studies and the requirements of the present stage of development, the party has directed that priority should be given in geological exploration to intensification of work to discover reserves of chrome and copper.

Over the years, our country has become one of the major producers and exporters of chrome in the world, occupying third place in overall world production of the metal and first place in production for the benefit of the population. At the same time, studies indicate that our land is rich in chrome reserves. For that reason, priority has been and continues to be given to extensive drilling and other geological exploratory work to search for and discover this mineral. Studies on and explorations for chrome have been directed to the massifs with potential, at Bulqize, Kukës, Tropoje, Shebenik-Pogradec, etc. As a result, there has been and continues to be a further increase of reserves discovered near existing sources at Bulqize, Batra, Shkallë, Katjel, Kalimash, etc. At the same time, many new sources have been discovered and prospective areas for rich chrome have been isolated and are being explored. In the future, too, the continual strengthening and deepening of work to search for and discover chrome, and to increase its production, as an important source of hard currency income for the economy, will be at the center of attention of our geology workers.

In order to support, in a continually better way, the development of the copper industry, this branch of our industry with a full cycle, built up during the epoch of the party, many studies and complex research have been and continue to be accomplished to discover and increase reserves of the mineral. As a result, we now have a number of large sources of copper, such as Gjegjan, Munelle, Spac, Perlat, Rubik, Palaj, Qafë-Bar, etc., and prospects have been opened in all directions.

The worker collectives of geological enterprises and scientific study organisms in this sector, by analyzing thoroughly and critically their activities up to now, in the spirit of tasks assigned by the 13th and 14th plenums of the party Central Committee and the very valuable instructions given by Comrade Ramiz Alia during his visit to the Mirdite District, have determined and are executing a series of concrete measures in order to realize the great tasks which are stipulated in the 1986 plan and for the future in the area of increasing geological and industrial mineral reserves, as well as to open further prospects for the major minerals that have been discovered and exploited until now and for new minerals. With a critical eye and a desire to advance, the goals of the 8th five-year plan have also been reviewed, especially in the area of improving the production structure in the copper industry and increasing the profitability of this branch of industry. As a result, it is planned that by means of geology, and quantity of copper reserves should increase by 11.2 thousand tons more of the metal, which will be ensured by increasing rich mineral reserves and improving the quality of reserves which will be discovered. By improving the extraction structure of the mineral, by reducing its losses and impoverishment, by increasing the percentage of recovery, etc., during the 8th five-year plan 2,150 tons of additional blister copper will be delivered to the economy. Improvements of this type will also be realized in the chrome industry. As a result of these improvements in the copper and chrome industry, the economy will have an export profit of about 17.6 million dollars more.

The workers of the geology service also have a broad study, research, planning and prospecting work front at sources currently under exploitation, with respect to increasing mine reserves at these sources. In order to fulfill tasks at this front, it is imperative, among other things, that there should be further strengthening and improvement of cooperation and coordination of activities between workers of the geological service in geological enterprises and those of the mining service in mines, as well as with those of the geological institute, in order to resolve together such problems as improvement of documentation and execution of valuable general studies and plans for the solution of important geological and mineral "problems" in mines. Recent positive experience of fruitful cooperation between the geological and mining services in Bulqize, Bater and elsewhere indicates that it increases the productive force of the geological service in sources under exploitation, and therefore remains one of the major areas of improvement of the work method for the future. There had been a great deal of concern, for example, in the "11 Heroes" mine in Bater regarding the production of rich chrome. In order to resolve this problem, the miners, drillers, geologists and all the specialists of the mine and the geological expedition met, had wide-ranging discussions and undertook concrete tasks. Consultations were also organized in Bater with the participation of mining and geological specialists from Bulqize and the Institute of Geology. On the basis of general studies of the geological data, drilling work, galleries, etc. were planned, the execution of which led definitively to the actual achievement reserves of rich chrome.

There are similar examples of such cooperation and coordination of activities in many other mines and geological enterprises. But this must become a continual work method during the entire progress of geological and prospecting and mineral extraction work. We emphasize this not only because of the fact that in the realization of this cooperation there have been and continue to be a number of shortcomings and weaknesses, but also because the party sees in this cooperation one of the greatest reserves for increasing quality and effectiveness of geological and prospecting work, principally in sources which are under exploitation and throughout the entire geological and prospecting activity, in general. It is an undeniable fact that the development of geological sciences as a whole and of geological thought, the quantitative increase and qualitative level of advanced cadres, specialists and workers in this sector of the economy, the rich experience gained in the struggle with difficulties, as well as the strengthening of the material and technical base, constitute a necessary guarantee for proceeding at a rapid rate. But Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us that we must also be well acquainted with the weaknesses and faults of our work and, supported on progressive experience, we must eliminate them and advance our entire research and discovery work and our scientific studies in the field of geology.

Scientific study work and its further deepening, improvement of thematic material, especially general themes, surveys on various levels as well as conclusions from data sometimes gained by the development of work at various sources, are all being viewed from this standpoint. In fact, good work has been done during recent years in this area. There has been an increase in the level of various geological, geophysical and geochemical studies, and the range of minerals studied has been expanded. As a result, there have been improvements

from year to year in the number and quality of commendations given. Nevertheless, areas covered by geological surveys for some zones are few. There are still faults and weaknesses in the coordinated use of various methods, such as in the study and planning phase, as well as in the execution of tasks. This has resulted in the fact that in some cases, recommendations which have been given have not yielded the expected results. In order to eliminate these shortcomings, attention has been concentrated on disseminating progressive experience and making wider use of geological, geophysical and geochemical methods, while extending them also to new regions and zones. Special importance is now being devoted especially to the execution of the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia to the effect that: "The geological service must have a broader conception of the complexity of mining research, giving more precise thought to the quantity and quality of reserves that are discovered, ensuring the required data which are necessary during planning for mineral exploitation, as well as carefully evaluating all the major and attendant profitable elements of sources that are studied." (RRUGA E PARTISE, 1986, No 3, p 9)

One of the chief problems with regard to other useful minerals, especially coal, remains the increase of reserves of better quality. But here, too, more coordinated work is required between geologists and technicians, especially with respect to the study of coal with coking features. In this five-year plan, the geology workers also have the important task of discovering sources and increasing reserves of some other minerals which are exported or which are utilized in the country, such as pyrite, fluorite, bituminous gravel, bauxites, phosphorites of good quality, nickel-free iron, quartz sand for glass, olivines, asbestos, etc. Special attention is also being devoted to prospecting for, discovery and placing into operation of subterranean water, as well as to the study of hydrogeological conditions of useful mineral sources. Better supplying of drinking water to cities, villages and industrial and animal husbandry centers will be at the center of attention of hydrogeology workers.

One problem which has existed and which remains is increasing the effectiveness of geological studies and operations.

The effectiveness of geological prospecting operations is a major index of work in geology. For that reason the party has continually instructed and directed that the results of work in geology should not be measured with the yardstick of operations accomplished, but, in the first place and above all, by sources discovered, by tons of mineral discovered per meter of work accomplished and by the quality of reserves discovered.

In execution of these directives, the geology workers have done and are doing comprehensive work to increase the level of research, scientific, study, planning, executing and organizational work. And results have been on the increase. They are expressed not only in the fulfillment of tasks regarding the ensuring of industrial and geological reserves, in the expansion of the range of useful minerals in research and in the economic data of many new minerals, as well as in the opening of clear prospects for many zones and regions, but also in the fulfillment of indices of planned effectiveness of operations. Thus, during the 7th five-year plan, planned effectiveness was

realized and over-fulfilled for most useful minerals discovered, e.g. the effectiveness realized with respect to copper was 128.2 percent, coal, 132.5 percent, etc.

A complex of geological, technical and organizational factors influence the effectiveness of geological prospecting operations. The execution of a series of measures in the area of strengthening complex research, the utilization of more advantageous methods and networks in prospecting research, the accomplishment of drillings from subterranean galleries, the determination and maintenance of the most correct proportions possible between research and prospecting operations, the application of a strict regime of savings in the use of materials, electrical energy, fuels, etc., as well as the improvement of the techniques and technology of drilling, are the major factors which influence the growth of economic effectiveness of prospecting operations.

But to what extent are these factors evaluated and to what extent are they kept in mind in actual practices? Naturally, efforts are made and some good achievements have occurred. Thus, for example, some good achievements have been noted in the use of new drilling methods and in the determination of optimum technology, in accordance with the geological structure and the geological situations of each source. Nevertheless, in this area alone, much remains to be done, especially with regard to placing the technology of drilling on a sounder scientific basis, finding new possibilities to increase the speed and accuracy of drilling, improving all its technical and economic indices, etc.

"In the first place," instructed Comrade Ramiz Alia during his visit to the Mirdite District, "it is necessary to raise the level of the geological service" (RRUGA E PARTISE, 1986, No 3, p 8). The task involves the fact that the geological service must improve work in all its links-from studies and research to geological prospecting operations.

The increase in the scientific level of studies made by the Institute of Geological Studies and Planning and by the geological enterprises constitutes the basis for the step by step growth in the level of knowledge of geological structure and the laws on the formation and diffusion of useful minerals. For that reason, the growth in the scientific level and the quality of work is especially required in the study phase and in that of complex geological and chemical research and surveying to discover sources, because correct determination and qualitative preparation of areas and projects which will be submitted to prospecting operations depend upon the level of knowledge which is gained in this phase.

The workers of the Institute of Geological Studies and Designs, of the Geophysical Enterprise and of groups concerned with surveying and dissemination of data from geological enterprises are acquiring a better feeling every day for the role and responsibility they have in this area. The flaws and weaknesses observed in the selection of study and research themes, and in the quality of studies, are being eliminated. As a result, more correct proportions have been established between themes concerning the present and those concerning the future, between one mineral and another, between research and prospecting, while appointing people who will work on them and designating

means, investments and other matters. Emphasis has been placed particularly on respecting deadlines for the completion of studies and for their implementation by working with concentrated energy. Thus, for example, workers have concentrated their energy in study and research in order to open prospects for the discovery and exploitation of rich chrome and copper in those massifs and sectors of the country with the greatest potential. Cooperation is being strengthened between study organisms and geological enterprises; the quality of work as a whole is increasing, as in interpretative work; our positive experience and world achievements in this area are being disseminated in a continually better manner.

A distinguishing characteristic of geological research in recent years has been the expansion and growth in variety, quantity and quality of utilization of complex geological, geophysical and geochemical methods. They have been further improved and have continually better supported the studies and development of prospecting operations for an ever greater number of minerals. Experience until now indicates that in those minerals for which a fuller complex of such methods is used, the effectiveness of operations is higher, e.g. in copper, [polimetales] and others. On the basis of this experience, tenacious work is being done to utilize more widely and more effectively the complex of research methods for prospecting for reserves of chrome as well.

But in this area there are still shortcomings in optimum selection and utilization of the complex of methods of surface and subterranean prospecting. Specific geological and geochemical factors are not always kept in mind, while in some cases, the use of the operational complex is sought in a routine manner, a situation which derives from inadequate knowledge and from inaccurate ideas about geological structure, but also from a lack of proper knowledge of these methods.

In order to eliminate these shortcomings, work is being done both in the area of increasing the professional skills of the workers of scientific organisms and of the geology workers as a whole, and in the area of strengthening the material and technical base. Thus, in the future, along with full, effective utilization of methods used now to assist in research on rich chrome and copper, new methods will also be utilized, as well as more powerful apparatus with greater depth capabilities. The introduction of these methods has become necessary because every day, to a greater extent, prospecting is being carried out for sources which do not appear on the surface and which are at relatively great depths.

Experience indicates that regardless of the modern apparatus and methods used, the activation of the people's researchers and prospectors for useful minerals is of great effectiveness. For that reason, great importance is given to the perseverant execution of Comrade Enver Hoxha's instructions that: "The geologists must cling courageously together, palm to palm, in mountains and fields, shoulder to shoulder with the people's researchers, and they must evaluate with the greatest seriousness every trace, every datum and every discovery" (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the 7th AWP Congress", p 44).

In order to make these instructions concrete and put them into wide practice by every geological group, expedition, enterprise and ministry, measures are being taken to enlarge the circle of people's researchers, cooperativists, border guards, pupils, etc. and to activate them in the best way possible. Within this framework, the activists of people's researchers are being reorganized in the districts and more training work is being done by means of exhibits of useful minerals, the printing of brochures, holding lectures, etc. Work is also being done to execute the decision of the Council of Ministers regarding stimulating those who discover and give information about the traces of useful minerals of high quality.

Great reserves in geological work also exist in the improvement of economic and financial indices of geological prospecting operations in all the processes of this activity, beginning with study, research, conclusions and designing, and up to execution of designs, to increase their effectiveness. Within this framework, the greatest reserve remains the increase in rates of source discovery, since, despite all the work done in the area of improving the techniques and technology of drilling, the rate of drilling per month still remains small and, as a result, the discovery of sources is accomplished at a low rate. The fact that the speed of drilling in various geological brigades, sectors and enterprises, under approximately equal conditions, exhibits significant differences—in some cases over two times—indicates significant differences in the level of organizational, managerial, technical and technological work, and therefore the great reserves that exist for an increase in the effectiveness of drilling and geological prospecting. For this reason, the party continually instructs that dissemination of progressive experience constitutes the greatest reserve for an increase in the effectiveness of work in geological prospecting, since it would suffice to raise other drilling brigades with approximately the same conditions to the level of advanced brigades, which would ensure a conspicuous improvement in the growth of effectiveness of drilling and in lowering costs for every meter drilled.

Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us that in every activity, "The person who is educated politically and ideologically and trained scientifically is the decisive factor in the advancement of work" (Enver Hoxha, "Perparimi i Vendit Eshte i Pandare nga Zhvillimi i Shkences dhe i Teknikes" [The Advancement of the Country is Inseparable from the Development of Science and Technology], brochure, p 37). In this sense, it is one of the triumphs of the party that every operation in the field of geological prospecting is directed by a powerful army of our specialists and cadres, who have accumulated rich experience.

But the present stage of development of the geological service and the realization of the great and complex tasks of the times and of the future require that more studied, organized and qualitative work should be done to train engineering and technical personnel, as well as other workers in the sector, using various forms and ways, ranging from individual and course study to postgraduate training. For this purpose, in enterprises and scientific study organisms of the geology sector, programs for training workers and specialists have been reviewed and are being improved, while better work for their application is being accomplished. But the fact that in some cases the category of workplace does not correspond to the category of worker

personnel, and break-downs occur because of inadequate knowledge on the part of the drilling workers, indicates that in work to train workers in this sector there are shortcomings which must be eliminated as quickly as possible.

We emphasize this because, as experience shows, without good training of workers, particularly of specialists in various fields, there can be no highly effective utilization of the material and technical base that exists and is continually strengthened in the geology sector. Much machinery and equipment is produced in the country. This is making the ensuring of the necessary means for the geology sector ever more independent of import. But to what extent is work being done to utilize this machinery and equipment fully and in accordance with technological conditions? In general, the geology workers take care of the machinery and equipment which they have at their disposal. But there are also not a few cases where these objects have been misused; where needed repairs and service have not been made in time and where they have not been fully utilized. From analyses that have been made, it appears that the reasons for these shortcomings are not only cases of carelessness and irresponsibility, but also lack of ability and necessary training. Here is the place to emphasize the better work which must be done by the workers of the machine industry to increase the quality and durability of machinery, equipment and spare parts which they produce.

Supported on the experience they have gained and inspired by the speeches and talks of Comrade Ramiz Alia, the geology workers are increasing their mobilization every day in order to realize and over-fulfill the projects specified for 1986 in the discovery and increase of geological and industrial reserves of useful minerals, especially of rich minerals. The achievements until now are a strong support for going to the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and to its 8th congress with full hands, giving the fatherland more chrome, copper, coal and other useful minerals.

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ECONOMY

ALBANIA

CELIKU DISCUSSES EXPANSION OF GEOLOGICAL WORK

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Hajredin Celiku, Politburo member, Minister of Industry and Mines:
"The Geologists Face Great Tasks"]

[Excerpts] The geology workers are celebrating their day--the 34th anniversary of the creation of the Albanian geological service--on the eve of the great jubilee of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian workers party and of its 9th congress.

On the occasion of these holidays, the workers and geologists are proud of their great and universal success in having accomplished and continuing to accomplish in an ever better manner the major task assigned to them by the party: to lead the socialist industrialization of the country. On the basis of memorable accomplishments and the discovery of reserves of many types of minerals, dozens and dozens of important mines have been opened in the four corners of the country. A powerful industry has been built up for the extraction and processing of raw materials, with plants for the enrichment of chrome, copper, iron-nickel, coal, etc., with large combines for ferrous metallurgy, with important copper and ferro-chrome plants; new branches of the chemical industry have been built up to assist agriculture, etc., and many construction materials have been exploited. Hard currency income, important for the economy, is obtained from the export of minerals and their products.

In Albania, where almost no geological work was done before the liberation, with the special care of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian geological service was created, expanded and strengthened. Through studies, complex research and exploratory geological work, it covers the whole territory of the country by means of enterprises and many geological and geophysical expeditions, as well as by means of scientific and teaching institutions with powerful potential, equipped as well as possible with all the necessary means and apparatus, which put into practice at every step of their work complex and advanced research methods. In geology, work is done by a large army of drillers, miners, technicians and engineers, who are carefully trained in our schools at all levels.

In successfully confronting the difficulties of growth, our geologists struggle against and courageously refute the anti-scientific, idealist and metaphysical

fantasies and views of foreign revisionist Yugoslav and Soviet specialists, as well as those of the Chinese and our internal enemies, who have tried to sabotage and disorient geological research and obscure the prospects for the useful minerals of our country by marking "boundaries" and saying that our sources are "small," "unprofitable," etc. But our talented geologists, with scientific courage, have planned and proved the opposite, and have opened prospects for the country. They have done this with Bulqize, Rubik, Tuc, etc., by turning them into important sources. The same may be said, too, of the copper mines, where many regions, such as the area extending from Qafae Malit to Perlat, and the sources of Tuc, Rubik, Spac, etc., were considered to be without prospects and where several mines had even been closed. There are similar examples for many other minerals, which indicates the correctness of party directives and the quantitative and qualitative growth of the Albanian geological service.

Implementing the tasks of the 8th AWP Congress and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, during the seventh five-year plan, the tasks with regard to industrial and geological reserves in many useful minerals were fulfilled and over-fulfilled. Reserves of chrome at the sources and in existing mines increased and new sources in prospective regions were discovered.

With respect to copper, the tasks of the seventh five-year plan regarding industrial and geological reserves were fulfilled by 112 percent; coal, by 126 percent; iron-nickel, by 127 percent; nickel silicate, by 118 percent. Good results were also achieved in the discovery of pyrites, bitumens, bauxite, olivine, kaolins, asbestos, construction materials, quartz sand for glass, and many other useful solid materials, as well as of water for drinking and industrial use. In order to express the rapid growth rates of useful mineral reserves, it is sufficient to recall that at the end of the 7th five-year plan, in comparison with 1960, the supply of reserves had grown 12 times for chrome, 14 times for copper, 90 times for coal, 8.6 times for iron-nickel, etc.

These great results have been achieved thanks to unremitting work on the part of drillers, miners, geologists and all other workers on teams and expeditions, together with explorations on the part of the people, which have made a valuable contribution in the four corners of our country. It is worthwhile emphasizing particularly the work of workers in geological enterprises in Bulqize, Burrel, Rubik, Puke, Tirana, Pogradec, Korce, the Geophysical and Hydrogeological Enterprise, the distinguished "16 October" expeditions in Bulqize, the work on Shkallain Burrel, Perlat in Mirdite, Munelle and Lak-Rosh in Puke, etc.

Conspicuous development has also occurred during the seventh five-year plan in the area of scientific studies and complex geological, geophysical and geochemical work. These fields have been further improved and are supporting geological research in a continually better manner. The instructions of the party are being executed, so that we may pass from studies and generalizations to planning and implementation. This work method has exerted influence not only on the growth and effectiveness of geological research, but also on the increase of the technical and scientific skills of our cadres in production and in the institutes. Important achievements in Albanian science were discussed at the

6th national geological congress held in November of last year, where the increased scientific level of geological studies and work was reflected and important tasks were specified in the area of useful mineral prospecting, especially with regard to chrome and copper deposits. Thanks to the directives of the party and to the universal work it has done, geology in our country has raised itself to the level of modern science, being deservedly represented by work of a good level at international geological symposia, conferences and congresses, and contributing to the geological picture of the Alpine zone.

Bright prospects are opening before the geology workers in the 8th five-year plan. Scientific studies, complex work, mine openings and other geological operations will be further expanded and strengthened. In this five-year plan, the major place in geological research will be occupied by operations regarding major minerals, especially chrome and copper, the reserves of which are increasing by 70 and 30 percent respectively.

In execution of the tasks of the last plenum of the AWP Central Committee and the valuable instructions given by Comrade Ramiz Alia during his visit to the Mirdite District, particular attention is being continually devoted to the profitability of the copper branch as one of the most important branches of the economy. In responding with enthusiasm to the instructions and tasks assigned, ways and concrete possibilities have been studied and specified, and copper industry quotas for the 8th five-year plan have been tangibly improved. The geological service is successfully utilizing mining operations to accomplish underground borings, which are more rapid and more highly effective.

An important task for geology in this five-year plan involves providing the population with drinking water and ensuring water for industrial works which are built, for agriculture and animal husbandry operations, etc.

The geology workers are celebrating geology day with good results in all areas. They have fulfilled the January-August task with respect to borings, tunnels and reserves of a great number of useful minerals. This good beginning of the eighth five-year plan is a guarantee of even better results in the future and, like the rest of the population, the geologists will go to the 9th congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding with fulfilled tasks in all areas. They are participating energetically in the discussion of the draft directives of the 9th party congress, while finding new ways to open prospects, to enlarge reserves and to increase the effectiveness of geological prospecting operations, in order to achieve, in a continually better manner, the mission they have in socialist construction and in strengthening the economy of the country.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DOMESTIC MINERAL RESERVE UTILIZATION DISCUSSED

Prague PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI in Czech No 7, 1986 pp 1-8

[Article by Dr Josef Pravda, chairman of the Czech Geological Office: "On the Utilization of the Domestic Base of Mineral Raw Materials"]

[Text] For years a "struggle" of extraordinary dimensions has developed in geological prospecting organizations to achieve higher utilization of domestic minerals. In all cases, the "efficiency" of geological prospecting has declined and less expensive ways have been sought to find new raw material anomalies which would yield new types of deposits of nonferrous and rare metals, selected types of minerals. Even new discoveries of deposits of petroleum and natural gas are not without interest and further prospects. We shall not discuss deposits of solid fuels, since it is largely a matter of completing earlier plans; clearly, new significant sources will not be found. In place of solid fuels, however, the geological survey program is dealing with non-traditional raw materials, those that are predominantly non-metallic, which we will have to process with modern technology in the 21st century.

We constantly encounter opinions which characterize our mineral base as poor in limited combinations. Newly confirmed reserves of ore and non-metallic materials are regarded with skepticism. For the time being, development plans do not consider their specific utilization. We know that newly discovered raw materials will be considered later, at another time, and that the work of thousands of unselfish "prospectors," geologists, drilling workers, technicians, and an entire army of additional specialists will be appreciated; however, we regret that new deposits of minerals do not, for the time being, influence our current economy.

In geological research and prospecting, one of the fundamental conditions for increasing the efficiency of geological work is the optimum selection of prospecting methods according to the geological-structural and metallogenetic character of the territory examined. This also gives rise to considerations of the possible occurrence of genetic-morphological types of mineral deposits. In choosing a solution, geologists begin with analysis of the information capabilities inherent in prospecting and research methods and technology both individually in their tactical uses. They also analyze the suitability and reliability of the interpretation processes. The goal of these analyses is to find work methods which, particularly during the advanced stages of

prospecting, would optimize expensive technical prospecting work and which would, to a greater extent, be based on the application of ground level work involving direct and indirect methods.

Demands on quality of terrain and interpretation work are rising. Preparatory planning has improved. The role of the person responsible for carrying out the tasks has been specifically strengthened. An extraordinarily high level has been achieved with respect to opponency procedures in approving projects and final reports. And even though exceptions occur, it is possible to observe an overall more demanding climate and economically more interesting work results in geological research.

Not everything is in order in this area, but we can be happy with some deposits, particularly of nonferrous metals, which were discovered recently in the Central Bohemian Range. Perhaps this was the reason that the results have contributed to a broader utilization of new domestic sources of minerals. For this reason, we will process geological information more frequently by computer technology in a whole series of what-if alternatives and will supplement it with modern forms of graphic and textual documentation. Together with massive application of geochemical and geophysical work, this creates the prerequisites for "cheap" verification of deposits which can be opened for economically advantageous exploitation.

A second requirement which determines broader utilization of the domestic raw materials base (excluding solid fuels) is a detailed analysis of contemporary extracting and processing (dressing) expenditures. Efforts in this area have not made sufficient progress. Expenditures for extraction and dressing of ores and non-metallic raw materials have stagnated in recent years or have risen sharply. Obsolete extraction and dressing methods are being retained. Because of this trend, it is obviously extremely pressing to find a deposit which would "tolerate" the use of obsolete technologies in extraction and processing of raw materials, particularly since current prices of raw materials in world markets are declining sharply.

Verified ore reserves today must contain useful components valued at least at Kcs 300-350 per ton of ore to be worth extracting, with even a negligible profit. Naturally, this means that it virtually precludes deep mining unless the ore's useful component is high, and thus the majority of "traditional type deposits" will never be exploited by the miner. It is unavoidable to come to a known conclusion: vein-type ore deposits located at great depths are not likely to be utilized and they should not be examined at the expense of the state.

It is necessary to reconsider the continuation of surveys for poor deposits of copper-bearing ore which, in view of world prices, we are not now and never will be able to exploit efficiently. Particularly, since copper is being largely displaced by opto-electronic [materials]. Similarly, the majority of our iron ores are not likely to be utilized when, together with CEMA countries, we are building an extensive processing complex for utilization of this raw material at the world-renowned base of Krivoy Rog. In contrast, it is in our interests to launch a major effort to verify newly

discovered geochemical and geophysical anomalies located outside of traditional ore basins since, as will be shown later, their value provides room for efficient extraction even with the existing high mining and ore dressing costs.

This makes it necessary to reevaluate our entire outlook through the year 2000 and to direct geological prospecting work toward ores which can achieve higher utility per ton of confirmed reserves. Even in this case, it will be necessary to apply fully the conclusions of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ and the tasks contained in the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development in Czechoslovakia for 1986-1990 and the Outlook Through the Year 2000, which were set by the 17th Congress of the CPCZ as valid directives for further economic development of our socialist society.

During the past 3 months the Czech Geological Office evaluated the economic results of geological research and prospecting in the Central Bohemian Range. Perhaps just a few figures which characterize the past 5-year plan. The plan, which called for an increase of 34 million tons, in terms of fuel, in the geological reserves of petroleum and natural gas, was 105.7 percent (35.95 million tons) fulfilled. If, for purposes of computing the efficiency of the entire work, we assume a yield coefficient of 30 percent from the verified reserves of petroleum and 80 percent for natural gas and average sale prices for the Petroleum and Gas Industry Concern (that is to say, Kcs 2,230 per ton of petroleum and Kcs 1,406 per 1,000 m³ of natural gas) then 6.09 million tons of petroleum and 12.58 billion m³ of natural gas were confirmed as being extractable. Each koruna invested in geological research and tasks completed during the 7th Five-Year Plan brought a profit of Kcs 19.489 for petroleum and Kcs 20.242 for natural gas. The expenditures included the cost of extraction, costs connected with geophysical work, and 50 percent of the costs of hitting dry holes. According to the previously listed characteristics of efficiency, this area of our work resulted in values which were far exceeded and which provide the prerequisites for more rapid development of domestic extraction.

Currently we are working together with the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Energy and the Slovak Geological Office on a new variant for accelerating geological surveying and, then of extractive work for petroleum and natural gas. We are convinced that around 1995, the efficiency of extracting domestic resources will be substantially higher than for current imports with our capital participating in foreign investments. However, this will require establishing some fundamental means to modernize geophysical (seismological) and drilling work and require the equipment of the Moravian Petroleum Mines and the Ostrava Geological Prospecting Establishment with new types of drilling bits and coring probes for all contemporary worldwide methods for secondary testing of new structures. The extraction of at least 2 billion m³ of natural gas and 500,000 tons of petroleum per year from domestic deposits in the years 1995 through 2000 definitely deserves this investment.

Even though solid fuels are no longer in the focus of development of geological prospecting efficiency, work in this area, in the 7th Five-Year Plan, is not completely without interest. During 1981-1985 we spent more than

Kcs 1 billion on geological studies of existing mining basins and on prospecting the marginal regions of individual coal basins, with approximately Kcs 400 million from the state budget. Increased reserves include more than 515 million tons of black primarily coking coal, 1 million tons of category C₁ and category C₂ brown coal, but 6.7 billion m³ of natural gas in category D₁, associated with coal seams. If we assume a recovery coefficient of 30 percent of the reserves from confirmed sources for the purposes of cost analysis, then the utility value of prospecting is Kcs 84 billion; with a recovery factor of 70 percent of the reserves, the utility value rises steeply to Kcs 195 billion. In both cases, the cost analysis was based on price levels in effect in 1985. The costs of prospecting for coal are in the range of 0.2 through 0.5 percent of the utility value of the discovered reserves, given the lowest variation of coal break-out figures (30 percent).

Even the giant reserves of bituminous coal found in the continuation of the Upper Silesia Coal Basin in the south (all the way to the Austrian border) at depths of 3-4 km, or the new deposits of bituminous coal located in the central Bohemian coal basin (Slany-Peruc, Melnik-Benatky n. Jiz.), where we can anticipate 700-800 million tons at depths of 400-1,200 meters, are of interest for the distant future, which will surely bring new modern methods and means of extraction. It is indisputable that these deposits will become a good raw materials base for the chemical industry. Our nuclear energy will take on not only full coverage of the increment but the major share of the requirement for electric energy in general. We, therefore, think it is correct to complete the prospecting of the last promising regions of the Central Bohemian Range and to set forward enough demonstrable arguments for utilization of such extraordinarily valuable raw materials, particularly in the chemical industry.

An independent chapter in evaluating the efficiency of geological surveys and the conditions for possible extraction of nonferrous metals on our territory are the current price policies in world raw material markets and the derived, so-called, cost limits for obtaining nonferrous metals in our extractive enterprises. Now it has been decided that, in view of the decline of world prices, wholesale prices in our country will be adjusted effective 1 January 1988--the decline is characterized by a range of 15-35 percent. Without a doubt, prior valid so-called cost limits for extraction of individual types of minerals will also be adjusted--as a result of the decline in world prices, the U.S. dollar is currently valued at Kcs 50-60. We understand that our economy cannot tolerate such a burden for long. That is why there is no particular hurry to open new deposits, although it has been adequately demonstrated that their extraction would be more efficient. Let us, therefore, return to the previously mentioned maintaining of extractive and dressing costs in existing wholesale costs and expenditure limits and let us admit that geology alone, even if its work was ever so efficient, is not capable of changing the existing status. Again it is necessary to refer to the conclusions of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ that: without new equipment and technology, without accelerated introduction of the results of research and development into practice, we cannot reach a level in the economy of domestic mineral resources which a rapidly developing socialist society expects. There are more than enough examples of the low technological

status of our dressing technology. The Cinovec deposit speaks for all: the efficiency of tin extraction for concentrates is just over 50 percent, although our northern neighbors already achieve more than 75 percent efficiency. This is the essence of the efficient utilization of domestic deposits of minerals.

We evaluate geological surveys for ores during the past 5-year plan (1981-1985) on the basis of the following new critical indicators:

- a. Utility value per ton of crushed ores from confirmed reserves, which is the ceiling for production costs and, thus, characterizes profitability which can be achieved in the future utilization of the raw materials, of course, given the stability of certain factors.
- b. Expenditures for geological prospecting expressed in percent of utility value for confirmed reserves.

Both of these indicators, as will be shown later, together with the size of deposits, provide adequate information to facilitate the evaluation of the significance of the confirmed reserves. To determine utility value pertaining to confirmed reserves, consistent use is made of cost limits or wholesale prices of the first salable products, valid during the 7th Five-Year Plan. The evaluation is thus comparable to other factors and the production costs achieved during the years 1981-1985. The 7th Five-Year Plan saw the following results:

<u>Item</u>	<u>No of Tasks</u>	<u>Total Volume of Work (in Kcs)</u>
Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag ores	34	480,210,282
Sn, W ores	15	166,446,532
Au, (Sb) ores	7	145,697,672
With an aliquot share from other tasks*		219,753,838
CaF ₂ BaSO ₄	24	486,734,000
Graphite**	3	31,208,000
Total	83	1,310,296,486
* Confirmation of Au prognoses		42,531,867 Kcs
Review of anomalies		31,524,299 Kcs
** Including an aliquot share of the regional task pertaining to Mokra and its environs		20,910,000 Kcs

Confirmed reserves and attainable concentrates indicate the following quantities of metals (when contemporary extractive and dressing technology methods are used):

<u>Metal</u>	<u>In Geological Reserves (tons)</u>	<u>In Concen- trates (tons)</u>	<u>Utility Value (Kcs)</u>
Zn	290,717.00	215,861.30	3,417,088,801
Pb	55,804.00	45,070.10	674,652,735
Cu	41,167.00	27,247.50	1,739,973,065
Ag	199.80	105.02	1,031,689,623
Au	3.80	1.62	880,723,624
BaSO ₄	398,599.00	223,215.00	149,357,344
Sn	16,498.00	9,368.00	4,821,128,666
W	6,507.00	3,066.00	1,608,345,725
Au (along the Vltava River)	58.88	49.26	28,730,764,800
Ores, total			43,053,724,383

<u>Metal</u>	<u>In Geological Reserves (tons)</u>	<u>In Concen- trates (tons)</u>	<u>Utility Value (Kcs)</u>
CaF ₂	201,760	154,347	1,235,674,444
BaSO ₄	1,291,151	871,527	
Graphite-C	784,419	551,430	4,344,841,734
Minerals extracted by the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, total			5,580,516,178
Utility value of absolute increments, total			48,634,240,561

Finally, the utility value of 1 ton of crushed ores in confirmed increments of geological reserves. We have subtracted the losses in yield and those caused by contaminated spoil and we now compare maximum extraction and dressing expenses (Kcs 300-350) with utility value.

<u>Raw Material</u>	<u>Spoil. (tons)</u>	<u>Utility Value (Kcs)</u>	<u>Utility Value Per Ton of Spoil (Kcs)</u>
Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag	21,739,770	7,893,485,192	363.09
Sn, W	11,299,200	6,429,474,391	569.02
Au	32,669,900	28,730,764,800	879.42
CaF ₂ BaSO ₄	3,016,460	1,235,674,444	409.64
Graphite C	3,730,930	4,344,841,734	1,164.54
Total	72,456,260	48,634,240,561	671.22

The comparison clearly documents that we can still mine traditional non-ferrous metals domestically with a certain economic advantage, as long as total mining and processing expenses remain below the existing average. However, this is true while retaining the unbearably high costs involved in the reproduction of a U.S. dollar--a cost of around Kcs 60.

This is why geological survey employees strive for higher efficiency and for assurance of such growth in the mineral reserves whose utility value, calculated in accordance with standard methods and using existing prices and cost limits, would exceed Kcs 500 or more per ton of crushed ore. For the present, it has been possible to achieve results within the Central Bohemian Range

which strongly approximate this value, even though it is known that they could be better. A certain signal for judging the profitability of geological surveying is also provided by the share of cost for geological surveying from the use value of the raw materials involved, in percent:

CaF ₂ BaSO ₄	39.390	Au	0.764
Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag	6.083	Graphite	0.718
Sn, W	2.588		

Average of use value cost of raw materials in percent 2.69%

The efficiency of geological surveys can be expressed by the relationship between the utility value of confirmed geological reserves, production costs to a level which is equal to that at which the utility value is expressed (up to the level of the first salable product at wholesale prices or up to the level of the cost limit), and the expenditures for geological surveys. In other words, this is a matter of expressing efficiency in terms of profits from subsequent production. Let us use the following formula:

$$\frac{(\text{utility value per ton of crushed ore} - \text{production costs}) \times \text{geological crushed ore reserves}}{\text{costs of geological survey}}$$

The result of the formula is the yield per koruna invested in geological surveys.

For purposes of comparison, production costs achieved with respect to analogous deposits or raw materials were used. With respect to individual ores, they were determined as follows:

- a. Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag ores, by using actual production costs in the Zlate Hory, Horni Benesov, and Kutna Hora plants at Kcs 300 per ton of crushed ore;
- b. Sn, W ores, up to the level of concentrate, by using actual production costs during the 7th Five-Year Plan by the Stanum Plant (Pribram Ore Mines) and by taking into account the favorable influences given by the characteristics of the raw materials deposits at Cinovec-South and at Nove Mesto pod Smrkem and by taking into account the long-term necessity to switch over to more advanced dressing technology (involving yields of Sn and W) at Kcs 260 per ton of crushed ores;
- c. Au ores, up to the level of concentrate or possibly ingot, taking into account the fact that the decisive portion of the reserve increment is suitable for quarry extraction and in view of the anticipated direct cyanization process and environmental protection (higher costs for storing and removal of wastes) given at Kcs 370 per ton of crushed ore;
- d. Fluorospir and baryta containing raw materials, up to the level of concentrate, taking into account the future centralization of production with the computation involving flotation concentrates, at Kcs 700 per ton of crushed ore;

e. Graphite raw materials, up to the level of concentrate, taking into account future centralization of production at Cesky Krumlov (increase in productivity and production), at Kcs 800 per ton of crushed ore.

In using these production costs it is possible to quantify the contribution per koruna invested in geological surveys during the 7th Five-Year Plan as follows:

Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag ores	2.85 Kcs	Fluorospar-baryta*	-1.80 Kcs
Sn, W ores	20.98 Kcs	Graphite	43.58 Kcs
Au ores	114.23 Kcs		

* The negative value of fluorospar and baryta raw materials is caused, among others, by wholesale prices for baryta during the 7th Five-Year Plan (baryta as a secondary product in the processing of tetraedrite at Rudnany). In evaluating the results of the 8th Five-Year Plan, when it will have been possible to utilize new limit expenditures, the values will be adjusted.

The overall contribution of geological work, completed during the 7th Five-Year Plan, involving ores and minerals processed under the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering per koruna invested in exploration is Kcs 16.78.

Judging the efficiency of typical non-metallic raw materials such as kaolin, bentonite, alumina, quartzite, feldspar, limestone, stone, gravel-sand, brickmaking raw materials, etc., is more difficult. That is why, for the present, we compare the costs of verifying 1 ton or 1 m³ of raw materials (for stone, gravel and sand, and brickmaking raw materials). Here, too, we have achieved good results during the 7th Five-Year Plan. Additions to reserves, for example, those of kaolin for papermaking purposes are 133.3 million tons in categories ABC₁ + C₂, reserves of kaolin for the making of china, the reserves are 57.2 million tons, bentonite 64.3 million tons; limestone and cement raw materials 90.6 million tons; sand and gravel 647.8 million m³; building stone 324.6 million m³; brickmaking raw materials 125.7 million m³, etc. Measured costs refer exclusively to proven reserves in the 7th Five-Year Plan and work financed by the state budget. Costs are very low and move in the area of Kcs 0.01 for sinter, through Kcs 0.02-0.05 for sand and gravel, Kcs 0.15 through Kcs 0.17 for limestone and cement raw materials, and Kcs 0.17-0.40 for kaolin per ton or m³. We are not satisfied with this indicator and will strive to find a more comprehensive one. The statewide balance of reserves of mineral raw materials has rich resources of non-metallic raw materials which make further expansion of the processing industry possible.

The geological branch of the national economy is faced, however, with other tasks, such as the search for new types of minerals (NTNS). Systematic surveys will be based primarily on geological methods using the appropriate technology and the economic evaluation of data. Geochemical methods of locating and surveying, such as metallometry, surveys of river sediments, hydrogeochemistry, atmospheric geochemistry and other methods, will significantly aid the development of this area. However, it is necessary to

regularly evaluate them in view of future possibilities of technical development. Trace additives in the course of survey and exploitation will regularly be evaluated together with regional prognostic evaluations involving manifestations of mineralization in entire regions under examination. Applied geochemistry will be used as a part of geological survey methods in locating NTNS. This will involve such projects as, for example, comprehensive exploitation of lithium-containing granites from the plutonic rocks of the Krusne Hory Mountains, titanium-yielding loams from the Sokolov basin, Cr, Ni, Co from the serpentine Marianske Lazne range, trace elements in galenites; indium in sphalerite from the Kutna Hora region, Li, Rb, and Cs in the ores near Krasna, titanium in wastes arising from the processing of refractory raw materials, etc.

Precise methods for determining the composition and modern technologies of processing the elements, as well as economic recovery--these are tasks which still face geology. A realistic program of theoretical followed by a basic and applied program for surveying must be established for the next decade. Completion of an exploratory comprehensive deep drilling survey of the Central Bohemian Range (to a depth of 40-50 km) could bring about a complete revolution in continental geology. Modern seismic methods (reflex seismology) in connection with petrological, geochemical, and geological studies will undoubtedly result in new concept of the tectonic composition of the Central Bohemian Range and it is not out of the question that even in this country, there will be a change in the overall strategy of locating minerals.

Our country has certainly not been oversurveyed and cannot afford the "luxury" of constant lowering of expenditures for geology financed from the state budget. We have enough qualified personnel and, therefore, it is necessary to give them modern instruments and to assign them "modern" survey tasks. Our geology will go the way of developing "small technologies," for example, of utilizing small energy resources, small deposits, trace elements, untraditional raw materials (for example, zirconium, monacide, and other minerals), and introducing "small mines technology" known throughout the world, over the next decades. This is why we cannot permit the equipment at the disposal of geology to become obsolete and must make an effort that over the next 10-15 years our branch changes completely to the use of computer technology and full utilization of electronics (developed throughout the world) not only in its scientific work, but also in its management and operational activities. An entire series of similar stimulating themes has been formulated by our leading geologists. Their practical experience came from temporary assignments in the USSR, Japan, the United States, and Canada and we have much to catch up with.

In the next few years we face the task of completing airborne geophysical surveys on a scale of 1:25,000 so as to bring the status in the Central Bohemian Range to the level of the Carpathian system. Similarly, we must "do more" with respect to gravimetric measurements on a scale of 1:25,000. For the present, we do not have an adequate amount budgeted in the plan, but we will seek ways of obtaining them. Our geophysics branch will continue to modernize. An index of comprehensive VES methods will be established. That way, applications software created in the data bank, computer

graphics, a system of statistical processing of geophysical data, qualitative VES interpretation, etc., will become accessible.

We must complete solutions of graphic peripheral devices and assure availability of appropriate digitizers, graphic displays, and plotters. A digital system based on the GEOMICS microcomputer will be introduced in the core sampling operations. For purposes of reinterpretation and processing large areas and making overlaps, etc., our geophysicists expect to use the I-102-F computer. The processing of geophysical data will be transferred to the level of enterprises; Model JPR-12-R computers have been ordered and we will strive for highest quality solution. This solution is undoubtedly the acquisition of advanced "personal computers" purchased with foreign exchange which we must obtain through higher exports of our work to the markets of nonsocialist countries. It would be possible to list additional plans of our geophysicists and, it must be added, that they are taking good care to keep our geophysics on a world level.

We are convinced that our intentions will be taken into account. After all, assuring the development of comprehensive geophysical methods mostly with domestic instruments attests to the fact that the development of our geophysics branch employs people with a tenacity of purpose and world level knowledge. Instruments for resistance measurements with analog outputs, digital resistance tools, digital equipment for the VDV method, a digital proton magnetometer with the capability of recording terrain data, a digital gamma-spectrometer with a data recorder, etc.--these are the products of their work and they are of highest quality. In our opinion, therefore, it would not be advantageous if exploration of the domestic resource base in the Central Bohemian Range were limited in the 8th Five-Year Plan.

We are aware of the demanding nature of the tasks from the conclusions of the 17th Congress of the party. Through our work we wish to prove, in the ensuing period, that the domestic mineral resource base is not poor, even though we know that it is not and never will be comprehensive. In many respects, our country has an important resource base which can be rationally utilized to the advantage of the Czechoslovak economy. Therefore, we shall redouble our efforts to make better use of the means entrusted to us by society. We shall expend all the knowledge and skill at the disposal of our highly qualified personnel to make a maximum contribution to the development of the Czechoslovak economy and the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ.

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

COMBINE-UNIVERSITY RESEARCH COOPERATION; LEGAL ASPECTS VIEWED

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[Article by Prof Dr sc Eva Girlich, chair for socialist law, and Dr sc Ing Joachim Wilsdorf, research director, Engineering College Zittau: "First Experiences in Implementing Legal Provisions for the Organization of Research Cooperation Between Combines and Universities"]

[Text] The legal provisions on research cooperation between universities and industry are aimed at enhancing the role of economic contracts and expansion of their field of application in this collaboration. Mutual rights and obligations from coordination as well as general service contracts must be established with the strongest binding force.

The resolution of 12 September 1985 on principles for organizing commercial relations of industrial combines with the institutions of the Academy of Sciences as well as universities (Footnote 1) (GBI. I 1986 No 2 p 9) and the new research decree (Footnote 2) (Decree of 12 December 1985 on management, planning and financing of research at the Academy of Sciences of the GDR and at universities and colleges, in particular research cooperation with combines--Research Decree--, GBI. I 1986 No 2 p 12) corresponds to the goal of conceptualizing basic research reaching far into the future and leading to top performances in science and technology with great economic yield. This sets new standards for research cooperation between the combines of industry and universities as well as the Academy of Sciences. (Footnote 3) (See F. Hoche/H. Klar, "Die neuen Massstaebe fuer die Forschungskoooperation zwischen den Kombinat und den Einrichtungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR und des Hochschulwesens" [The new standards for research cooperation between combines and the institutions of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR and universities], WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT 2/86 p 32)

In the following, first experiences in shaping coordination contracts by the Engineering College Zittau (IHZ) are to be assessed primarily; IHZ so far has contractually committed the largest share of its research capacity within the framework of the Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs, thus playing an important role in the Dresden bezirk in research cooperation with industry. The process of contract formulation was promoted strongly for the reason that the establishment of research

cooperation is considered a leading focal point by the managements of the respective industrial combines and IHZ.

On the New Content of Research Cooperation and the Role of Commercial Contracts

The coordination contracts concluded on the basis of the resolution of 12 September 1985 and the research decree differ considerably from the complex contracts concluded up to now between practice partners. What is new is the fact--and that was the intent of the new legal provisions--that a large part of research cooperation for the period 1986 to 1990 falls into the area of purposeful basic research. The starting point of coordination contracts is the strategic goals of cooperation corresponding to the requirements of economic and technical-technological development of the combines as provided in Article 2, paragraph 1 of the research decree. In the contract with the VEB combine nuclear power plants, for example, these goals are advance research for installations producing electrical energy and heat from nuclear energy; in the contract with the VEB lignite power plants, they are scientific preparation of reconstruction tasks in the lignite power plants for an effective increase in useful life, and scientific studies to lower environmental stress; in the contract with the VEB combine energy grids, they are the main lines of developing the electric energy system and the long-distance heat supply systems. The major areas of research cooperation are derived from the strategic goals and are used to determine focal points of cooperation for the contractual period 1986 to 1990. Some coordination contracts already specify which essential research results are to be transferred into business in the period 1986 to 1990; in other cases, this decision is made in general service contracts.

The new legal provisions are characterized not only by the fact that the commercial contract on research cooperation between industry and scientific institutions is in principle defined as the decisive legal guidance tool whose field of application has been expanded considerably, but also by the uniformity of concept definitions and organization of the types of commercial contracts to be applied primarily within the framework of research cooperation, namely the coordination contract and the general service contract. This eliminates the profusion of terminology used up to now for contracts and agreements and their complexity. The partners are compelled to put certain relations into the corresponding contracts.

Coordination contracts are concluded by IHZ when it is a matter of defining in the long term the major fields of research cooperation and to determine measures to effectively support research cooperation. Coordination contracts have their legal foundation in Article 34 VG [contract law], Article 5 of 1. DB/VG in combination with Article 9 of the research decree, which contain special regulations suited to the specifics of the relations. Long-term general service contracts can be concluded on the basis of Article 39 VG, combined with Article 10 of the research decree, if the research task and essential conditions can already be determined more concretely. For individual research services, general

service contracts establish concrete rights and obligations of the partners.

Some contractual conditions will probably be the subject of coordination contracts (as basic regulations) as well as of general service contracts. For example, principles of joint patent law strategies should be agreed upon in the coordination contracts; but in addition, the respective specific research task may also require special patent right agreements in the general service contract. This holds true, also, for material responsibility, in particular limiting the amount or extent of sanctions, depending on the actual risk situation.

On the Stronger Binding Force of Assumed Obligations

The agreements on the major fields and focal points of cooperation attain greater binding force because

--the extent of research services to be performed by IHZ during the period 1986 to 1990 is already determined according to value, and in part is already distributed over individual years, or at any rate for 1986;

--the research capacity corresponding to the value of the service extent is determined in full employment units (and in part, is already allocated to certain projects);

--the managers of the university or combines responsible for the direct scientific-technical cooperation in partial projects and their concrete tasks and rights are established;

--the industrial combines obligate themselves to make available to IHZ a certain number (full employment units) of planned industrial jobs (application jobs) to accelerate the transfer of scientific-technical results (the use of cadres is subject to a separate regulation);

--principles for shaping the content of general service contracts are agreed upon which are binding for the partners in general service contracts, for example regarding guarantees, secrecy, patent right work, subsequent use, and material responsibility.

The binding nature of agreed-upon obligations is guaranteed under Article 9 paragraph 4 of the research decree, according to which they must be taken into account in drafting the plans, unless other decisions were made by central government authorities. In our opinion, the agreements on the extent of IHZ services are a basis for concluding general service contracts according to Article 23 VG, i.e., the conclusion of general service contracts is enforceable to the extent agreed upon in the coordination contracts within the framework of the 5-year plan period. In concluding general service contracts, the problem lies in utilizing the research potential corresponding to the extent of service with the greatest effectiveness for the specific research task. More experience by the partners is needed to master this task with increasing effectiveness.

To guarantee their mutual obligations, partners in coordination contracts may agree to sanctions for certain breaches of duty under Article 35 paragraph 2 VG, which has hardly happened so far. In our opinion there is no reason for not charging and claiming damages for other breaches of duty under Article 105 VG, for example, in case the university's research services cannot be fulfilled on time because the industrial combines did not make available the cadres (applicants) allocated under the contract. More experience will be needed here, also, in order to purposefully use sanctions to secure fulfillment of scientific-technical tasks.

In the future, the type of financing will have a decisive effect on observing obligations assumed in research cooperation. Since the major part of financing research services—including specified basic research—comes from payments by the combines, the universities are of necessity interested in specifying and realizing the obligations assumed in coordination contracts with the help of general service contracts. This type of financing compels one to establish the goals of basic and applied research according to the requirements of production. As the contract negotiations of IZH with its partners show, the possibilities of material stimulation for great creative performance must be utilized more fully in future, particularly the regulation of Article 24 of the research decree. Experience in this matter and in necessary changes in the incentive regulations at the university require a later, separate assessment.

The provisions on control by the rector of IZH and the general directors of the combines, stipulated by the partners in all coordination contracts, will have great influence on the fulfillment of assumed obligations, as will the close collaboration of party organizations through permanent, and sometimes joint, party panels, and joint competition programs for complex goal settings by the trade union. These measures clearly express the higher importance of commercial contracts in research cooperation.

On Measures Supporting Research Cooperation

The measures for promotion and support of research cooperation agreed upon in coordination contracts, in accordance with Nr. 1, paragraph 4 of the resolution of 12 September 1985 and Article 9 paragraph 2 of the research decree, far transcend past provisions. One such measure leading to closer interlocking of relations between the partners is the agreement on cadre development programs, regulating hiring of IZH specialists by the combines after completion of the research task as well as qualifying and delegating cadres of the combines to IZH for qualification and solving of joint research tasks within the framework of planned and unplanned research scholarships. With the goal of closer cooperation, temporary joint work collectives of scientists, engineers and skilled workers of both partners, and joint youth research collectives are formed, and collaboration among groups of experts and within the CEMA framework are agreed upon.

The stronger inclusion of youth is carried out through joint central youth projects and in particular through practical training and thesis work.

Joint measures for training, continued education and scientific life occupy a large part of the agreements. A number of measures require further elaboration and have consequences for shaping labor law conditions.

The close cooperation, reciprocal interlocking and interdependence of the respective tasks are also expressed in the measures of realization of the material-technical base for research and training, particularly in the combines making funds and test installations available as a decisive precondition for teaching.

On the Partners of Commercial Contracts

The question of who has to conclude what commercial contracts is not without problems. According to Nr. 1 of the resolution of 12 September 1985, commercial contracts--both coordination and general service contracts--are to be concluded between the general directors of the combines and the rectors, or managers, in charge of academic institutions.

In the case of coordination contracts, conclusion at the combine level does justice to the significance of the task--comprehensive organization of relations including all or several structural units of the university and the combines--and corresponds to the provisions of Article 20 VG. Conclusion of specific general service contracts, however, should only be carried out centrally by the parent company of the combine if the respective tasks are centralized in the parent company. If the combine enterprise is responsible for the realization of the research service, then in our opinion it is appropriate to its position and responsibility that the enterprise appear independently as the mandator in concluding the general service contract. In some coordination contracts the combine decides which combine enterprise--after specifying the major areas--becomes the mandator of the general service contract to be concluded.

For those responsible for specific projects, the extent of their authority to carry out their responsibility in implementing the general service contracts is determined in the coordination agreements.

The conclusion of general service contracts, on the basis of coordination contracts, is taking place at IZH at present. The research decree (appendix to general service contract) now also demands concrete commitments to quality by the partners, i.e., there is a clear separation between service project and quality, which will have positive effects on the drafting of the content. This question, as well as the relation between the duties record book and the general service contract, require further thought.

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

MITTAG ADDRESSES DRESDEN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY ON PRODUCTION

Schwerin SCHWERINER VOLKSZEITUNG in German 6/7 Oct 86 p 4

[Article: "Top Achievements in Science and Production for the Good of the People"]

[Excerpts] In his address honoring the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Technical University Dresden, Guenter Mittag dealt with the fundamental demands made on science and technology for successfully implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Party Congress. He stated: We welcome the fact that the collective of the Technical University Dresden accepts the highest demands of science, technology and economics. And we encourage all those intending to go beyond present knowledge to pioneer into new territory in their fields--for the good of our country. This corresponds to the tasks characterized so succinctly by Erich Honecker in the report of the SED Central Committee to the 11th Party Congress, "to accomplish top achievements by international standards."

What Key Technologies Require and Accomplish

Since the technological standard of production in many sectors is being determined by key technologies to a degree never before present, it attains a qualitatively higher level. This has far-reaching consequences for production, including management, planning and economic accounting. Just as important are the consequences for workers stemming from the process of learning these technologies, from training and continued education. I should like to emphasize four aspects in particular:

1. Of greatest importance is the effect of key technologies on increasing productivity of human labor. In applying key technologies, our concern is not an arbitrary growth of work productivity. What we want and need is a general acceleration of the development tempo of productivity. This is decisive for the growth of national income in the entire economy. Even now, industrial growth is based 100 percent on the increase in work productivity. A large number of combines achieves annual growth rates of 10 percent and more. That can and must be used as orientation everywhere.

If one takes a closer look, one finds that work productivity grows fastest where the radical change of technological production bases is pushed through in the mentioned Marxist sense. In this context, new measures for

further perfecting management, planning and economic accounting gain special significance.

2. With broad application of key technologies, the entire technological process changes qualitatively. This, naturally, affects economic factors, particularly those determining production costs. This means that the struggle for increased work productivity is at the same time a struggle for lowering prime cost. Only by simultaneous savings in human and material labor can we achieve the required high result on the economic scale, expressed in the growth rate of national income.

For this reason it is extraordinarily important that the changes of technological processes linked to the introduction of key technologies are accompanied by economic penetration.

3. A further characteristic and qualitatively new trait of technology consists in its penetration by robot technology. I want to stress this in particular because this is a process with broad economic effects to which our party pays great attention. At present, about 62,000 industrial robots are in use, and an additional 75,000 to 80,000 industrial robots will be produced during the 5-year plan period 1986 to 1990. This indicates clearly that robot technology in the GDR is one of the basic directions of rationalization and automation of technological processes.

The decisive task now consists in integrating robot technology into the technological process in order to achieve the highest economic result.

4. This makes it clear that the introduction of key technologies concerns not only the processing and manufacture of products, but rather the entire circulation of intensively expanded reproduction in the combines. It refers to construction, projecting and technological preparation of production as well as to transport, storage and selling of goods.

The process of intensively expanded reproduction receives its decisive impulses from the economic utilization of the large intellectual reservoir of science and technology. It concerns research results, and it also concerns the results of a qualified training for those cadres who, in the words of Marx, are able to transform the latest findings of natural scientific technology and sociology into growing productivity of the "complete societal worker."

80,000 to 90,000 CAD/CAM Work Stations by 1990

With the resolutions of the 11th Party Congress, we in the GDR are preparing to apply CAD/CAM technology in the entire range of the economy, science, education and other sectors, and to a large extent, personal and office computers. By 1990, 80,000 to 90,000 CAD/CAM work stations are to be established. Hundreds of thousands of design engineers, engineers, economists, male and female workers will be using this new technology. This will create a qualitatively new situation in the combines, enterprises and other areas. We shall successfully master these tasks. Our

confidence is bolstered by what we have achieved this year. So far, approximately 14,800 CAD/CAM work stations have become operational. This is double the number at the beginning of this year.

The broad application of key technologies is a step toward ensuring permanently the present and future performance growth of the GDR economy through intensively expanded reproduction. One of the advantages of socialism becomes particularly clear in this very process: the socialist planned economy of the GDR, the entire societal organism of our republic is geared to, and capable of, mastering such revolutionizing technological changes with the greatest effectiveness by people for people. Not only to master the dynamic development of production forces, but to make them effective for the good of the people--therein lies the superiority of socialism. We want to make it even more distinctive in the future.

Economic Strategy Brings Greater Responsibility

The economic strategy decided by the 11th Party Congress with a view to the year 2000 also results in a new and greater responsibility for the collective of the Technical University Dresden. With its 271 professors, 328 lecturers, about 2,170 scientific co-workers and more than 3,400 workers and employees as well as approximately 12,300 regular and correspondence students, it represents a truly great intellectual potential in decisive fields of natural, technical and social sciences. Forty years ago, the teaching operation began with 450 students. This is a measure of the long road that was traversed. Greatest emphasis is placed on close linkage with the practical side. The study of science is not cut off from its application.

Even now there exists a close interlinkage between almost all scientific sections and areas of the Technical University with combines, enterprises, and other institutions of the national economy. The resolution on the principles of economic relations between the combines and the Academy of Sciences and university institutes has given new and strong impulses to joint cooperation between the collectives of the Technical University Dresden and the collectives from combines and enterprises. Being intent on increasing the growth tempo of work productivity, raising the renewal rates of products and simultaneously continuing to significantly reduce specific energy and material consumption, it means that these goals are also based on the research and educational advances already existing, or to be developed.

The more science and technology penetrate production, the greater becomes the role of man in mastering the total process of intensively expanded reproduction. That is the dialectic reciprocal effect between technology and man. More technology does not replace man, but rather heightens his responsibility for utilization of the enormous intellectual and material potential tied to it. And for this reason it is of paramount importance that the GDR possesses an educational system unequalled in its social effectiveness--from the general education of the polytechnical high school to the expanded high school, occupational training, technical schools,

colleges and universities. The growing intellectual potential of our country has its main source in the highly developed uniform socialist educational system.

Everything depends on the creative work of man. We are aware of the decisive role of engineers and economists--those cadres who co-determine quality, productivity and economic profit from the design and technological preparation stages, but also in implementation and control of the production process and marketing the products. Greatest attention must be paid to their training, and we are firmly determined to carry it out and further develop it according to the most modern aspects. In this way, closer economic cooperation with the combines and enterprises attains a higher level. We will do everything possible in our national economy to guarantee at all times intellectual preparation for the mastery of tasks in the present and the future.

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

MITTAG'S 'SEMINAR' UNREPORTED--Last Friday, one day before the opening of the Leipzig Fall Fair, the "seminar"--which one could almost call "traditional" by now--took place at which Dr Guenter Mittag, for decades the SED Politburo secretary responsible for economic policy, discussed the situation with the general directors of the large GDR combines (FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of 28 August). As a rule, GDR newspapers report Mittag's speech in detail, with pictures of general directors diligently taking notes. Of course, only excerpts of his statements are given. This year, however, GDR newspapers have not yet published a single line on this seminar, which is highly unusual. Although Mittag is undoubtedly "Number One" in GDR economic policy, recently complaints about his rough and blustering style have become much more frequent, and it can be taken as certain that at this "seminar," Mittag expressed harsh criticism of GDR combines not intended for the public. It also became evident in Leipzig that the delivery capacity of many GDR combines is very disappointing in part. Obviously, the situation of GDR industry is not nearly as good as can be read in the published plan fulfillment statistics. [Text] [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 5 Sep 86 p 14] 9917

CSO: 2300/41

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

CLARIFICATION OF PRIVATE SECTOR'S SOCIAL, ECONOMIC ROLE URGED

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Maria Lakatos: "Trust"]

[Text] Set rate payment system? Please! This will not be any better than all the other systems up to now. Besides, given my 20 year-old retailing background "I fear Greeks bearing gifts"--said Mr Z, a solid owner of a small shop on the Boulevard.

On the shelves were goods that could not at all be called good, clothing in the style of farmers in the past for tourists with little money. Small outlays, and at times the business does not depend on decisions made in the economic area, but the profit is steady. At times, when Mr Z is in a good mood and permits himself he tries to talk the customer out of buying his own goods, but always offers something that is of better quality and more durable.

About the tax--particularly his own--he seldom says anything. He is mistrustful: What if I, too, should belong to the large camp of informers who stand on the balcony of the Pest tenement houses watching the business, and at times with the most ridiculous justification they report the small retailers on the ground floor. Mr Z is "ashamed" of his tax, that this is how much he receives while others live on 5,000 a month, and anyway it is very difficult to argue with the tax authorities. When the flood of Polish tourists declined, the shop almost went bankrupt, but still they did not lower the tax.

The council does not believe Mr Z or the other dealers because he does not keep reliable statements. And the dealers and artisans fear that some day their tax will be raised retroactively for as long as 5 years--on the basis of estimates--something for which there is precedent. Therefore they are mistrustful even if a new tax decree brings them a favorable change. As of 1 January, for example, whoever joins up will pay a given sum and will not be bothered by the inspectors. This is a confidence building gesture it seems, but it appears that the habits which became ingrained over decades do not wear away. This is the basic reason why even the best possible tax system cannot work effectively. If the taxpayer does not know his place and rank in society--to the maintenance of which he contributes by means of his tax--and they do not ask for his opinion even in questions affecting his own income, he will look for loopholes.

The general income tax occupies an increasingly larger area. A growing share of the population pays a certain amount of taxes. Therefore without a serious risk of failure one cannot overlook that the present sub-class of entrepreneurs has not yet taken its final place in society. And a recent sociological survey concluded with the highly depressing results that one third of the retailers and artisans is exchanged every year. The long course, a slowly strengthening business, and a steadily rising trade is not given to everyone. And some try their luck at the cost of the consumer. All these things must be reckoned with according to the Ministry of Finance even if the tax morale has improved in recent years. Modification of the tax rates has strengthened the feeling of trust; the retailers dared to take on more trade, and thus the budget received more in way of taxes. This fact must be appreciated even if nowadays the taxes paid by the population are dwarfed in comparison to revenues from enterprises.

But the work of the artisan and small retailer must be recognized for more than the taxes he pays. He fills a gap, and therefore society has a need for him. It would be well to take this into account before we speak of horrible incomes and pilfered taxes.

Sooner or later a final accounting will be necessary to evaluate on the basis of actual facts--or if necessary to reevaluate--the function of small industry and retail trade, and its possibilities as we move toward the next century. In recent years they have definitely proved their right to exist in the modern Hungarian economy; only society's value judgment does not reflect a recognition of this. And it is unjust to this sub-class, even though at times one cannot actually understand when a villa rises with suspicious speed and tells on incomes that could hardly have been gained by work. This is also a part of the present Hungarian reality but is not absolutely characteristic of this sub-class. And therefore before the introduction of the new personal income tax it would be worthwhile for us to clarify what position and role will be occupied over the long run by this sub-class in our economy. Accordingly, we must give due respect to their work as to taxpaying citizens.

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ECONOMY

HUNGARY

GROWING RETAIL TRADE, SOME SHORTAGES REPORTED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jul 86 p 1

[Article: "During the First Half of the Year Retail Trade Grew at a Faster Rate Than Production"]

[Text] According to a report by the Ministry of Domestic Trade, retail trade volume in the first half of this year exceeded 258 billion forints for an increase over a comparable period last year of 8.1 percent at current prices, or 3.4 percent at comparatively adjusted prices. The highest rates of increase were registered by foodstuffs and consumer goods as well as general merchandise; clothing article volume stayed more or less even with last year, while increases in catering trade turnover were below average. The first half-year witnessed a volume growth somewhat below average in the business of the cooperatives. Private retail trade, from central bases, sold 24.5 percent more than last year.

Regarding consumer goods availability in June, the report claims that it was, in general, satisfactory. Supply in basic foodstuffs was adequate; the supply of margarine improved compared to previous months, and there was also a better selection in edible oils. There were enough cuts of meat and processed meat, but their quality still leaves much to be desired. Pork has too much fat and the beef is sold with the tallow. There is less live fish than the consumers need. As the supply of fresh vegetables improved, a corresponding decrease became noticeable in the demand for frozen foods and canned goods; on the other hand, we could use more in the way of diabetic canned goods and dietetic confectionery products.

Despite a supply exceeding last year's, breweries are unable to satisfy the growing demand for beer. Turnover was 12.5 percent greater in the first half of this year than a year ago, but even that was not enough. There was a slight improvement in the supply of bottled quality wines, but there is still not enough inexpensive wine around.

At the Budapest free markets, in the month of June, 17 percent more vegetables and 4.7 percent less fruit was being offered for sale than a year ago. Fruit prices rose 14 percent, while vegetable prices dropped 30 percent in 1 year.

During the month demand for clothing articles was somewhat brisker than anticipated. Solid color and patterned calico, balloon and silk materials were the shoppers' favorites. The trade, in general, was able to cope with the demand for clothing products and was ready to face back-to-school demand.

The supply of housewares and small appliances, in general, remains unchanged. Selection in enamelware, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines and tabletop radios improved compared to the past months. However the scarcity in garden tools became considerably worse. Among durable consumer goods, black and white as well as inexpensive color television sets are still scarce. There are still not enough automatic washers, refrigerators, freezers and larger capacity water heaters.

Turnover in the Fuel and Building Material Trade outlets was lower both in fuels and construction materials than in June of last year. The main reason for this situation is that the composition of supply does not dovetail with the makeup of demand in either one of these merchandise categories. (Hungarian Telegraph Agency)

As evidenced by the Ministry of Domestic Trade's report, in the first half of this year--beside the problems concerning supply composition and selection--trade expanded gratifyingly. However, we must note that an increase more moderate in production than in turnover (1.2 percent in the first five months) is indicative of deep seated problems and tensions between the economy's capacity to produce and consumer demand. An alleviation of these tensions must come from industry and it is in that same sphere where solutions must be found to these problems.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

HARD CURRENCY DIVIDENDS OF ARTISTIC TALENT EXPORTS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 16 Aug 86 p 19

[Article by Sara Kowalski: "Export--How Poland Makes Money From Art"]

[Text] Warsaw--They are spreading Polish culture worldwide and are, in addition, bringing in considerable financial profits. Polish artists are working in many countries throughout the world, sometimes for the sake of international fame, often for the sake of money. That they, like GDR athletes, are image ambassadors for their country is of secondary importance.

The artists' financial contributions to the Polish treasury last year amounted to some \$3.5 million, which represented a transaction without risk or investment for the deeply indebted state. Star-quality actors like Krystyna Janda (most recently seen on the Second Program in the television film "A Woman's Hand in Light Blue") and Daniel Olbrychski (in "Rosa Luxemburg" alongside Barbara Sukowa), as well as the directors Krzysztof Zanussi and Adam Hanuszkiewicz and many other artists all pay 10 to 20 percent of their net incomes to one of the seven state artistic agencies, whose mission is to export "artistic services." This is often interpreted as tribute paid to the state in return for the exit permit, since only a few of the artists actually take advantage of the placement services of the agencies. Most of them negotiate their own contracts with the foreign employers and then submit the application for exit.

The most important agencies are: Pagart, Poltel, Film Polski, Zjednoczone Przedsiębiorstwa Rozrywkowe (ZPR), Centrum Sztuki "Studio." The oldest and biggest, the Pagart agency (founded in 1957), approved and negotiated as many as 3,986 foreign contracts in 1985, among them 2,909 individual contracts with capitalist countries (primarily the FRG, France and America). It is thereby earned \$2 million, but it could only keep 30 percent of this sum for financing its own cultural projects. The rest went into the national budget.

"Artist export" has been expanding very rapidly in recent years--constituting an exception among the general export difficulties of the Polish economy. The "goods" are naturally carefully selected by the foreign employers, as they do not wish to run any needless risks. The "product," the artists themselves, are interested in being exported; they literally

throng to be exported, since the life of the artistic Bohemia is not always simple. Their relatively high material requirements often cannot be reconciled with their engagement fees and salaries. A foreign engagement then often seems to be "the big financial break."

In the seventies it was mainly Polish musicians who entertained foreign audiences in concert halls, clubs and restaurants. Their numbers rose in proportion to the liberalization of the government's exit policy. The "Solidarity" period enlivened Poland's artistic scene and stimulated the international contacts of all artistic groups. The lively cultural exchange was interrupted by martial law for a short time, but very soon the number of trips abroad by artists increased again explosively.

This was especially true of actors and directors, who were without a livelihood after the theater and television boycott. Today, foreign engagements of artists have become an everyday occurrence; one, however, which has negative consequences for the Polish cultural scene. Many favorite artists suddenly disappear for months from the domestic stages, often to the dissatisfaction and annoyance of the public. Opportunities arise from this only for the younger generation, which can more easily manage to break in the absence of the "big names."

Only a few Polish artists appear at the Scala, the Olympia, or the Metropolitan Opera. Most find themselves forced to partially abandon their artistic ambitions and earn their money in cabarets, emigre clubs, tourist hotels and music halls. The employers welcome them, as they offer a higher artistic standard and make fewer demands than do their foreign colleagues. Many Polish entertainers work on the exclusive cruise ships of the Viking line, Sagafjord or Sea Goddess. Along with full room and board, they earn some thousand dollars a month and generally lead a restful life--at least as long as the ship is not hijacked, says the Polish group "Sabbath," which works on the Achille Lauro.

The artists' foreign engagements pose many practical and ideological problems for the Polish state. Without doubt they have a negative effect on the Polish cultural scene, especially when the artists transfer their domiciles abroad, becoming only infrequent guests in Poland thereafter. For this reason a regulation was introduced forbidding foreign engagements for artists who have worked less than 5 years in Poland. Violinists, who are much in demand, receive an exit permit only if they show proof of being unable to find work in Poland (to avoid being engaged, a good musician can always audition badly).

Consideration was also given to raising the top financial contributions to the Polish government from 20 to 50 percent. This would be an unacceptable burden for the artists, who pay income tax, social insurance premiums, and often agency fees in the Western countries. Many of them would remain in the West, while others would leave Poland as tourists in the future and would accept engagements informally, as is at times the case even today. Fortunately, things were not carried too far.

The state itself, however, must also recognize a net advantage from the artists' activities abroad. The financial contributions make possible the expansion of cultural exchange with Western countries, the purchase of films and copyrights, the payment of honoraria for artists invited to Poland, the purchase of audio-visual equipment and musical instruments, and the holding of important cultural events within Poland. To this must be added the costless advertisement for Polish culture, which the artists make known throughout the world.

It accordingly behooves the Polish government to find the narrow middle way between an overly liberal cultural policy and a repressive one, as each of these paths leads to an impoverishment of the Polish cultural scene. Poland's further cultural development thus depends in this area as well upon the farsightedness of wisdom of the Warsaw government.

13070/9190

CSO: 2300/520

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE UNIONIST DISPUTES FOREIGN BROADCAST CLAIMS

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Jaroslav Kojzar: "They Know Confounded Little"]

[Text] Let us begin with a quotation from a broadcast by one of the US radio stations: "Whenever organized recreation is mentioned, one gets goose pimples at the thought of all kinds of horrors of collective leisure, from early morning warm-up exercises to ten-minute briefings on current events, compared to which morning exercise does not seem such a dreadful torture....The only problem is that nobody acts of his own free will, that everyone feels manipulated and thinks that there should be a far better and more convenient way to relax. Of course, there is no rest during the ten-minute political briefings which seem to turn leisure into forced labor. At such courses, the participant in all kinds of recreation organized by enterprises and trade unions is supposed to work off the financial contribution he received for his vacation from his superiors. Naturally, at that point people begin to reconsider the whole deal."

Henceforth only a brief summary: basically old, "shabby" nationalized facilities which are allegedly being used for recreation are showing the ravages of time. The "system introduced there has gradually ceased to suit people." Some new facilities have been built here and there, but "often they are not well planned in terms of their architectural design and operational function and consequently leisure time spent there is marked by all kinds of adversities." Allegedly for that reason the "reputation of the recreational program organized by trade unions has slipped so much that today in many enterprises it is hard to assign passes" for such recreation. There may be "some lonely hearts who will take a pass but who may never appear in the recreational facility."...Is there any sense in pursuing this any further?

Perhaps we should quote yet another idea offered by the same author. He alleges that the problem of recreation does not stem from the above-mentioned absurdities, which may be a source of merriment to any of our trade-unionists, but rather from the fact that there is no space for "personal initiative" and "individual pursuit." Look out! Nothing is said about turning over such facilities into private hands or about divvying up socialism, but it is obvious that in the view of the author and his bosses, only then would everything be all right.

Let us put aside the nonsense which followed and which confirmed that the author of the above-mentioned program knows "confounded little" about our recreational facilities. Let us speak of certain facts that may serve those humorists from the US radio station for their future, no less "clever" broadcasts.

Let us begin:

"Organized recreation" as such...Karel Pittner, director of the ROH [Revolutionary Trade-Union Movement] central administration of recreational services, states:

"This is not a program but a system whose effectiveness is also determined by good organization. It is precisely this good organization which makes it possible to pursue diversified hobbies completely of one's free will. The system includes Pioneer [children's organization] vacations for nearly 600,000 children; enterprise-run recreation for 2,700,000 persons, and elective recreation for 700,000 participants. The trade-union's recreational program annually offers optimum conditions for the enjoyment of leisure time and vacation in the CSSR and abroad to 4 million employees and members of their families. Thus, it is an organized system of social welfare for our working people."

-- "Collectively spent leisure" as a "great torture"...

"In many facilities run by enterprises the organized program is limited or non-existent -- it is optional. It makes it possible to have fun or enjoy culture or sports to the fullest, but it does not stifle individual interests. The program in large rest homes is organized by a specialist with the participation of outside colleagues (sports instructors, artistic groups, etc); however, everything is conducted on a purely voluntary basis. In fact, the only stipulations are the mealtimes and nighttime quiet."

"Ten-minute political briefings" which one has to endure to "work off the financial contribution"...

"The ten-minute briefing has not been part of the trade-unions' recreational program for years. Individuals interested in political developments may read publications which the resorts receive, listen to the radio or watch television."

-- "The ravages of time" which caused the facilities' "shabbiness" and the new establishments which are "often poorly planned in terms of architectural design and operational function."...

"In the past 5-year plan alone 30 facilities containing 1,002 units were remodeled and 14 new recreational establishments with 3,810 units were built at the cost of Kcs 890 million. And their architecture? One must see with one's own eyes how most of our recreational facilities run by enterprises blend in with the countryside. The vacationers like them."

"Recreation organized by trade unions has slipped," there are no vacationers left...

"The capacities in all our establishments are no longer sufficient during the summer season and holidays, nor are mountain resorts in winter and the spas all year long. Out of season we have more units available -- which is the same story all over the world. Then our facilities are used as open-air schools by a total of 10,000 children who spend 3 weeks there; by the Association of Handicapped Persons (1,625 interested members); by retired persons (22,000), and for various instruction, seminars, symposia and courses. Even though there is less interest in some openings in autumn and spring, our facilities are then 85 percent full, as are the establishments run by enterprises, so long as they serve food. If not, they are less in demand, except on Saturdays and Sundays. There is nothing comparable in the world."

Is there any need to continue? Every word of the US radio station is a lie, fabrication upon fabrication, but we know that every foreign tourist who has had the opportunity of spending at least a few days in our recreational facilities has rightly envied us the system of recreation operated by our trade unions, because every working person living west of the Sumava Mountains can only dream of something of that kind.

9004

CSO: 2400/8

POLITICS

HUNGARY

PUBLIC MOOD: POLITICAL STABILITY, SOCIALIST VALUES STRESSED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Janos Geczi, First Secretary of the Nograd County MSZMP Committee: "Forming the Public Mood"]

[Text] The successful implementation of policy assumes at all times, makes necessary in fact, a thorough understanding of the mood in party membership and public, and their views on various questions. Lenin's exhortation is always timely: "We must study the masses so that we can come to agreement with them." The county party committee continuously follows and analyzes the public mood, on one hand through independent studies and surveys and on the other hand on the basis of everyday political practices and experiences. Nowadays we have occasion to arrive at conclusions of more general validity mainly by means of our investigative assessment of the process that ended with the approval of the resolution passed by the 13th Congress and its execution up to now.

Will To Do, With Expectation

In our judgment the public mood has continued to become more differentiated in response to the increasing requirements and the still more complicated conditions. Today it is perhaps more vividly variegated than ever before. People are occupied with many questions that require candid answers. Confidence and anxiety, sober optimism, the will to do, doubt and expectations are present in the public mood at one and the same time.

The thinking of our county party membership and the public, in support of the findings of the Congress, is characterized in essence by identification with the ideas and goals of socialism. A large majority of the people continues to trust in the party's policy, agrees with the political direction of a unity being built on stability and renovation, and identifies with the program approved at the Congress. Its judgment of the country's domestic situation, its place in the world, and the perspective of socialism is more realistic. It is more aware that the implementation of decisions and the realization of the requirements for intensive social development require more intense work, more rapid and flexible adaptation to changing conditions, more efficient mobilization of inner reserves and human factors, and better utilization of local possibilities.

The general opinion is that the party recognizes in a timely way present questions in the building of socialism and gives constructive answers. A good relationship continues to be maintained between the political leadership and the public. Socialist national unity is workable on the basis of identical interests of primary importance for the allied classes and sub-classes. It is clearly perceptible, however, that even as our society and our more immediate environment are not unified in a world outlook, political stability, or the alliance, is exposed to increasingly severe trials. The natural accompaniment to the conscious, substantive development of the political institutional system and socialist democracy that is now on the agenda is plain talk, the surfacing and confrontation of divergent views. Behind the lively (sometimes passionate) exchanges of ideas are objective causes for the most part--a more tense international situation, economic difficulties, contradictions between decisions in principle that qualified as good and actual practice; but from many viewpoints these can be ascribed to weaknesses in political and ideological work and to uncertainties experienced in theoretical and debate responses to the questions that rise in handling and accepting new ideas that serve progress.

Sense of REality and Impatience

All this is reflected most graphically in questions related to economic building and living standards, which for many years have occupied the center of economic thinking. As a result of deliberate propaganda, agitation and information people know and understand better the general principles and requirements of economic policy and speak with appreciation of its values. An exceptionally good reception was given to the decisions of the Congress which were designed to revive the economy, to the economic political concept of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and to the realization of various priorities recommended at one time. The living standard policy and the social policy efforts outlined at the Congress-taking into account indigence and justice--also proved to have a favorable effect. Most workers recognize and accept that distribution is a function of production efficiency, and identify with efforts at harmonizing incomes and achievements and with measures to make better use of the work time base.

It is true that in 1985 and particularly in the early months of 1986 in response to weaker economic results the question marks increased regarding the reality of the goals that had been set. Impatience is in evidence among other things because of the delay in finding solutions to the problems and because of the difficult character of the measures. Frequently excessive demands were conceived as solutions, through central means, of problems that existed at certain enterprises. In Nograd County it is understandable that primarily the problems of mining and metallurgy are creating a state of nervousness among those affected. There also continues to be a divergence of views in judging the new entrepreneurial forms.

The differences in the views and interests of the producer and the consumer are to be found in the diametrically opposed judgments expressed on various questions. A source of tension is to be found in the contradiction of those living in difficult conditions and those with disproportionally high incomes.

Public opinion reacts with particular sensitivity to incomes that are acquired without work through cunning and manipulation, and urges accountability in proportion to the social danger. In wake of poor achievement there is also fear of severe central interventions and price increases above the plan.

Clinging to Accustomed Ways

Economic difficulties and the functional problems in production and distribution also raise questions of responsibility. What is the reason that we have not been successful as yet in creating the conditions of a revived economy? In addition to the external or objective reasons, a role is played by the weaknesses in social tuning, the public spirit essential to intensified economic efficiency and performance capability. It is in particular the more educated part of public opinion that senses what an inertial strength is exerted by conservative thinking and adherence to accustomed ways. A firm opposition to indifference, mistaken views, oppositional middle class ideas alien to socialism, rejection, and the requirement of a more committed partisan attitude are to be found most of all among party members.

Now the need for a concept is being conceived in which there is a greater respect for the values of socialism and moral norms--disciplined work, community behavior, protection of public property, progressive national feeling, internationalism--and in which achievement and distribution are the most important criteria. There is an increasing demand for an initiative-taking, active attitude that accepts the new and demands principally from the guidance workers, the managers, a responsible fulfillment of tasks, exemplary activism, and service to the public interest.

From the viewpoint of the development of international conditions for building work, public opinion regards as noteworthy the resolution of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the congresses of the fraternal parties. It was also expressed in the great interest shown in Mikhail Gorbachov's visit to Hungary that the countries of the socialist community are on the path of intensive development, and their experiences are having a stimulating effect on the successful realization of our domestic tasks. Growing agreement is accompanying the cooperation of the socialist countries and efforts aimed at intensifying the worthy role of the CEMA. Our people learn with a good feeling that our country is participating actively, and by taking into account the interests of our people, in international life, and together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community is consistently representing the cause of socialism, peace and social progress. It is felt that the respect for and the importance of Hungarian foreign policy depends on the stability of domestic conditions and particularly on the success of producer work. Political responsibility extends not only to a study of the public mood but also to shaping it. According to our experiences we must deal through political and ideological work in a more nuanced manner than before with the question of the public mood. We must devote greater attention to intensifying political activity, realizing the influence of education with a socialist content, and to its differentiated formation in the various sub-classes.

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POLITICS

POLAND

CARDINAL GLEMP ADDRESSES POLES IN CANADA

AU201718 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 17-19 Oct 86 pp 1, 13

[Report by "our special correspondent" Jani Zdzarski: "The Primate of Poland on the Tasks of the Emigration"]

[Excerpts] On the last day of his visit to eastern Canada, in the province of Ontario, Jozef Cardinal Glemp met with fellow countrymen at a great banquet in Mississauga, in the parish hall. Apart from the Polish bishops accompanying him, the farewell meeting was attended by Canadian bishops from the dioceses of Toronto and Hamilton, parish priests, and representatives of lay Canadian society and the Polish community. During the meeting, the primate gave a speech which was hotly discussed afterward as a reflection on his stay so far in the land of the maple leaf.

After describing what is happening in Poland at present and what is a subject of great interest to a world that is observing Catholicism's relations with the communist system, Cardinal Glemp said:

"I would also like to address my words to the Poles living here. What are the tasks facing you? The kind of task capable of being expressed by the primate of Poland as a representative of the church is: a greater involvement with the church of today. I realize that not every emigre Pole is a 100-percent believer. He may be a person with fluctuating beliefs, or he may adhere to another faith. We understand that situations like this exist. However, most Poles are believers and so I can address my words to them.

"You know that there are several strata of emigrants. In other words, there are certain waves, one of which consists of those who came in the past as political refugees. The political refugee movement possesses great traditions, beginning with Kosciuszko, via the November and January uprisings, right up to the two world wars and beyond. Entire units of soldiers as well as politicians have remained abroad. This is one stratum, after which comes another--the job-seeking emigration in search of bread. Each of these waves has its own characteristics. The latest wave consists of people with the highest education, people who are often young and talented, who found it very difficult to live in Poland. That is why they are seeking work beyond its borders. The general opinion about this fresh wave is that they want to establish themselves as quickly as possible, are the least attached to patriotic traditions, and are

the most consumer-minded and the least resilient to difficulties. I am not judging whether this opinion is correct. But you say that there are various attitudes of patriotism and belief. Your task is to erase the differences between these emigration waves and create a new model of emigre who is capable of combining all these emigre qualities. For this, it is necessary on the one hand that the old emigration make itself accessible to the new and understand those young people who often arrive impatient or nervous and who would like to have everything immediately because they had been told that in the West everything lies in the streets and that one need only take the trouble to bend down and pick it up. As we know, this opinion is not true, because here too hard work is necessary.

"On the other hand, people arrive here who are exceedingly valuable and whose departure from Poland is to the country's disadvantage. For many years, these gained an education paid for by society. Although they should also encounter understanding, they should understand those whom they meet here and realize that the people already here worked for long years with great toil, and sometimes with great suffering. Mutual respect is necessary between different waves of emigration, and only then may a united Polish community create itself. That is the kind of community we would like and the signs of which we can already see. And the church and its clergy have an enormous role to play here.

"From our point of view I encourage you very much to come and visit Poland and get to know it, and see its reality. Poland is still a part of European culture. And besides, what else is there for you to do? With their industriousness, intelligence, and national solidarity, the Poles have much good to give to the world. I say world, because it includes Poland, Canada, and other nations. Poles must possess an ambition to join various structures, and enter various levels in order to impart to others what is valuable inside themselves. That is why it is good that you are organizing parishes. Look for cultural institutions so that the Polish spirit may develop with the help of Canadian culture, and so that Canadian culture may be inspired by the Polish spirit. This is a great task and, I believe, a possible one. Unity is necessary in order to perform it. The church may contribute something toward this unity. The rest is up to organizations, and only cohesive organizations dominated not just by the whim of individuals, but by the desire of the group who wants welfare for everybody. One of our faults is that we very much like to be individualists, yet here we are faced with the process of jointly serving the world, a process requiring coordination and a union of forces."

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POLITICS

POLAND

CHURCH CONFERENCE VIEWS RELIGION, TELEVISION

AU081303 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 3-5 Oct 86 pp 8, 9

[Andrzej Taborski article: "Television as Viewed by the Church"]

[Excerpts] There are many reasons why it is worth disseminating what was produced and said about the religious aspect of television at the III Warminsk Days of Pastoral Care, organized by the Warminsk Theological Institute and held in Olsztyn from 25 to 27 August, if only because this was the first time that the church in Poland has devoted so much attention to the issue of television--or, in more general terms, the newest forms of audiovisual communication. A short report has already acquainted readers with the conference program. Today we would like to provide a more detailed, of necessity short, account of the questions that were considered and to evaluate the results produced by the conference.

The thoughts and images served up to television viewers were examined and it was concluded that television frequently manipulates, falsifies, lies, and demoralizes, regardless of the sociopolitical system in which it operates. This initial, negative assessment of the "glass screen" made an impression on many participants and resulted in an excessive amount of interest being shown in the discussion circle on the "evil effects of television," when compared with discussion circles on the "theological" and "ethical" aspects of television. But the discussion was lively. Among the views expressed was the idea that "evil in television stems from its being a commodity that can be easily consumed." It was also said that the power of television is the "stupidity of the viewer" and that "man is the source of evil." The nature of the discussion illustrated the truth of the statement made by Bishop Edmund Piszcz, apostolic administrator for Warminsk diocese, who said: "We have an oversimplified idea of television. We either condemn it or glorify it."

During the entire symposium many harsh words were directed at Polish television--which is understandable--and at those who determine its content. Concern was voiced about the increasingly careless use of language. There was also much discussion of the declining cultural aspirations of most television viewers, who seem to be satisfied with anything, any kind of shallow, superficial film, or banal form of entertainment.

It was concluded that Polish television is showing an increasing number of programs of dubious moral worth, programs that obscure the boundary between good

and evil and contain a surfeit of eroticism, violence, and cruelty. It was noted that attempts at manipulation can be observed in television news and documentary programs. Despite its various shortcomings and its religious character, television programs are a potential source of reflection and religious experience for a wide range of viewers. Those engaged in the provision of pastoral care have a role and duty to assist people to make appropriate use of television, especially children, young people, and those who lack the necessary background and religious knowledge. At this point, it is worth recalling the appeal made by Krzysztof Zanussi. Speaking at a meeting with conference participants, he called for the cultural awareness of priests to surpass that of the "masses," as was the case in earlier centuries.

All possible means need to be employed to help people make proper use of television: parish displays, the Catholic press, and video programs. Parents should teach children to be discriminating viewers. It was proposed that videocassette libraries be set up: These would lend films for pastoral purposes. Consideration was given to the possibility of training catechism instructors in journalistic skills and the technical aspects of producing television programs. Attention was drawn to the need to train catechism instructors for the purpose of performing educational tasks in this field and to the use of lay specialists. It was stated that the small number of items in the Catholic press that deal with training people to watch television are of little practical use and appear too seldom. On the other hand, official church documents on the mass media are not readily assimilated by the faithful because of the language used.

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POLITICS

POLAND

BRIEFS

SOVIET JURISTS VISIT--Professor Leonard Lukaszuk, the vice president of the Constitutional Tribunal and Dr. Czeslaw Bakalarski, a judge on the Tribunal, received a delegation of the Soviet Lawyers Association, including Nikolai Malshakov, a member of the RSFRR Supreme Soviet and president of the RSFRR Supreme Court, and Vyacheslaw Yegorov, the academic secretary of the State and Law Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences at the Sejm building on 17 October. Stanislaw Kolodziej, the general secretary of the Main Administration of the Polish Lawyers' Association, and the public prosecutor of the PRL General Prosecutor's Office accompanied the delegation. The guests were briefed on the Tribunal's operations, especially about future plans pertaining to the improvement of the law. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Oct 86 p 8] /7358

CHRISTIAN-ISLAMIC WORLD MEETING--A three-day international meeting of Christians and Muslims has got under way in Jablonna near Warsaw. Poland's first joint forum of multi-denominational Christians and representatives of Islam was organized through the initiative of the Christian Social Association. The meeting is being attended by Catholics, Orthodox Christians and Evangelicals from Poland, the USSR, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, while followers of Islam are represented by numerous delegations from countries such as Syria, Iran, Afghanistan, Lebanon and the USSR. Polish Muslims were also present. Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association and member of the Council of State, called the meeting to order. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18-19 Oct 86 p 2] /7358

FOOD INDUSTRY COUNCIL MEETING--A meeting of the Task Force of the Food Industry Council of the Council of Ministers for Agriculture and Food Industry Technology was held. Current conditions and needs and possibilities in the area of rural electrification development and the power industry for agricultural purposes were assessed. The recommendations that were drafted emphasize the need for much faster progress in this field. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18-19 Oct 86 p 2] /7358

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POLITICS

ROMANIA

CONFLICT BETWEEN RELIGION, 'SCIENTIFIC' TRUTH VIEWED

Bucharest MAGAZIN in Romanian 16 Aug 86 p 6

[Article by Gheorghe Bratescu: "Religious Dogma and Scientific Truth"]

[Text] How compatible are religious dogma and scientific truth? The answer to this very complex question made the subject of an extensive discussion recently organized in Bucharest in a university circle, on which occasion University Lecturer Dr Gheorghe Vladutescu; Ion Goian, scientist at the Bucharest Institute of Philosophy, and anthropologist Dr Dardu Nicolaescu-Plopsor expressed the views that we now present in an abridged form.

Editor: To what extent can rational thinking accept religious dogma, in the sense of revelation as its source?

Gh. Vladutescu: Let us consider the problem logically. First of all, we note the human determinism of the dogma, then the fact that its so-called relevant contents stems from human history.

Editor: It is precisely these modifications that can refute the so-called sacred contents of dogma, which changes in accordance with the requirements of the moment.

Gh. Vladutescu: We now come to the problem of the historical origin of the dogma, an issue that has often placed theologians in a bind. For example, as early as the Middle Ages, Thomas Aquinas, philosopher and theologian, distinguished between two levels in the language of sacred texts, i.e., two levels in the structure of dogma: the mysterious (which pertains to the primary and definitive revelation) and that of expression, which progresses from the more metaphoric to the more precise, that is to say, closer to the sense. Initially, the expression was intensely metaphoric, in an anthromorphysical order, God being identified with the human being. As one progressed in decyphering the mysteries of the dogma one came to the sense of what is considered as authentic in the dogma. Thus, the historical value in this case was identical to the historical value in the order of the human expression, or, in other words, in the "deciphering" and expression of the dogma which, from a religious perspective and in its mysterious foundation was given once and for all.

Ion Goian: We may add that the theory of interpretation at several levels has been a permanent factor of theological thinking; in the 19th and 20th centuries it produced a renewal of protestant religious speculation and led to some extremely radical forms, such as the theory of God's death or, at another level, the well-known review of forms.

Editor: What was that review?

Ion Goian: The review made a distinction between the literal sense of the synoptic gospels and the hidden symbolic sense. It proceeded to a demythologization, but not in the direction of materialist thinking, which perceives the myth in the theological construction, but in the sense of Rudolph Bultmann, who, rejecting the literal sense, sought a sacred sense behind the expression. Consequently, one perceives here an attempt to modernize religion not in its external form, but in the depth of its sense. Thus, while denying the myth, Bultmann did not deny religion. From here the theory of the death of God I mentioned before, which greatly shocked the protestant theologians. Cox, for example, claimed that we can hold a theology devoid of God, that contemporary man must renounce his status as the image of God because he does not need this source, and that he can become self-reliant. However, this did not imply a renunciation of the sentiment of sacredness. According to this idea, the gospel characters are interpreted as strictly human heroes and Jesus is likened to a hippie.

Gh. Vladutescu: Along this line, Jesus was described as a "normal man," or even a "radical atheist." That occurred in the same demythologizing concept.

Ion Goian: As he was in the Middle Ages, too. It can, however, be said that religion, while endeavoring to strip itself of the myth, strove to institute a new contract between itself and the sphere of human culture. But it is far from offering viable solutions to the problems facing the contemporary man and world. While at a certain stage of evolution man could recognize himself, or thought he recognized himself in the image of God attributed to him by religion, today he is shaping for himself a more complex identity and a new responsibility. He assumes a certain new cosmic condition in which religion cannot provide an explanation for his autonomy and for the fact that man creates himself and is the creator of his own history, as Marx has in point of fact stated.

Editor: We can now place in logical opposition the dogmatic explanations and the scientific ones concerning man's identity. In fact, the scientific data on this complex issue are particularly conclusive. Anthropology, archeology, the history of cultures and religions, and scientific knowledge in general today present the greatness of the human dimensions in all its force.

Dardu Nicolaescu-Plopsor: It has been said that the dogma appeared before the birth of the Christian religion, the term having been used to express an actual experience, understanding, and common sense, naturally at the level of understanding of the respective periods. In actual experience, the attempt to interpret the unknown led to a series of practices, particularly in extreme situations in man's life. For example, in the face of death, the "faith" in a next world, as we can describe it today, was documented already 40,000 years

ago among the homo sapiens neanderthalensis, when the first tombs were found containing stone tools and food, a ritual that attested the belief that man needed them in a future life.

Editor: Believing that the individual could awaken from the "sleep of death," the community would dig the tomb in the immediate vicinity of the hearth in the hope that the warmth would reanimate the body. Consequently, upon awakening from this "sleep" the dead needed tools and food close at hand. This magic-imitative practice related to the naive aping of nature gave birth to an idea that led to the concept of life after death, an obviously false one if we examine it in the light of the data provided by the history of magic, religions, and culture.

Dardu Nicolaescu-Plopsor: False because death is an inescapable extremis that cannot be avoided. As a matter of fact, death is a part of life.

Editor: And as such, the idea of avoiding the definitive death appears to science as a nonsense, it being synonymous with the negation of life itself, something that becomes an aberration.

Dardu Nicolaescu-Plopsor: Life without death definitely does not exist in the material world.

Ion Goian: However, there are forms of survival that transcend man's survival as a biological being. These are the cultural and historical forms of survival.

Gh. Vladutescu: One of the ancient attempts to find a form of survival beyond physical death is the famous Sumerian-Asyrio-Babylonian epic of Gilgamesh, in which the hero leaves in search of the herb of everlasting life for the inhabitants of Uruk. After many searchings and trials, he gives it up, returns to the fortified city, and has everything he had seen and heard inscribed on a granite stele to preserve his knowledge for eternity. He then erects an everlasting wall around the city to survive his name and that of the city.

Editor: That was an intelligent action which, we must admit, met with complete success. Having remained as a first example of man's immortality through his actions, without any supernatural intervention.

Gh. Vladutescu: Consequently, from the idea of individual survival we now come to the superior idea of life's extension in culture and history. This is the point to note other, concrete manners of survival. The Gilgamesh epic is thus a metaphor filled with philosophical substance.

Dardu Nicolaescu-Plopsor: More specifically, man can survive in himself far beyond his short biological existence. In his time, Aristotle was known to his contemporaries, but not to very many, while today he lives on through his writings and is known throughout the world. The Romanian peasant expressed his concept of eternal life by leaving as many descendants, a concept that is suggestively reflected in the folk saying: "A man is not a man if has not planted a tree and helped a child climb that tree."

Editor: In the theological view, the dogma is the equivalent of the faith norm. But must faith be necessarily religious? If you believe in your own victory, in your own ideals, is that an act of mysticism?

Dardu Nicolaescu-Plopsor: One of man's fundamental needs is the need to believe in something. We find the presence of this need in the remotest human history. In the paleolithical era, fashioning tools out of primitively hewn stone was preceded by plans not for the next day's hunt, but for sometimes in the future, and for repeated utilization. The very act of cutting the stone and placing the lance head on the wooden shaft was carried out in the belief-conviction--not necessarily religious--that the hunt will be successful.

Editor: That act was not a mystical or religious ritual, but was totally relevant to practice, more specifically, to the hunt. The fact that paleolithical man enveloped all his actions in a magic cloak is another matter, the solving of which leads not to the spheres of religious thinking, but to the universe of practical intelligence at the level of those times. And when he danced around a drawing of the animal he planned to kill he did so as a psychological exercise which reinforced his belief that he will succeed in his actions.

Dardu Nicolaescu-Plopsor: Indeed, today we say that the practices that accompanied the fashioning of tools and the hunt were of a magical nature. But at the time of the paleolithical man they were merely elements of knowledge. In the same way later, in the neolithical era, when the primitive cultivation of the land and animal taming began, all actions were accompanied by practices that we call rituals in the present terms.

Ion Goian: Those rituals and magic practices were designed to enhance inner faith in the effectiveness of human action rather than to influence the material reality. Because the man who believes in the effectiveness of his actions is more likely to succeed in reality. Thus, the primitive men were keeping up the collective enthusiasm.

Editor: These are sound historical arguments concerning the real meaning of faith, which can by no means be described as an attribute of religion. History also clearly shows us the manner in which the belief-conviction was transferred from the material to the mystical plane.

Dardu Nicolaescu-Plopsor: The studies carried out by the team of the anthropological laboratory of the Dr Victor Babes Institute of Bucharest provide contributions in this area. For example, the Vladastra culture, was blossoming at its initial stage but later, when economic life was disrupted by natural phenomena known as the neolithical transgression, it discarded the burnt clay idols which were no longer "listening to men." Dr Marin Nica discovered several ritual pits at Farcasale-Olt containing the intentionally broken idols.

Ion Goian: We must also ask what kind of knowledge is that obtained through ritual.

Editor: Man always related to nature and endeavored, sometimes at great peril, to understand it. And understanding began by limiting nature.

Dardu Nicolaescu-Plopsor: The analogy between man and plants and the careful observation of the plant cycle gave rise to the conclusion of the existence of a wider life-death cycle, going as far as "rebirth." But we know that the rebirth of nature has its laws and that plant renewal does not proceed from nothing, but from seed, i.e., from matter.

Ion Goian: This primitive way to attain knowledge may or may not find an analogy between man and the real life.

Gh. Vladutescu: Later people carried this analogy to the creation of a model transcending man. In other words, man, who is a microcosmos, must depend on a being that is stronger than himself and that creates him.

Editor: Going back to dogmas we must stress the fact that some of them stem from traditions that the Christian Church views as originating in the "mysterious telling" of the apostles. Among them are the sign of the cross, kneeling to the east, submerging three times in water at baptism, blessing the water, and others. Somewhere, some theological text of a symbolical nature even states that these teachings are secret, their mystery being preserved in silence. Modern scientific studies have revealed these "mysteries," however, as nothing more than extensions and modifications of older ritual practices of a non-Christian origin. Some belong to the cults of the sun and fire, others to imitative magic, and so forth, and the Church, not being able to remove them from the practices of some Christians, ended by adopting them as dogma.

Dardu Nicolaescu-Plopsor: Today Christian theologians admit that the majority of the Christian practices are not ritual cannons but have a secular, profane, or pagan origin. The Eucharist wafer, for example, is much older than Christianity. I will cite an example from recent anthropological studies done in our country. Thus, at Giurgita-Dolj we discovered a neolithic settlement belonging to the Saicuta culture. Among other things we found five bread ovens, one of which contained the bones of a 4-5 year old girl. All archeological data lead to the certitude that this was a human sacrifice. This, in fact, was the point of transition from the human sacrifice to the flour wafer which later became Christian dogma. What does this ancient, barbaric, magic practice do with divine revelation?

Ion Goian: This may have been a foreshadowing of the transsubstantiation of the Christian rites. However, from such rituals to the belief that the wine and bread are the blood and flesh of God there was a very long road. In any case, sacrifice does appear in Christianity, regardless of whether theologians present it as allegorical or not. Jesus is the sacrificial lamb in the theological view.

Dardu Nicolaescu-Plopsor: The old sacrifice of the pagan cults was replaced by the Paschal sacrifice taking place at the vernal equinox. Archeology provides many examples in support of this statement. At Cartagina, where children born on the summer equinox were sacrificed to appease the gods, anthropologists at one point found lamb or dog bones in funeral urns instead of children

bones. A transition thus occurred from human to animal sacrifices, just as later came the allegorical sacrifice of the wafer. But there are other forms of sacrifice, too. Bones belonging to children or old women were found under huts belonging to the Bolan culture. Human sacrifices made way for chicken or animals as human substitutes, after which came the custom of burrying just a coin with a human effigy, a custom that the Romanians have observed for thousands of years. Christianity adopted the "walling sacrifice," because once basilicas were built only atop martyrs' crypts, such as the ones discovered at Niculitie or Tropaeum Tralani. Once Christianity became stronger and the martyrs disappeared, the custom was continued by seweing saintly relics into the altar covering.

Editor: Coming back to knowledge, can it be said that there exists a religious knowledge and a scientific knowledge? What value would such a statement have from an historical viewpoint?

Ion Goian: There are two kinds of knowledge. One is by analogy, which carried to the limit leads to the concept of man as a microcosmos integrated in the larger cosmos, and is, in the final analysis, related to religious dogma. And then there is the disanthropomorphic knowledge, which in fact appears as a modern science. This no longer views man as placed at the center of the universe but as one of many, as a mere element of the universe.

Gh. Vidutescu: Thus, the idea of a physical anthropomorphism was renounced; however, curiously but understandably enough, the idea of another model of anthropocentrism was created, supported by historical and cultural means.

Ion Goian: What in a broader sense is known as humanism.

Dardu Nicolaescu-Plopsor: We may conclude by saying that we are witnessing a tremendous reversal of the concept of man as a divine creation, with renunciations and submissions, to that of the man conscious of the fact that the divinity itself is a creation of his mind. Metaphorically speaking, science is a lighthouse that casts its light to great distances. But scientific knowledge must be accompanied by wisdom in order not to become antihumanistic. That phenomenon unfortunately occurred in the criminal fascist manifestations, and is currently present in the arms research that can only lead to mankind's destruction.

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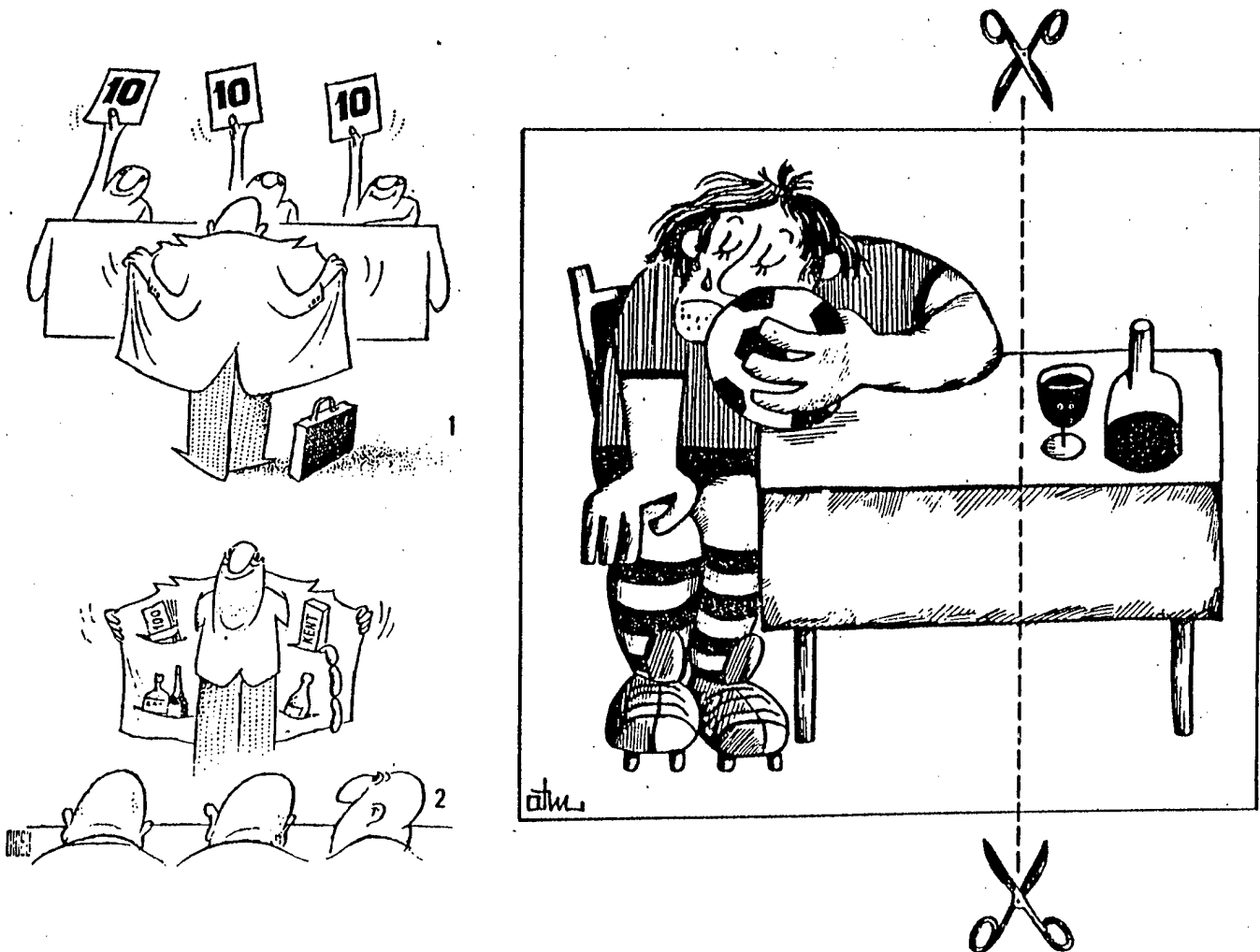
POLITICS

ROMANIA

CARTOONS COMMENT ON BLACK MARKET, ALCOHOL ABUSE

Bucharest URZICA No 10, 15 Oct 86 pp 1, 16

[Text]



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CSO: 2700/55

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

SCHOLAR INIC INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF PARTY IN HISTORY

Belgrade MLADOST in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 86 pp 16-19

[Interview with Slobodan Inic by Branka Culjic; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] Your book "The Communist Party Today" is topical from the standpoint of events in society and the party. Let us begin with reality: does the party have a "prepaid subscription" for a vanguard position in society, or is this, as Carrillo says, only another name for a monopoly in leading and managing society?

[Answer] Like a vanguard or the real thing? I do not believe any party is in the vanguard. Parties can be progressive, advanced, radical, revolutionary... But I have always considered the idea of vanguard parties as suspect. After all, even Marx does not have any such concept of communist parties. It came later, with Lenin and Stalin.

Marx says that communists do not have any interests separate from the interests of the proletariat as a whole, that they do not establish any special principles into which they would like to fit the proletarian movement, and that they are not any kind of special party with respect to the other workers' parties. Admittedly, he stresses that communists can have a better understanding of the conditions of the proletarian movement's struggle. He did not, however, call this a vanguard status or the vanguard itself.

It was only later, especially with the Third International, that communist parties would be understood as special parties with respect to other workers' parties ("communists are people of a special stamp"--can you imagine?) with special principles and interests. This, in fact, destroyed the unity of the workers' movement in Europe and the world.

[Question] In spite of this, all communist parties think of themselves as vanguard parties...

[Answer] Essentially, that connotation of a communist party vanguard as a real vanguard is disappearing. This vanguard business is nothing more than political primogeniture or a monopoly over the state and society under the auspices of the communist party. Such a political form entails the danger of

possibly growing into a kakistocracy, and with Stalin this was also "Tyrannicus." Basically, genetically, this political form represents bad government and rule. After all, look where and to what certain societies have been brought that were led in a "vanguard" manner by that structure of the political form which has such a vanguard idea of its own vanguard status.

I would like to say that if communist parties have ever been or have been able to be a vanguard--in view of the infeasibility of this principle in politics (I see it as only possible in art)--then it has only been the idea of the vanguardspirit about itself. This understanding is a monopoly, in the end a monopoly in which one party can represent itself in that way, and nominate itself as the vanguard, especially when it does not have any political competition. In fact, this "vanguard nature" does not have any competitive basis either in society or within itself, since that type of party forbids not only political pluralism but also internal factions and different options in thinking. In this way, such parties make themselves socially, intellectually and organizationally incapable of new ideas and interests.

That is how I understand Carrillo. That is a perfect definition: "only another name for a monopoly in leading and guiding society."

[Question] Are communist parties today revolutionary enough, and how much does this fact influence the existing social relations?

[Answer] Perhaps I will surprise you if I say that the communist parties are not only revolutionary, but even too revolutionary. That is where their problem arises. Unfortunately, many people cannot understand this. How is it that such revolutionary parties with the most revolutionary programs have a political system with such a bad content? Yes, this answer baffles people's understanding.

But in order to be able to give an answer, I must first define what "revolutionary" is in communist parties. Actually, too revolutionary, as I have already said. I will cite two examples: the attitude of communist parties toward the means of production and the form of property ownership. Most communist Marxists, thanks to Marx, have discovered that the bourgeois mode of producing value and people's lives also "produces" a class structure of society, two fields of life: proletarian and bourgeois. Such a society should therefore be blown to bits through a revolution. Afterwards, metaphorically speaking, a society of "milk and honey" will arise. Nevertheless, they have "forgotten" a very important thing, which is to be found precisely in Marx. The bourgeois mode of production is a historically determined system of social production, and it cannot be socialized so easily from outside, through the revolutionary use of power as a means of carrying out social changes. When I say "easily," I am thinking of the consequences.

Everyone's Poverty

[Question] And what are the consequences?

[Answer] First, the "old" injustices committed by the bourgeois against the proletarian, worker, and producer are abolished. All right, it has gone well, the revolutionaries think. But next... With the abolition of these injustices, these contradictions that are economically based and as such have a purpose, the "oeconomicus" of society is also abolished, i.e., society no longer functions economically. Equality kills the economy. This, however, does not occur at once and is not immediately apparent. It is only after half a century of experience, after 40 or 70 years, that this has proved to be neither a good economy nor genuine socialization, unless one understands this to mean the proclamation of the "socialist" nature of society on the basis of an understanding of power itself as "socialist" power.

Thus, if you abolish injustices through the form of socialism, then you thereby hamper the economy, and create a shortage society with low labor productivity and equal "socialist" wage scales, but then "new" injustices appear, since a minority (the party-politocratic one) wants to withdraw from all of this, which is natural, since no one, even on behalf of his ideals, wants to live badly and poorly; in the end, the matter is brought to a general social crisis or a social state of "pseudosocialism." Does such a social situation have the right to call itself "socialism?"

[Question] Nevertheless, one must admit that there is some sort of communism in everything, or perhaps the only ones living as communists today are those who once, a long time ago, led the people to communism?

[Answer] Let us now take the second example, the attitude of communists toward property in its private-entrepreneurial form. The revolutionaries have abolished private property in order to abolish poverty in that respect. This is truly a great idea, the most revolutionary known to me. In a practical sense, however, they have ignored the fact that the development value of bourgeois ownership is a prerequisite for the achievement of socialism.

It is thus not socialism, especially not the socialism of power, that is the prerequisite for the socialization of property, but rather socialized property that is the prerequisite for socialism, and thus also the socialism of power, or the "power of socialism" in general. This means in turn that the socialization of property can only be achieved through socioeconomic respect for the historical reality of private ownership as a still productive material force in society. Otherwise, if it is not respected, in contrast to the situation in which private property produces wealth for some people but poverty for others (although today in the most developed capitalist countries these relations are relativized and less intensive, since there are "poor" rich people and "rich" poor people), you then have the poverty of everyone, the poverty of all the people.

I mean to say that if the socialization of property is carried out regardless of the maturation of economic conditions for that type of socialization in the interest of national equality, then you may be sure that society will be made economically backward by this, or the economic interest of society as a whole will suffer. Now judge for yourselves. And this happens precisely because the communist parties are too revolutionary. This finally leads to the establishment of the party-political administration as a general private entrepreneur in economic and social life, or an ideal "total capitalist." A revolutionary attitude is thus transformed into conservatism. There are neither socialist social relations nor economic successes. That is why I say that some communist parties are revolutionary in a conservative manner.

Perhaps it is really revolutionary, socialist and communist to force peasants into a collective farm or communize production in the name of the workers, but what is revolutionary is not simultaneously good for society at a level of development of economic conditions at which they cannot be easily socialized and which do not yet show internal, autonomous, and original socialization. Socialism is successful with economic development at a consequence, but not as a precursor, or a prerequisite. Not everything that is socialist is always good as well, but on the other hand everything that is good is also socialist! Otherwise, neither the peasant nor the worker will want to work. Today's "pseudosocialism" is responsible for the appearance of lazy peoples, in which the communist party has played a maternal role.

Lack of Content

[Question] How do you view the assertion that socialism is not a socialist "government" by communists and progressive forces if socioeconomic relationships are not objectively socialist? What is the attitude in this regard in Yugoslavia?

[Answer] Yes, there is an idea about the rule of the working class as authority through the power of the communist party. Or, when the communist party is in power, there is also a social state of socialism.

I think that this is wrong. Real confusion has arisen in everyday political thought and speech: first, for example, in the concept of the "rule" of the working class. In any case, the theoreticians know quite well what this means. After all, if the working class is in power, why is it paid so little? What kind of rule is it that is paid like powerlessness? Naturally, it is necessary to reconstruct the idea of the rule of the working class in the traditional Comintern sense, since it does not become either the rule or the dictatorship of the proletariat, because it is a minority within the total population, not just because its party is in power and is the power itself. That is why I am introducing the concept of hegemony. I think that it has a more productive effect. Since 1917 the working class has never been a power or been in power anywhere. Admittedly, one may speak of its indirect participation through the communist parties, but that is another matter. Now recently Prof Svetozar Stojanovic wrote a book about these matters, particularly about the ruling and dominant class, which brings more understanding to these problems.

I think that communist parties monopolize the abstract ideological "fiction" of the rule of the working class and thus legitimize themselves as its representative, as the leading political group. The outlook of almost all communist parties holds that the working class is in power only if the communist party is ruling the country through its monopoly over the state. To the extent to which the workers are incapable of representing themselves directly, the communist party is portrayed to the same extent as representing them, and the abstractly understood rule of the working class is reduced to their own tangible rule, the rule of the communist party. In an ideological sense, the idea of the rule of the working class exists. In actuality, however, there is only the rule of the communist party.

[Question] Can socialism be institutionalized rule at all without the very content of socialism?

[Answer] Sometime around the beginning of this year Dobrivoje Vidic wrote an article called "In the Storms of Social Changes," which was published by POLITIKA on 23 March 1986. Specifically, the author states--and I only partially agree with this--that "socialism as institutionalized rule does not carry the same content of socialism... solely through the fact that... the communist and socialist... parties... by taking power are now in a position to carry out their program commitments." That is correct, and it is good that it comes from the pen of one of many people who never thought that way before at all. There is also something problematical in this thesis, however. It is true that there is an institutionalized rule, but the existence of socialism as an institutionalized rule is quite debatable, theoretically, logically, and practically. After all, how can socialism be an institutionalized rule without the very content of socialism? This in turn means that the origin and essence of "socialism as institutionalized rule" are to some extent magical, unless Vidic means by this the rule of the communist party, via which he and his comrades in power are the communist leaders. Specific social and economic arrangements have never in history arisen from rule; instead, the reverse has been the case. The assertion that "socialism as institutionalized rule does not bear the very content of socialism" is true in a specious way since something that does not exist cannot lead to something that does exist.

Really, does power become socialism when a communist party comes to power? I think not! Just as one cannot speak of "socialism" as institutionalized rule" in Vidic's sense without the "content of socialism," it is likewise clear that "socialism as institutionalized rule" is not a socialist social situation when the communist party comes to power. Admittedly, it can modify authority by using authority as a means, but a real change in authority and its nature, as well as a change in society in the socialist sense, are dependent upon the social and economic content of an objectively advancing socialist process. In any case, the formula "socialism as institutionalized rule" = the power of the communist party, while leaving out the "content of socialism," nevertheless reduces the entire matter merely to the power of the communist party, but this does not necessarily mean communist or socialist rule, or genuine "socialism as institutionalized rule," but rather rule like any other rule. This is far

from being socialism as institutionalized rule, but also in particular the social content of socialism when society is identified with socialism.

Phrasemongering Is Not Lying

[Question] Is the problem of the relationship between politics and economics at all solvable in postrevolutionary societies?

[Answer] It was precisely with the historic transformation of economics and politics that socialism was possible--such as it is today, or the social situation that is called socialism. Revolution was thus possible only in the case of the inversion of economics and politics. The main weakness as a result of this inversion, however, is that postrevolutionary society lacks an ontological system in which the economic structure has the leading role.

That is how more and more of that "pseudosocialism" and less and less of a good economy became possible. What I mean is that practical economic and political institutions have not been created. Now, when a new inversion of politics and economics is being sought in the interest of the development of society, since the first one, the old inversion, was in the interest of the "seizure" of power, the question arises of whether this will be allowed by the communist leaders, since they and the party would lose some of their power. Lenin rightly said that politics is condensed economics. That is true, but nevertheless he acted in the opposite way. He knew that the revolution that he wanted to carry out could only be achieved on the basis of the inverse principle of economics as condensed politics.

In this respect, in the societies of the "Easterners" as well as in our own society dogmatic fears exist in regard to the primacy of economics relative to politics. The doctrinaire view is that such a society goes back to capitalism! This is not the real reason, however. Actually, this indirectly protects a way of managing social reproduction that embodies bureaucratic forms of economic administration and also defends the interests of the politico-ocratic stratum (foreign to the nature of the economy)--the effect is to push society into a general social and economic crisis.

I am not in favor of putting economics, and certainly not politics, in first place, although I have written and advocated modern ontological structures in which economics has primacy. I think that what is needed is "royal skill"--balancing economics and politics, i.e., treating economics like politics, and politics like economics.

[Question] Does political language deviate from the possible truth about public affairs and resort to half-truths? Half-truths become quarter-truths and then lies. "We consequently use language not to come to an agreement but to lie."

[Answer] I must admit to you that there are "royal lies" and "ordinary lies." Even Plato realized this. He approved the former,--or rather advised it for rulers. Consequently, the ruler has a right to lie, since a lie of this type

has expediency behind it or serves the welfare of the people. The other type of lie, an ordinary lie, is immoral among people. I have not, however, supported the position that one can completely do without lies. A society without lies would be a terrible society, just as it is likewise terrible with a general culture of lying. It is simply a question of lying as little as possible. I think, however, that the theory of the expediency of lies in public affairs is untenable after the modern age of democracy. The fact that people forgive the state for using lies more easily than they forgive other individuals is another question. It always seems to them that this is somehow in their interest.

There are lies in political speech that are not original, however. They only become lies in the course of time. Take phrasemongering, for example. An empty phrase is not primarily a lie. It is an imaginary idea. Something is said that is not so, but could be. It is perverted into a lie, however, if one shouts that its essential message has been achieved. Lying is a civil matter. When you rob a bank, it is theft. You can lie that it was not you who robbed the bank safes. When you do the same thing for an organization's cause, however, it is not called theft, nor is there any argument about whether the bank has been robbed or not. In time it can even mean a revolutionary act. Lies are ordinary; empty phrases are historical, lofty deceptions.

[Question] To what extent are deceptions and semantic shifts "coordinated"?

[Answer] Deceptions go along with certain semantic shifts. Let us assume that once words existed that designated acts. The word revolution, for example, really meant a revolution. Now when you say revolution you have a bureaucracy. You will nevertheless admit that that is a difference. Today such words are part of a "metalanguage." They are uttered as if they still meant what their communicators think they mean. I believe in new words from the standpoint of designating existing mundane reality, and not a sacrosanct reality.

Truth is a [necessary] condition for the state to function well. The truth cannot replace a ministry but can keep the ministry from lying, and thus make it possible to say not only what is politically pleasing but also what is unpleasant. The important thing, however, is that it be true. Perhaps truth is unwelcome only in marriage. But societies which strive for a policy of truth will also have true politics. Societies with bureaucratic justification conceal the truth with words. This is a special linguistic construction which relies more on belief than on reasoning. Something like that is achieved with a multitude of contradictory concepts, appeals to the heart, the past, legends. I would say that politicians need not be at odds with the truth--but they will not be legendary either.

The worst is political speech which originates from power as a feudal fief, in societies in which public affairs are a private good. In such societies $2 + 2$ is not 4 but 5 or 3. I call them "nonobjective societies," societies which have opted out of history.

For me the key question is what attitude an intellectual should take toward the subcontariety of the state with respect to public affairs. I believe that the following recommendation can be of assistance in this, although I would not recommend it too strongly: Think! If you think, speak! If you speak, write! If you write, publish (as long as you can)! If you publish, sign it! (take a different name if necessary)! If you sign it, don't retract it! But in any case, do not whine! Much smarter people paid before you! You pay too!

Furies of the Guillotine

[Question] There is no better or more effective means of acquiring a great many privileges with a laughably small amount of "work" as the use of political speech. This is your conclusion. The theme of privileges is not linked merely with conservative political activism.

[Answer] Every system of bureaucratic justification can really be recognized by the prevailing use of words and by the words themselves. The system wants its own words, wants to command by them. Grammarians are horrified by this, and poets agonize. My idea is that there is a partnership between the political organization of society and the linguistic construction of a sentence. Taken as such, language serves authority, the system.

Someone who wants to speak without respecting this politicolinguistic variant is ruthlessly expelled or pushed to the margin. Some people can even have their livelihood taken away from them. Suitability is not a matter of humanity or even ideology; it is verbal--how to suit words to the powerful. This makes possible many promotions and undeserved privileges, all because of speech that is used to ingratiate, support, or imitate. These are verbal Anacreontics, sham Jacobins, and they remind me much of the "knitters," the women who knitted stockings as they watched the meetings of the Convention for a fee and approved of everything, every verdict. They were called the "furies of the guillotine."

Socialism is not an "empirical" society. Talk is apparently necessary for its expressive power to be created. When everyone does this so that no one would work, you can imagine how it appears. The birth of a "new society" from words has been dubious to me for a long time. I think that there is something genetically wrong here. But everything, even talk, goes into the "price of using capital." Someone must also pay for talk. No ideology, at least none known to me, liberates us from economics. You know, after the English parliament the kings paid for their failures (lost wars, mistaken policies) from their own treasury. Today, first secretaries shift this to society.

Political speeches are a major expense in societies with bureaucratic justification. This is also a question of mentality. We believe that someone has worked when he has spoken. But when people like talking, they get addicted.

[Question] Your latest book is called "Difficulties of Socialism." In view of the problems that socialism has with itself, isn't this title in the style of political speech--a bit cosmetic?

[Answer] I think you are right. You are not the first one to criticize me for this. I was told that this title was too optimistic. What do you mean, difficulties? This is a crisis, even a catastrophe. Others made jokes, since the book's cover design was done in such a way that the line of the title is broken in a zigzag form. I had no influence on that much less do I understand such things. Someone who wanted to produce an aphorism could read it like this: socialism will be difficult.

And really, that is in a way the message of my book. As for the cosmetic title, I would like to "defend" myself a little. The manuscript was written at a time when conditions in society were not exactly favorable to works of that type. Precisely because of this, I made it somewhat recondite. Afterwards I had problems in "translating" it. Then it had to wait at the PROSVETA publishing house--would it be accepted or not? All of this in some sense contributed to the title being easier to "get by," without references and echoes. But criticize me; you are right. The title of that book could have been more suited to what is happening to socialism.

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SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MANY DRUGS STILL IN SHORT SUPPLY

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Ludek Hula, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party: For A Better Supply of Drugs]

[Text] One of the public's basic needs is a supply of medicine and other health care products. Although the volume of production keeps increasing, shortages of some medications and raw and processed materials continue to occur. In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan many successful results have been achieved in preventive medicine, production, and supply. During that period expenses for medical care increased by 30.7 percent and for medication and health care products by 32.9 percent. The number of patients treated at out-patient facilities rose by 5.9 percent and the number of patients hospitalized in hospitals of national health care institutions rose by 4.2 percent. The number of employees increased by 10.3 percent, the number of beds by only 2.7 percent. A review of these results provides some indication of why expenses are rising and what measures should be adopted.

The manufacture of medications, the supply of medications and health care products, and their effective use are important political tasks. Difficulties in achieving these tasks stem from the fact that their use and distribution in the health care field basically have a more far-reaching impact than for other manufacturers. It is out of the question, for example, to allow a certain medication to be unavailable for a whole year. In this respect society demonstrates an effort to provide and distribute according to the amount and quality needed by every patient. This effort collides with the current level of production force development, on one hand, and the level of producers' and, most of all, consumers' awareness, on the other hand. Experience shows that what is provided free of charge, as in the case of health care and medications, will in time be taken for granted and will not be used with proper economy. In an absolute majority of cases the patient does not even know the cost of the medication.

The 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, among other things, set down the task of improving health care facilities by introducing modern diagnostic and therapeutic technology and accelerating diagnosis and treatment. For the time being, we are still mostly importing these technologies. The diagnostic equipment is on the whole substantially more expensive, and it will

become worth its cost only in conjunction with therapeutic equipment. Its effect will then become evident in shorter treatments in hospitals and spas and shorter convalescences. In general, the patients' suffering will also be alleviated.

During the Eighth 5-Year Plan the production of pharmaceuticals will be increased by at least 40 percent. This places greater demands on supplier-consumer relations where from the very beginning a lack of clarity has hampered proper planning and organization of production and research, particularly in the case of pharmaceuticals for human consumption. Veterinary pharmaceuticals become of more interest to management units because it is relatively simpler to ensure their quantity and quality. Problems in supply and demand lead to recurrent and constantly increasing imports of raw materials which are customarily produced here and also to increased demands for foreign exchange. In most cases the problems of supply and demand tend to become more acute in departments with a higher rate of development, such as in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals. These problems also deserve to be resolved because of the fact that suppliers of raw materials are developing production at a lower rate. Society contributes Kcs 1.5 billion in foreign exchange for non-investment imports, which is not an insignificant amount.

At the end of 1985 communists in the CSSR and USSR health care departments were assigned the task of preparing an analysis which would lead to an improved method of planning and projecting the need for medications and of ensuring their supply. The proposal for managing economic production units within the federal range of activity, with a unified plan, is justified. Inter-departmental barriers have to be overcome with more consistency. Central agencies also have an interest in improving planning and in achieving oversight over raw materials and individual products.

National committees at all levels in the area of health care also are faced with a responsible task. This is not a simple matter when we consider that 2,000 preparations and 25,000 kinds of health care products and instruments are on the market. One needs to continue to improve the quality of these 2,000 preparations and equipment, to demand high standards in their control, and to develop new ones. This is beyond the capacity of the current scientific research base. However, all other CEMA countries have similar tasks, and solutions should not be long in coming; the route to be taken is known. Meanwhile, the best conditions for cooperation with the USSR lie within the CEMA framework.

Analysis must be made with a view to ensuring the cycle of distribution--use--supply--production--research--science, and to develop new ways to make it more efficient. Analysis has to result in development of a new strategy for guaranteeing the implementation of the tasks set forth by the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party by means of new concepts followed by departments and their organizations, newly integrating them with the plans and tasks of the national committees and health care agencies and organizations. Such close integration has been missing up till now. It should eliminate a considerable number of shortcomings in planning and supply.

In a number of instances, supply organizations need to take steps to update obsolete stock. Inadequate storage capacity often leads to unnecessary advance deliveries, for example, shipping bulky goods to the field, and to waste; even some regulations contribute to this.

Leading specialists in the department also exert considerable influence on the supply of medication and health care products. They, too, have to determine when to use medication and materials more intensively and when it is not necessary, such as at a top-level laboratory. National health care institutions are now planning their imports directly. Experience tells us that such freedom leads to anarchy because a unified trade policy is thus vitiated. Furthermore, the range of products is being needlessly increased and materials of lesser value are bought in order to purchase as much as possible. Leading specialists must recommend what will be purchased and what is supported by facts in order to guarantee that it will serve its purpose. So far this has occurred only sporadically.

Domestic consumption markedly fluctuates in 2-year cycles and has a negative impact on exports and market stability. Moreover, there has been a shift in consumer interest toward up-to-date products which are not available in domestic production, which increases pressure for imports. Our range of products continues to expand because obsolete medications are still being manufactured. Often even the physician is not aware that it is possible to substitute comparable medications. On the other hand, a physician may prescribe a medication which is no longer being imported because it is either obsolete or does not meet the requirements of the State Institute for Drug Control, and a patient will needlessly try to find a medicine that cannot be obtained. It is not pointed out often enough in health care education that the use of medication cannot be totally arbitrary.

There is much unused potential because of the inadequate integration of research with production and the dispersion of research forces even in the area of financing and staff evaluation.

The assignment of research tasks is influenced by the researchers' interest in a certain area and only partially by society's needs. The resolution of this problem will create conditions conducive to the intensification and efficiency of production, particularly where it concerns modernization and investments. The motivation for improvements leading to resolving tasks in optimum time is absolutely essential. Today there is no more room for planned crash work in manufacturing. That only causes difficulties in maintaining continuity of supply. In addition, the innovative and inventive movement in pharmaceuticals thus far has not allowed enough room for individual creative initiative. The results achieved by comparable neighboring pharmaceutical manufacturers with a narrower range of products but with a turnover that is 10 times larger should wake us up and make us think. It is almost unbelievable how drawn out the procedures have been for purchasing 3 technologies for the national enterprise Leciva which will make work more productive and efficient and reduce the workforce. It still holds good here that what we can produce at home we need not import for foreign exchange.

This year's production plan is very demanding for the department. However, the needs of society require its fulfillment. Therefore it is essential to make use of all the hidden potential which exists in the department.

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SOCIOLOGY

ROMANIA

FAULTY SEX EDUCATION IN HOMES, SCHOOLS NOTED

Bucharest MUNCITORUL SANITAR in Romanian 24 Jun 86 p 6

[Article by University Prof Dr Grigore Popescu: "Educational Strategies in Shaping Demographic Behavior"]

[Text] Since earliest times, decision-making factors and those in charge of ensuring the harmonious development of their communities have been consistently concerned with demographic questions. For example, in the case of the public health servants in our country, the very first congress of physicians and pharmacists held in Bucharest in 1884 featured on its agenda an analysis of means of increasing the country's population.

In our century, especially its second half, which is characterized by profound and substantial socioeconomic changes, we must devote far greater attention than in the past to the demographic issues, the mastering and steering of which are, as is known, decisive for socioeconomic progress.

The family has always been the basic cell of the society and its moving force in the area of demography. The old traditions of the Romanian people cultivated families with many children and the relevant attitudes and behavior, the contrary being sanctioned by public opinion--the guarantor of morality and social cohesion.

The profound implications of industrialization and urbanization during the socialist period, the massive transfer of population from the country to the city, the extensive changes that occurred in social and professional status, the longer duration of schooling and other professional training, and the increased number of women employed in non-agricultural economic branches have had a strong influence on the structure and functions of the family. The great socioeconomic progress, the scientific-technical revolution, and the mass information explosion are creating new and different conditions for social behavior; consequently, new educational systems are required for the individual and for the community as a whole. This is one of the aspects of the series of complex measures taken in accordance with the party and state guidelines to continuously improve the quality of medical measures for the healthy and preventive-prophylactic actions designed to improve the demographic index. Thus, the exercise of the role of the family in the new conditions requires appropriate educational and long-term strategies and their

implementation within the complex work of educating, instructing, and shaping the new man. Cultural factors and mental attitudes have always played an important role for shaping a moral and civic consciousness, and have been decisive for cultivating appreciation for the family, love of children, and feelings of human responsibility for the future of the country. Family education is one of the primary subjects of contemporary medical and sociological literature, and area combining many related disciplines: biology, medicine, sociology, demography, law, esthetics, ethics, ethnography, etc.

Throughout its historical evolution, the family accumulated a series of functions, in varying orders of priority, which defined its nature at each given moment and its directions of influence toward the fulfillment of the optimal social objective: the social-biological function of reproduction of the human species, economic function, social-educational function, affective solidarity, protection, recreational, and social-professional integration. These functions interact in a complex and dynamic manner with a series of social variables: the family environment, social mobility and stratification, customs and prejudices, social position and experience, traditions, cultural level and consumption, etc. As is seen in the specialized literature, the family has homeostatic mechanisms which regulate the behavioral fluctuations of its members, a fact that forces it to be judicious in approaching, understanding, and dealing with any situation that may emerge in its evolution. Thus, we see the complex role of the family as a "laboratory" for the human personality.

Premarital and married couples must be formed on the basis of substantive information and adaptation to the process of education in keeping with social needs.

The premarital couple in fact constitutes an antechamber to the family nucleus. It is formed before marriage through successive emotional attractions, intellectual affinities, and common ideals. The specific nature of couples presupposes a great diversity according to individuals, and especially to their original environment. In rural environments, for example, the partners know each other across generations and couples are formed within the perimeter of a very strict social control exercised by the community. In the urban environment, partners are chosen in diverse, more or less favorable forms. In view of the fact that the evolution of love relations is not always predictable, expert advice and marital and premarital education can be of genuine aid. If love is not understood and shared it can become a risk with dramatic consequences for the life and health of the partners.

The need of young people to love and to find the right partner, and marriage with its emotional, sexual, economic, and legal aspects create the premises and branches of a complex system of education and guidance. The formation of couples raises a number of problems that must be discussed: the optimal age at which to become sexually active, the formation of the couple, parental approval, the preparation of the couple for a shared life, and so forth. The term "science of loving" coined by the O.M.S. to complement that of "art of loving" demonstrates the opportuneness and great topicality of this issue and the need to study it against the background of the contemporary era.

The accentuation of the social facets of medicine currently demands a multidisciplinary effort involving gynecologists, pediatricians, endocrinologists, geneticists, sociologists, anthropologists, men of culture, and others. Various studies concerning the role of the family and the individual's behavior in the matter of health, conducted by the National Commission for Demography and other research institutions, responsibly tackle the demographic phenomena occurring in the contemporary Romanian society.

One of the most topical and pressing issues is the sexual education of the new generation and the elimination of various barriers and prejudices reinforced by tradition.

Prenuptial and married couples can eliminate the factor of risk by becoming familiar with the biological realities of sexuality, shedding misconceptions acquired through unscientific information, overcoming biological, psychological, and social obstacles, regulating sexual deficiencies, and lifting the veil of mystery surrounding sexuality. The studies undertaken in this respect by the department of medical sociology of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Institute of Bucharest conclusively prove the topicality of the problem.

Polls among schoolchildren and students show that their health and sexual education is faulty, both at school and in the family. Teenagers and young people are ill informed on friendship, love, the optimal age to become sexually active, etc.

The first among the available sources of information tapped are the least competent ones (friends), followed by family, medical institutions, and the school. The contribution of the mass media in this respect is inconsistent, and the shortage of specialized publications and literature is heavily felt.

Students stated that they had been overtaken by events uninformed and unprepared, and that they were not cognizant of the risks involved.

Concerning the majority of young people questioned, they acquired their first notions of health and sexual education when they were already past the critical age. As for the working youths we investigated at bachelor hostels, we found the same lack of health and sexual education among them. The fact that the majority of them come from rural environments stresses the need for educational techniques producing attitudes and behavior capable of eliminating the influence of the risk factor characterizing the urban life styles.

A large percentage of young people (65 percent) lacked sufficient knowledge but expressed interest in acquiring greater information, although many of them (40 percent) could not specify what exactly they wished to learn.

These incipient investigations show the need for further studying the beliefs, attitudes, motivations, aspirations, systems of values, and health practices of the communities of young people, with a view to continuously improving them. The establishment of a system of indexes and criteria of assessment by our faculty researchers will allow us to more precisely evaluate the efficiency of health education along the line of preventive-prophylactic medicine.

Sexuality is not the discovery of the modern times, but a rediscovery at a different scope and with different means. Sexuality as a fact of culture must be stripped of mystery through appropriate education. The cultural structure of sexual drives has been defined as one of the first civilizing achievements and primordial needs of man, along with tools and language. Understanding the relation and interaction among the three fields of energy: social, moral, and instinctual, enables us to answer the questions involved in sexual life.

After all, the effort to promote health places the medical-sexual actions within the sphere of social action. The physical, mental, and social wellbeing of children, teenagers, and young people is recognized as one of the main factors of socioeconomic order.

Medicine is called upon to educate people interested in health and, together with other disciplines, must directly contribute to the social-biological education that the child and the teenager must receive in their guiding family (their original family) and in the procreative family (the family created by marriage).

Open lines of communication between medicine, family, school, and society can facilitate the coordination efforts. Today man's morphophysiological knowledge is rather advanced, but its mere existence does not require an intervention in human behavior, too.

Sexual activity is one of the vital concerns of young people. Misinformation favors tendencies toward perversion and risk. There is no hereditary programming for the individual's advanced behavior. The "innate" and "acquired" factors permanently interact and complement one another in the process of education and guidance, with distinctive differences between age groups, between children and adolescents.

The child's curiosity revolves around two themes: the difference between sexes and how they were born, which must be explained, with all possible tact, first by the parents, something that will facilitate their harmonious social integration. Toward the age of puberty, when the body has become more mature from all viewpoints and is confronted with new sensations and emotions, the topic of discussion changes: the role of each one of them toward the opposite sex.

The dialogue between parents and children of the same sex is the first and most efficient means of information and education of the adolescent, who will thus be protected against the factor of risk. As a rule, medical and sociological literature examines the mother-child relationship, and only more rarely that of mother-father-child in connection with this issue, although the triple relation is vital for ensuring a complete and efficient education.

The movement in favor of women's emancipation is of a great interest for historical and sociological studies concerning the role assigned to women in history and society, and the sociology of sexuality and family. In point of fact, all the modern demographic doctrines converge on stressing the important

role of sexual behavior for the process of procreation. There must be an appropriate cultural attitude toward the woman, apt to favorably influence demographic behavior. The health of the people and of the nation, the physical and moral beauty of the future generations depend on the physical and moral health of the woman.

Today, more than ever in the past, we must be aware of the quantity of risks that threaten the biology of the female population.

The reproductive act is often imperfect, a fact that impedes on the tasks of social services and has negative repercussions on the demographic balance of the community, which is permanently confronted by foetal, maternal, endocrinological, genetic, psychological, and social risks that constitute indications as to the value of the obstetrics practiced in the respective community.

One of the reproduction risks is sterility (with an incidence of 10-12 percent), which in many forms can be influenced.

The puberty, premarital, and then marital condition of the woman must be carefully monitored to learn the biological stock and degree of wear at each stage of life. Reducing risks during the period of genital activity and watching the woman during pregnancy, delivery, and breast-feeding can efficiently contribute to ensuring a natural population growth. The therapeutical care must be permanently complemented by education, since modern medicine transcends the boundaries of the strictly technical sphere by increasingly exercising its psychological and social functions. The major purpose of the family to perpetuate the species requires an educational strategy and information and guidance services in keeping with the new needs of the female population, which should be in a position to make an informed choice in matters of health and sexual behavior. Human health and reproduction depend on regulations, but especially on psychological, hygiene, and cultural attitudes, on the entire system of values, on the beliefs acquired through education, on hopes, and on everything that the social field contributes to progress and to the shaping of man.

Appropriate health and sexual education can have a positive impact on fertility, eliminating serious accidents, abortion, and premature death and eliminating negative moral and biological effects. Such preventive education, carried out by premarital counseling centers, health education laboratories, and all the other educational and guidance factors requires social-medical therapeutical treatment for emerging and married couples in difficulty, within the framework of a centralized system of information and guidance. The progress recorded in biology, sociology, ethics, esthetics, compared history of civilizations, and so forth, provides sufficient data which, together with in-depth studies of demographic phenomena, can devise the best solutions for the target communities.

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