

GOKHALE INSTITUTE MIMEOGRAPH SERIES NO. 30

A BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTICLES
ON
EAST EUROPEAN SOCIALIST ECONOMIES
1981 - 1987
(PARTIALLY ANNOTATED)

VIMAL RATH

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS,
PUNE 411 004 (INDIA)

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FOREWORD

In 1977, the University Grants Commission established in this Institute a Centre for Study of the East European Economies, excluding the Soviet Union, to promote such studies by Indian scholars. In view of the problems involved and the time required for the Indian economists to undertake such studies on the basis of material available in the national languages of the East European countries such scholars, in the meanwhile, must unavoidably depend, at least partly, on literature in English. Considerable such literature is available in English (in original or in translations), written by scholars in the East European countries as well as those outside these countries. Therefore, as a first step in organising research and teaching at the Centre, it was decided to compile a bibliography of English language articles on these economies on a continuing basis. Earlier, in 1981, we published the first volume of A Bibliography of English Language Articles on East European Socialist Economies, covering the period 1977 to 1981 (Gokhale Institute Mimeograph Series No.20). We are now publishing this Bibliography for the period 1981-1987 in the present volume, in order to make it available to interested scholars and administrators. We hope it will be found useful by them.

Gokhale Institute of
Politics & Economics
PUNE - 411 004

March 1989

V. S. Chitre
Director

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INTRODUCTION

Scope : This Bibliography of articles which is a part of the continuing documentation work undertaken at the Centre of Study of the East European Socialist Economies, in the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, India, has been prepared to help interested research workers with a list of writings published in English language, on the economic systems and problems of the East European socialist countries, namely, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia. The Bibliography lists by subject and region (country) the English language articles published during the period 1981 to 1987, in different periodicals (which are received in the Library of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics) from both socialist and non-socialist countries. The earlier work which is already published in 1981 (Gokhale Institute Mimeograph Series no.20) covers the period 1977 to 1981.

Coverage : Since this Bibliography is based only on the available literature in English, it is incomplete to that extent and does not, therefore, aspire to be fully exhaustive. However, every effort has been made to list at least as many English language articles as possible.

The total number of full-length articles originally written in English language and published in periodicals known and available to us turned out to be rather small. It was, therefore, decided that coverage of articles should be supplemented by English translations, summaries, and abstracts of the articles originally published in the national languages of these socialist countries and in a few other non-English languages. For example, translated articles from the periodicals, Eastern European Economics, Problems of Economics, and Soviet and Eastern European Foreign Trade, which are journals of translations; abstracts from ABSEES, Abstracts of Bulgarian Scientific Literature: Economics and Law, Abstract of Hungarian Economic Literature, which are journals of abstracts; are also included in this Bibliography.

The inclusion of these English translations, abstracts and summaries will serve the purpose of this Bibliography, namely, that of indexing as much relevant material published in English language, as possible. Besides, it will give to the users of this Bibliography, some idea of the type of scholarly writing that is being done in the national languages of these socialist countries, on various aspects of the economies of these countries. Incidentally, this Bibliography may also serve the purpose of providing a cumulative index to some of the journals of abstracts.

Similarly for reason of shortage of scholarly articles in English language in professional periodicals on these socialist countries, it was felt necessary and desirable to expand the coverage of the Bibliography by including informative articles published in certain non-academic periodicals, which might

usefully supplement the factual background available to the interested scholar with access only to the English language publications. That is why even a short write-up or a general article in periodicals like the Economist, Yugoslav Survey, Polish Perspectives, Survey and such others, is included in this Bibliography.

It may be noted here that since the number of articles on any subject and individual country in this Bibliography depends on the material published, translated, and abstracted in English, some subjects and/or countries are better covered than others. The available number of articles on Hungary is much larger than on any other country. On the other hand, on some particular subjects/countries no full-length articles in English but only English language abstracts of articles in other languages are available.

Arrangement : The articles in this Bibliography are arranged by subjects, according to a classification scheme devised for this Bibliography. Within the subject headings they are arranged under 'region' consisting of more than one country, followed by individual countries. Under every country the entries are arranged alphabetically. The bibliographical references are given in the following sequence : (1) the name of author beginning with the surname or last name, (2) title, (3) name of the periodical in abbreviated form, (4) volume number, (5) issue number in bracket, (6) month, (7) year, (8) pages.

Generally the entry begins with the name of the author. In case the name of the author is not available, the entry begins with the title. The only exception to this is in case of the entries from the periodical of abstracts, ABSEES. If in case of an entry from ABSEES the name of the author is not available, the entry begins with name of the periodical, ABSEES, and not with the title of the article, because all titles are in non-English languages. The English summary of articles abstracted in ABSEES are available on microfiche.

An annotation of the article follows the page numbers in an entry of the article. However, annotation has been provided for only some and not all articles listed in the Bibliography.

Classification scheme : The classification scheme consists of 17 main classes. At this stage of the compilation of the bibliography, it was not considered necessary to introduce sub-classes. However, they can be easily introduced at a later stage if necessity arises. As usual with any scheme of classification, problems do arise in determining the appropriate place of an item in the scheme, and differences of opinion are unavoidable :

1. Economic Development and Growth, Planning, Policy, Reform. General articles on the contemporary economic situation in the countries are included under this head. Similarly, material regarding Five-Year Plans of the Governments, as well as articles on reforms and various policy measures are included here. It

may be useful to note that purely theoretical articles on Marxism, Socialism and Communism, are not included in this Bibliography unless they touch on some aspect of the prevailing conditions and problems of the countries concerned. A separate bibliography can be thought of on this vast and complex subject of Marxism, Socialism, and Communism and its various facets.

For every subject in the subsequent class numbers, it is advisable that users should also browse through the articles in class number 1.

2. Enterprise management, Mechanism, Organization (Including Co-operation)

Articles relating to enterprise management are included here. Similarly articles on economic mechanism, efficiency of organization of the economy, and co-operation as a form of economic organization are included under this head.

3. International Economics, Finance, Foreign trade, CMEA, Integration, Joint Ventures

Since growth and development of these countries is largely dependent on foreign trade, this is a very important section. Articles on CMEA as well as on international banks are also included here.

4. Finance, Credit, Banking

Articles on internal finance and banking are included here.

5. National income. Distribution. Regulation of Earnings

Articles on national income, savings, gross national product and problems of distribution of personal incomes are classified under this head. Articles on policy of regulation of earnings are also included here. Articles relating to the debate on regulation of earnings of labour according to its production performance are classified in the section on Labour.

6. Investments

Articles on capital investments as well as on rate of interest are classified here.

7. Prices, Policy

Price policy, wholesale and retail prices of consumer goods, inflation under socialism and such other problems are covered in the articles in this section.

8. Consumption, Expenditure, Standard of Living

Physical and financial expenditure pattern of consumption, the theoretical base of socialist consumption policy, measures aimed at raising the standard of living and such other problems are discussed in the articles in this section.

9. Labour. Manpower. Population

Articles on labour problems, population policy considered as manpower management policy, shortage of labour, hours of work, employment, migration, productivity, social stratification and

mobility, problems of wage according to work, incentives, are all included here.

10. Industry. Technology

Articles on various types of industries as well as technological development.

11. Transport. Tourism

Articles on transport, and tourism as business.

12. Internal trade. Services

This class includes articles on internal trade, consumer stores, and services of all kind.

13. Agriculture. Livestock

(Including Natural Resources)

Articles on agriculture and natural resources, on the policy of food self-sufficiency, and on agro-industrial complexes are included here.

14. Energy. Policy

Taking into consideration the importance of energy to these economies, a special classification number is specifically given to this subject. Articles on oil, coal, gas, electricity, power stations, nuclear power and all other fuels are classified here.

15. Regional Economics

Articles on problems of geographic inequality under socialism, settlement systems, rural urbanization, and regional planning are included here.

16. Housing

Housing as one of the infrastructural aspects is an important problem in the socialist economies. A number of articles containing both analytical discussions and data are available on this subject. Therefore, a separate classification number is given to this subject.

17. Education. Health. Social Welfare

Articles on all social welfare activities, social security, health including maternity facilities for women workers, public health, pollution, and education are classified here.

Addenda : While typing and stenciling of the Bibliography was going on, a few more articles were noticed. They have been put together in the Addenda.

Acknowledgements : I am very thankful to Miss S. S. Joshi for typing of the Bibliography.

Request to the users : There could be difference of opinion about the classification of specific articles in the classified Bibliography. Similarly while effort has been made to read the proofs as carefully as possible a single uncorrected error in collation

can prevent the user from locating the article. Useful suggestions from users of the Bibliography on these points will be appreciated and taken into account in revising it.

List of Abbreviations Used
for
Periodicals Consulted

- ABBSLE** Abstracts of Bulgarian Scientific Literature:
Economics and Law
Sofia Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Scientific
Information Centre Quarterly
- ABHEL** Abstracts of Hungarian Economic Literature
Budapest Hungarian Scientific Council for World
Economy, Scientific Information Service Bi/Monthly
- ABSEES** ABSEES Soviet and East European Abstracts Series
Oxford National Association for Soviet and East
European Studies and Centre for Russian and East
European Studies in the University of Birmingham,
Oxford Microform Publications An issue every four months
- AEP** Australian Economic Papers
Adelaide University of Adelaide and the Flinders
University of South Australia Bi/Annual
- AERP** American Economic Review Papers and Proceedings of
the Annual meeting of the American Economic Associa-
tion.
Menasha U.S.A. American Economic Association Annual
- AGAC** Agriculture Abroad (Canada)
Ottawa International Liaison Service, Regional Deve-
lopment and International Affairs Branch, Agriculture
Canada in cooperation with the Trade Commissioner
Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Bi/Monthly
- AO** Acta Oeconomica
Budapest Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Akademiai
Kiado Quarterly
- AO AAE** Acta Oeconomica: Agriculture and Agricultural Economics,
A Sele- A Selection
ction
Budapest Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Akademiai
Kiado Quarterly
- AP** Aussenpolitik
Hamburg Interpress Ubersee Verlag Gmbh Quarterly

- APCE Annals of Public and Cooperative Economy
 Liege (Belgium) International Centre of Research and
 Information on Public and Cooperative Economy Quarterly
- AV Artha Vijnana
 Pune Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics
 Quarterly
- BJIR British Journal of Industrial Relations
 London London School of Economics and Political
 Science 3 issues per year
- BRIAE Bulletin Research Institute for Agricultural Economics
 Budapest- Research Institute for Agricultural Econo-
 mics Bi/Annual
- BS Business Standard
 Calcutta Amrit Bazar Patrika Group Daily
- CED Czechoslovak Economic Digest
 Praha Orbis Press Agency 8 issues per year
- CEP Czechoslovak Economic Papers
 Prague Academia Publishing House of the Czechoslovak
 Academy of Sciences Annual
- CJAE Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics
 Ottawa The Canadian Agricultural Economics Society
 Three issues per year
- CJE Cambridge Journal of Economics
 London Cambridge Political Economy Society. Academic
 Press Quarterly
- DP Development and Peace
 Budapest Institute for World Economics Bi-Annual
- EAF Economic Affairs
 Calcutta Editor, Economic Affairs Quarterly
- EAWM Economic Analysis and Workers' Management
 Beograd- International Association for the Economics
 of Self-Management Quarterly

- EBE Economic Bulletin for Europe
Geneva United Nations. Economic Commission for Europe
Bi/Annual
- ECECSR Economic Computation and Economic Cybernetics Studies
and Research
Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies Quarterly
- ED Economic Digest
Prague Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Monthly
- EDCC Economic Development and Cultural Change
Chicago University of Chicago Quarterly
- EEE Eastern European Economics
White Plains, N.Y. International Arts and Sciences
Press Incorporated Quarterly
- EJ Economic Journal
London Royal Economic Society, Cambridge. Cambridge
University Press Quarterly
- EM Economica
London London School of Economics and Political
Science Quarterly
- ENB Economic News of Bulgaria
Sofia The Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Monthly
- EP Economics of Planning
U.K. Centre for Russian and East European Studies.
University of Birmingham Three issues per year
- EPR Economic Papers
Warsaw Central School of Planning and Statistics. Re-
search Institute for Developing Countries Bi/Annual
- EPW Economic and Political Weekly
Bombay A Sameeksha Trust Publication Weekly

- EQ Economic Quarterly
 Berlin Institute for the Economy of Developing Countries, University of Economic Science Quarterly
- ERAE European Review of Agricultural Economics
 The Hague Mouton Publishers Quarterly
- ES Economy and Society
 London Routledge & Kegan Paul Limited Quarterly
- ET The Economist
 London The Economist Newspaper Limited Weekly
- ETM Economic Times
 Bombay Times of India Group Daily
- FA Foreign Affairs
 New York Council on Foreign Relations, Incorporated
 5 times a year
- FE Financial Express
 Bombay Indian Express Group Daily
- FTR Foreign Trade Review
 New Delhi Indian Institute of Foreign Trade Quarterly
- HBH Hungarian Business Herald
 Budapest Hungarian Chamber of Commerce Quarterly
- IAEAB International Atomic Energy Agency Bulletin
 Vienna International Atomic Energy Agency Quarterly
- ILR International Labour Review
 Geneva International Labour Office Bi/Monthly
- ISSJ International Social Science Journal
 Paris UNESCO Quarterly
- JCE Journal of Comparative Economics
 New York Journal of the Association for Comparative Economic Studies, Academic Press Quarterly

- JEL Journal of Economic Literature
Stanford, Pittsburgh American Economic Association
Quarterly
- JIE Journal of Industrial Economics
Oxford Basil Blackwell Quarterly
- KL Kyklos
Basel Switzerland Universitat Basel Quarterly
- LRISC Land Reform, Land Settlement and Co-operatives
Rome Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United
Nations Bi/Annual
- Matekon Matekon
Armonk N.Y. M.E. Sharpe Quarterly
- MH Marketing in Hungary
Budapest The Hungarian Chamber of Commerce Quarterly
- NH News from Hungary
New Delhi Published by Jozsef Szabo Monthly
- NHQ New Hungarian Quarterly
Budapest Lapkiado Publishing House Quarterly
- OUW Osteuropa Wirtschaft
Stuttgart Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt GmbH Quarterly
- PC Problems of Communism
Washington International Communication Agency
Bi/Monthly
- PDR Population and Development Review
New York Centre for Policy Studies of the Population
Council Quarterly
- PFT Polish Foreign Trade
Warszawa ARS Polona Foreign Trade Publicity and
Publishing Enterprise Agpol Bi-Monthly
- Poland Poland
Warszawa Polish Interpress Agency Quarterly

- PP Polish Perspectives
Warsaw Polish Institute of International Affairs
Monthly
- PRE Problems of Economics
White Plains, N.Y. M.E. Sharpe, Incorporated Monthly
- PS Population Studies
London Population Investigation Committee at the
London School of Economics Quarterly
- QJE Quarterly Journal of Economics
Cambridge, Massachusetts Harvard Harvard University
Quarterly
- RES Review of Economics and Statistics
Amsterdam North-Holland Publishing Company for Harvard
University, Department of Economics Quarterly
- REST Review of Economic Studies
Bristol Society for Economic Analysis Ltd. Quarterly
- RIA Review of International Affairs
Belgrade Jugoslovenska Stvarnost Fortnightly
- RIW Review of Income and Wealth
New Haven, U.S.A. International Association for
Research in Income and Wealth Quarterly
- SAS Science and Society
New York Science & Society Quarterly Inc. Quarterly
- SE Southern Economist
Bangalore Southern Economist Fortnightly
- SEEFT Soviet and Eastern European Foreign Trade
White Plains, N.Y. M.E. Sharpe, Incorporated
Quarterly
- SER Southern Economic Review
Annamalainagar Editor Quarterly

- SLB Social and Labour Bulletin
Geneva International Labour Office Quarterly
- SOS Social Sciences
Moscow USSR Academy of Sciences Section of the
Social Sciences Quarterly
- SS Soviet Studies
Glasgow University of Glasgow Press Quarterly
- SST Social Scientist
Trivandrum Indian School of Social Sciences Monthly
- STP Socialist Thought and Practice
Belgrade Socialist Thought and Practice Publishing
Council Monthly
- SV Survey
London London School of Economics and Political
Science, Oxford University Press Quarterly
- TD Trade and Development: an UNCTAD Review
Geneva UNCTAD Annual
- WMR World Marxist Review
London S. C. Easton Monthly
- WT World Today
London Royal Institute of International Affairs,
Oxford University Press Monthly
- YER Yugoslav Economic Review
Belgrade Privredni Pregled Monthly
- YL Yugoslav Life
Belgrade Tanjug News Agency Monthly
- YN Yojana
New Delhi Publications Division Fortnightly
- YS Yugoslav Survey
Belgrade Jugoslovenska Stvarnost. Newspaper publish-
ing House, Jugoslovenski Pregled Quarterly

CLASSIFIED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH

PLANNING, POLICY, REFORMS

More than one country

ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982 : 76

Report on the meeting of the Comecon Commission on planning collaboration.

----. XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 49

Report on the meeting of the Comecon Executive Committee stating priorities in the Five-year plans.

----. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 66

The secretary of Comecon claims that the rate of development in the individual Comecon countries is being equalized.

Andreff, Wladimir and Lavinge, Marie. A way out of the crisis for the CMEA-economies? (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFT XXIII(3) Fall 1987: 8-43

The authors do not consider the present text a definitive analysis of ways out of the crisis. According to them it is first necessary to have a theory of crisis in a centrally planned economy. The lack of such a theory necessitates for the time being a rather descriptive approach to the symptoms of crisis and recovery within the CMEA countries. General decline in the productivity of fixed capital, slow growth in apparent productivity of labour. Decline in investment partially checked. Inflationary pressures and the evolution of income distribution. A squaring of foreign accounts. Problem of industrial modernization without dismissals. The way out depends on the nature of the crisis. Outside factors and adaptation to external constraint. The way out of short and long cycles. The term crisis of regulation refers to the set of mechanisms contributing to the reproduction of the system as a whole, taking into account the state of economic structures and social forms. Problem of technological change. Transformation of the labour process and the wage relation. Mode of extensive accumulation. Interpretation of the crisis by economists of the socialist countries can be evolved into a theory of disequilibrium.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Baibakov, Nikolai. Cooperation of the Member nations of the CMEA in planning activity at the contemporary stage. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFT XXI(4) Winter 1985-86: 6-15

The coordination of plans for the years 1986-1990 differs from that of earlier years. The range of questions that must be examined is different, and the plans are more closely coordinated with the domestic planning effort. The approaches to major economic problems, and the interrelationship between economic and scientific and technological cooperation are also new. One of the objectives is to assign more unambiguously the various tasks to the ministries and agencies. Economical and efficient use of fuel and energy resources and raw materials. Development of food industries.

Bogomolov, Oleg. The socialist countries at a critical stage in world economic development. PRE XXX(8) Dec 1987: 38-54

The economic system of the socialist countries is undergoing profound changes. These changes are dictated by modern technological progress, the new needs of socialist society, and shifts in the world economy. As a result of the coordination of plans for 1986-90, major problems relating to the supply of CMEA countries with fuel and raw materials, including the coordination of efforts in fuel-raw material construction projects, have for the most part been resolved. Comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress. Security of nations through collective control over dangerous trends in international economic development.

Botoi, G. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 78

Although the structure of employment and national income appears similar in the different European socialist countries, this conceals wide differences in development levels.

Brada, Josef C. The slowdown in Soviet and East European economic growth. OUW 30(2) June 1985: 116-128

This paper reviews Western and socialist studies of Soviet and East European growth within the framework of the production function. Although there are differences between bourgeois and Marxist economists in interpreting the concept of the production function, the results of their empirical work are similar. When viewed within the context of Cobb-Douglas production function with disembodied technological progress a marked reduction in the rate of aggregate factor productivity is evident in all countries. Within a CES framework, the elasticity of substitution appears to be less than 1. Only within the embodied-technology framework does the slowdown in growth appear to be a normal extension of past economic performance. The paper

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

concludes by exploring the policy implications of these alternative views of the production function.

Brada, Josef C. and King, Arthur E. Taut plans, repressed inflation and the supply of effort in centrally planned economies. EP 20(3) 1986: 162-178

A macroeconomic model of a centrally planned economy has been developed in this paper. In such an economy the use of taut plans to elicit greater supplies of effort from the work force is hampered by the inflationary pressures unleashed by the plan. Consequently the planners cannot, in general, optimize both the supply of effort and the supply of labour but rather must trade off one against the other. Planners may be able to alleviate inflationary pressures if they can impose wage discipline on enterprises or if they are willing to reduce investment. Both of these policies, however, have costs attached to them. Severe credit rationing designed to prevent upward wage drift may in fact reduce the output of enterprises by creating financial bottlenecks. Moreover, while upward wage drift does cause repressed inflation it may also be a way of moving workers from less efficient firms to more efficient ones and thus be useful in an allocational sense. Reductions in the volume of investment also represent a cost to planners since higher current output can be obtained only by sacrificing future output. The key mechanism, that is, the link between disequilibrium in the market for consumer goods either at the micro-level or in the aggregate, does exist. In the sample of East European countries there is a significant inverse relationship between deviations from the normal level of savings and deviations from the trend rate of growth of labour productivity, reflecting fluctuations in the supply of effort by households. Taut planning, the use of output targets which exceed the full-employment productive capacity of the economy, is a characteristic of all the centrally planned economies, and the economic consequences of taut planning have been studied extensively by economists in the West and in the socialist countries. The focus has been on two aspects of taut planning, its ability to influence the level of output and its inflationary impact on the economy. The use of taut plans is intentional partly. This conscious desire to draw up ambitious plans for mobilization for progressive development.

Brus, Wlodzimierz and Kowalik, Tadeusz. Socialism and development. CJE 7 (3/4) Sept/Dec 1983: 243-255

Joan Robinson on Marxism. Socialism as a substitute for capitalism. Expectations and reality. Conservative modernisation. Dilemmas for the future.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Clarke, Roger A. The study of Soviet-type economies: some trends conclusions. SS XXXV(4) Oct 1983: 525-532

With resources of all kinds becoming more scarce, productivity and efficiency, rather than the capacity to mobilise, are crucial now. A transition from extensive to intensive growth is essential. Whatever the difficulties facing the Western world economy, the STEs are no longer seen as offering any positive lessons.

Csikos-Nagy, Bela. The role of the law of values in socialist economy. (Tr. by Andrew Boros-Kazai). EEE XXII(3-4) Spring-Summer 1984: 102-121

The new problems arise from the fact of increase in the relative scarcity of natural resources within the CMEA countries combined with the tensions which are noticeable in the area of East-West trade. Declaring economic efficiency as a goal to be achieved does not solve the problem. Improvement in efficiency and the lowering of production costs. Rational decisions can only be made on the basis of economically determined prices. The Law of value and the labour theory of value. Capitalist production and commodity are not the same. Transitional economic systems therefore have to establish norms for peaceful co-existence. Central measures cannot define every aspect of economic mechanism. Certain built-in safeguards to enforce economic rationalism in decentralised decision-making. Creation of certain levers into the economic mechanism which create financial interests for the executors of plans. Special kind of commodity production. Law of supply and demand and pricing mechanism.

Duff Milenkovitch, Deborah. Political economy of socialism in Eastern Europe. (A book review article). PC XXXIV(3) May-June 1985: 79-84

To understand the economies of Eastern Europe, it is necessary to explain why the various countries pursue different economic policies despite basic similarities in their political, economic and ideological structure. Multi-country studies are often methodologically innovative in demonstrating how similar problems are treated differently in the various countries. Yet, they do not say why this is so. Single-country studies add to our substantive understanding of economic policies in a given country but neglect to place them in the broader context of the economy of socialism. A synthesis of both approaches remains to be undertaken.

East-Europe learns those bad Latin ways. ET 305 28th Nov 1987: 11-12

Difficult days for East European countries. Miscontrolled economies.

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

East European economies - Looking up. ET 289 17th Dec 1983: 43

Fallenbuchl, Zbigniew M. Editor's Introduction. EEE XXV(3)
Spring 1987: 3-5

Current economic problems in Eastern Europe and measures taken to solve them. East European countries are trying to switch from extensive pattern of development to intensive pattern.

---. Editor's Introduction (the development of science and technology in Eastern Europe). EEE XXVI(1) Fall 1987: 3-4.

Waves of discussion before on the importance of the 'scientific-technological revolution'. On the role of new technology as a factor of growth, on the methodology of selecting modern technology and stimulating innovations. What sets apart the present discussion, however, is that it is tied in with the current CMEA program, it is taking place in all member countries, and it seems to be more critical than any previous discussions.

Gomulka, S. Kornai's soft budget constraint and the shortage phenomenon: a criticism and restatement. EP 19(1) 1985: 1-11

Hard, almost-hard and soft budget constraints - Kornai's definitions and the shortage phenomenon. The point made in this paper is that firms' budget softness in real terms, while generally probably higher under socialism than capitalism, is always limited enough for any economies still to remain very much productive. One modification to Kornai's analysis, is that in the theory of the shortage phenomenon, the key operational variable is not the degree of budget softness, provided it is not too high as to make the economy unproductive, but a quite different concept of the degree of budget flexibility. The degree of softness is, instead, linked with inefficiency, both static and dynamic. The other modification is that while the household does have a hard budget constraint and the firm has a soft one, sufficiently high prices for consumer goods would be nevertheless be able to abolish any consumer goods' shortages. Kornai's suggestion that there may operate a trade-off between the rate of unemployment and the degree of goods shortages, is not dealt with here.

Growth in the two worlds. WMR 24(6) June 1981: 120-122

Comparative statistical data - some socialist and capitalist countries.

Hare, Paul. Supply multipliers in a centrally planned economy with a private sector. EP 21(2-3) 1987: 53-61

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

A simple model of a centrally planned economy is developed with a state sector and private sector, and with a supply constraint affecting state sector output. In such a model, a supply multiplier can be derived under the same conditions which would make an increase in state sector prices an effective means of reducing shortage. Moreover, a one sector constrained equilibrium model of the state sector does not yield misleading results by ignoring the private sector; and the private sector price level is a reliable indicator of shortage in the economy.

Hunyadi, Laslo and Nyary, Zsigmond. The methodology and practice of econometric modeling of the national economy. (Tr. by Paul Hare). *Matekon* XIX(2) Winter 1982-83: 51-90

The main tendencies of econometric modeling in the socialist countries. Modeling experiments. Long-term, economy-wide models. Short and medium-term economy models. Contributions on methodological issues.

Ickes, Barry W. Cyclical fluctuations in centrally planned economies: a critique of the literature. *SS* XXXVIII(1) Jan 1986: 36-52

The claim that cyclical fluctuations are absent in centrally planned economies was once an accepted part of the literature. Recent scholarship, however, has helped reverse this tendency. Existence of these cycles appears no longer to be in doubt. The purpose of this paper is to review the literature.

Inozemtsev, N. *ABSEES* XV(3)(76) May 1985: 34

The Deputy-Chairman of the USSR Planning Commission writes about new tasks of co-ordination of economic plans of the COMECON countries.

Kaminski, Bartfomiej. Pathologies of central planning. (A Review article). *PC* XXXVI(2) Mar-Apr 1987: 81-85

Despite the fact that the rates of economic growth of the Soviet and the East European members of the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance (CEMA) are respectable by international standards, there is strong evidence that these economies are losing their momentum. Although several recent studies on the CEMA economies tend to view the situation more optimistically, extrapolation of past economic trends and their impact on these economies indicates that a crisis situation is in the making. At its roots lies the incompatibility of the domestic structures of these countries, which are based on administrative centralized state control, with the imperatives of the contemporary world economy.

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

Kaser, M. From Versailles to Helsinki: structural change in the economies of Eastern Europe. AO 27(3-4) 1981: 343-350

The paper introduces some of the issues treated in a collective volume of Economic History of Eastern Europe 1919-75, which is shortly to appear. It begins by contrasting in a series of macroeconomic statistics the agrarian and rural dominance in the 1920s with the urbanized industrialized system of the 1970s and then examines the characteristics of the period as a whole. The depth of the depression of the 1930s and devastation of the second World War are considered in relation to the shift that took place in its trade orientation from the West towards the East after that war. The article also considers the comparison of the pre-and post-war systems in the light of valuation problems arising from a market to a planned economy.

Kersten, G. Tendencies in a shortage economy. AO 32(3-4) 1984: 375-389

Utilization of social capacity. In the traditional socialist economic system the social capacity utilization is taut. In the classical capitalist economic system the social capacity utilization is not taut. Kornai drew these conclusions from a logical but only partial proof. Centralized and decentralized economy. Preparation of production plans. Relations among resources, demand, and production. Control mechanisms and production level. Tendencies in the shortage economy. Effects of plan bargaining. Six tendencies: Tendency 1) to waste resources, 2) to hoard resources, 3) to produce shoddy goods, 4) to avert technical and organizational development, 5) to wrongly allocate and distribute resources, 6) to introduce modern technologies and modern organizational solutions in investment, 7) to change normal conditions into critical conditions.

Kornai, Janos. Gomulka on the soft budget constraint: a reply. EP 19(2) 1985: 49-55

On the interpretation of the Soft Budget Constraint-Syndrome. It is not a financial issue, in the narrow sense but an expression of a certain type of behaviour. The chain of causality. Soft budget constraint versus price inflexibility. Is decision-maker responding to prices? The degree of price-inflexibility is to a large extent determined by the nature of the system. The consumer market. Under the present institutional conditions the main aim of consumer price increases in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union is not market-clearing but the cutting of real consumption. This may be necessary for the sake of macroeconomic adjustments, austerity programmes, etc. These, however, are objectives quite separate from the achievement of market equilibrium. Price increases do not lead unconditionally

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

to less shortage. Depends not on automatic market forces, but on the decision makers who determine prices on the one hand and supply and 'siphoning off' on the other.

Kornai, J. On the explanatory theory of shortage: comments on two articles by K.A. Soos. (Comments and Criticism). AO 34(1-2) 1985: 145-162

Agreement, pseudo-debate and genuine difference of opinions. Friction and suction. Demand control on the microlevel: the budget constraint. The macrolevel control of demand: monetary and fiscal policy.

Kornai, Janos and Simonovits, Andras. Investment, efficiency, and shortage: a macro-growth model. (Tr. by Paul Hare). Matekon XXII(2) Winter 1985-86: 3-29

Basic assumptions. Variables. The equations of the model. The fundamental equation. Stability and viability. Systems with parameters varying over time. Alternative growth strategies: a comparison.

Kostov, Iv. and Christov, L. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 29

A comparison of the economic growth of five Comecon countries, Bulgaria, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary during the period 1971-75, based on Comecon and national reports.

Lafay, Jean-Dominique. Empirical analysis of politico-economic interaction in East European countries. SS XXXIII(3) July 1981: 386-400

A politico-economic mechanism appears to be capable of explaining empirically both the economic and political fluctuations experienced in the East European countries. True, the necessity of using some dummy variables indicates the autonomous shocks exist and are difficult to explain in a systematic manner. However, the significant interaction between economy and policy is clear, particularly for the Hungarian and Polish functions, which conform fairly well to the theory. The analysis of the dynamics of the two-equation national models has not been performed in detail, but the value of the estimated coefficients enables us to say that the 'final equations' for governmental changes and real wage growth, if they present a tendency to fluctuate are basically stable.

Ler, Ondrej. European CMEA countries in 1985-86. CED (7) Oct/Nov 1986: 3-20

The main features of development. Industry and agriculture. Employment and productivity of labour. Capital construction.

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

Material intensiveness. External relations. Used national income. Strategy for the coming period and socialist economic integration.

Main trends and major issues in the ECE region. EBE 34(Chapter 1) 1982: 1.19-1.29

Recent economic developments in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Basic economic indicators. Statistics.

Marinov, F. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 28

Recent growth rates in comecon countries.

Munkacsy, G. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 57

Based on statistical yearbooks, plans and his own computations, the author assesses the characteristics of the economic situation in the socialist countries. The abstract highlights the growth of their national income and material production.

New approach to planning socialism: important problems of economic management. WMR 24(6) June 1981: 68-75

Planning. Trends and instruments of intensification. Stability and flexibility.

Nyilas, Jozsef. Appropriate technology: the problem of choice. DP 1(1) Spring 1980:38-65

Technology and society. Interpretation of appropriate technology. The possibility of choice between labour- and capital-intensive technology. Main issues of the current development. On the experiences of the CMEA countries in the utilization of mechanized large-scale technology. The STR and the further development of the CMEA countries.

Patchy economic recovery in Comecon. ET 292 18th Aug 1984: 59

There has been some recovery from recession in the Soviet block but most Comecon countries still have plenty to worry about. Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany are examined.

Pesic, Milorad. Economic and social reforms in the USSR and other socialist countries. RIA XXXVII(881) 20th Dec 1986: 6-11

Portiannikov, I. and Rakhutin, N. Coordination of the economic plans of CMEA member nations for 1981-85. PRE XXV(4) Aug 1982: 73-93

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

CMEA countries are jointly finding ways of resolving many complex problems on the basis of economic interaction. Work on the coordination of plans has also revealed real reserves of material, financial, and labour resources that the countries possess. National planning organs and the CMEA Committee for Cooperation in Planning have been working to find additional possibilities for the more complete satisfaction of the requirements of the economies for fuel, raw materials, energy, machinery, and equipment and also for the expansion of reciprocal trade in food and manufactured consumer goods which will promote further economic development.

Recent economic developments in the ECE region. EBE 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 (chapter 1) 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987: 1.26-1.37; 1.40-1.46; 1.3.2; 14-20(1.2.2); 13-16 (1.2.11)

Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union: Basic economic indicators. Foreign trade. Statistics available on economic development of the region.

Rostowski, Jacek. Economic reform prospects in centrally-planned economies. WT 4(8-9) Aug-Sept 1985: 145-147

Why economic reforms? Marketising economic reforms. Political limits to reform. Within-the-system type reform. Three pillars of centrally planned system are 1) Central allocation of inputs, 2) Appointment, promotion and dismissal of managers by the central (state or Party) authorities, 3) The ability of the authorities to collect financial resources from certain enterprises, and redistribute them as subsidies as they wish to other enterprises. Reforming economies means removing these pillars.

Scherer, Alf. Intersectoral efficiency between agriculture and industry in six CMEA countries: introducing a simple equilibrium model. EP 20(1) 1986: 1-27

The purpose of this paper is to show the long-run preferences for industry and agriculture of the planning bodies in six CMEA countries. Can be analysed by using data on factor allocations in these sectors. Indicative results describing these preferences are obtained and existing inefficiencies in labor allocation and the relative domestic prices of industrial and agricultural goods are discussed. The conclusions suggest that the preferences of the planning bodies have stayed completely constant over 1950-1980 only in the case of the GDR, and that allocations of labour and domestic price ratios have mostly been far from optimal over that period in the countries that were analyzed.

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

Simon, D. and Samovol, V.S. On the economic growth functional. Matekon XVIII(3) Spring 1982: 65-84

The general form of the functional. On classifying types of economic growth. On trends in the coefficients reflecting the marginal products of the sources of economic growth. Some results of our analysis of growth.

Simonovits, Andras. Growth, control and tensions in an open socialist economy. EP 20(3) 1986: 145-161

Persistent contradictions among growth, efficiency and equilibrium in East European countries are analysed in the theoretical model. Internal and external tensions are distinguished. Both types of tension diminish the efficiency of investment and of foreign trade, moreover, they modify macrodistributional shares. Competing growth strategies are compared achieving constant internal and/or external tensions. A simple numerical macromodel is constructed to be used in computer simulations.

Soos, K.A. A rejoinder to Janos Kornai. AO 34(1-2) 1985: 162-164.

Soukup, Vaclav and Andreyev, Valery. Quality growth: the objective. A survey of economic statistics on CMEA countries in 1986. WMR 30(6) June 1987: 139-144.

Main economic growth rates compared. National income and industrial output growth rate. The way of intensification. Development of agriculture. The people's growing well-being.

Szikszay, B. Aspects of the international coordination of national economic plans. AO 28(1-2) 1982: 179-194

Plan coordination by the socialist countries is an organic part of planning work. Its purpose is to mutually contribute to the international backing of national economic plans. It is a basic tool for the material backing of their plans and for the reliability of trade. The CMEA member countries coordinate the main directions of economic, technological and scientific cooperation for five years, define the mutual supply of commodities serving as a basis for the five-year trade contracts, extend bilateral and multilateral agreements and conclude new ones as well.

Tarasov, L. The economies of the CMEA countries: results for 1980 and plans for 1981. PRE XXV(2) June 1982: 55-77

During the five-year period (1976-80), CMEA countries have significantly increased the scale of social production, have strengthened its technical base, and have improved the people's

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

well-being. The projected rates of development of the national economy in 1981 are to be realized through its broad intensification, the growth of labor productivity, the lowering of the expenditure of energy and materials, and the better use of fixed capital. Statistics available.

Vancva, Jirina. CMEA: thirty years of coordination of national economic plans. CED (8) Dec 1986: 3-4

Whitesell, Robert S. The influence of central planning on the economic slowdown in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe: A comparative production function analysis. EM 52(2) 1985: 235-244

Attempts at explaining the slowdown. To evaluate whether the causes of the economic slowdown are peculiar to these countries or reflect broader systemic factors endemic to centrally planned economies, aggregate production functions were estimated for total industry and seven individual industrial sectors for countries of Eastern Europe. No indication in the results that the Soviet-type economies impose technological constraints on industrial growth. That the primary cause of decreasing industrial growth has been a decrease in the rate of growth of factor inputs. Soviet Union is the exception.

Winiecki, Jan. Are Soviet-type economies entering an era of long-term decline? SS XXXVIII(3) July 1986: 325-348

The recent economic slowdown in Eastern Europe, coupled with the problems of indebtedness and balance of payments difficulties and falling living standards and open inflation, have generated many predictions that the centrally planned economies are entering an era of decline. Endogenous causes. 1) Analysts have long been pointing to the distorted motivations and the lack of the usual constraints on the behaviour of enterprises. 2) The inflexibility of the hierarchical multilevel institutional structure of a CPE, with commands replacing enterprise initiative, has become an increasingly severe weakness recently. 3) Twofold lack of specialisation of their industrial structure. 4) Slowness to innovate is another wellknown feature of Soviet-type economies. 5) One of the advantages of central planning has been the ability to mobilise large amounts of financial and other resources and to allocate them for the implementation of large-scale priority projects. But as the role of growth engine began to be taken over by industries in which innovation, flexibility, risk-taking and other entrepreneurial features are crucial, the advantages of this feature were substantially reduced. The symptoms produced by the fundamental causes outlined above: some quantitative indicators. Aggregate effects. much worse than officially reported.

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

Winiecki, Jan. Soviet-type economies; considerations for the future. SS XXXVIII(4) Oct 1986: 543-561

Eastern Europe has entered what looks like a period of long-term decline. Deteriorating performance in resource use, investment efficiency, innovation, quality, export performance. Stagnation of real-as distinct from officially reported-economic growth, higher inflation- open, hidden, and repressed- and falling living standards. Various actions aimed at remedying the situation are expected. But there are constraints on future options. They cannot initiate and sustain for long another largescale investment expansion. The quantities and quality of production factors and material inputs to resume economic growth and consumption growth in real terms are largely out of reach for these countries. The way of improving economic performance, structural change, is also closed for these countries. Greater participation in the international division of labour is also not possible. Development possibility of intra-CMEA trade. Hungarian example. Political inputs to economic reforms.

Yurin, Victor. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 27

The Comecon member states will promote their cooperation chiefly by intensifying production based on scientific-technical innovations and by implementing the comprehensive programme for the period up to 2000.

Zalai, E. Economic reform, allocative efficiency, and terms of trade. AO 33(3-4) 1984: 255-271

It has widely been agreed that the distorted price system is one of the causes of inefficient economic decisions in centrally planned economies. The paper investigates the possible effect of a price reform on the allocation of resources in a situation where micro-efficiency remains unchanged. Foreign trade and endogeneously induced terms-of-trade changes are focal points in the multisectoral applied general equilibrium analysis. The model. Special attention is paid to some methodological problems connected to the representation of foreign trade in such models. The simulation framework, data and results.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Bulgaria

ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 27

Report on plan fulfilment in 1983.

---. XV(3)(76) May 1985: 26

Law on the Economic Plan for 1985.

---. XV(3)(76) May 1985: 26

Planned growth of national income and industrial output in 1985.

---. XVI(3)(80) 1986: 22

The February 1986 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party mapped out the strategy for further development of the Bulgarian economy.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 28

The Central Statistical Authority published statistics of fulfilment of the country's 1986 Plan.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 29

Bulgaria establishes its 200-mile exclusive economic zone in the Black Sea.

---. XVII(3)(83) 1987: 37

The Standing Commission for Social-Economic Development of the National Assembly hears a final report on the ninth Five-Year Plan and raises various questions.

Bulgaria: a lesson for the teacher. ET 292 7th July 1984: 37

Bulgaria has outperformed the other east European economies in many economic fields.

Bulgarian economy during the first three quarters of 1984.

ENB XXV(12) 1984: 8

Bulgaria's economic development in 1983. ENB XXIV(1) 1983: 1

Bulgaria's 1985 socio-economic development plan. ENB XXVI(2) 1985: 1, 8

Economy continues intensive development trend, ENB XXIII(3) 1982: 1-2

BULGARIA

Economy in first quarter of 1984. ENB XXV(5) 1984: 8

Bulgarian industry. Capital investments. Agriculture. General living standards.

Economy in 1986-1990. ENB 27(5) May 1987: 1

Putting new materials to use in strategically important manufactures. Agriculture's technological reconstruction. Trade and tourism.

Feiwel, George R. Industrialization in postwar Bulgaria. OUW 23(1) Mar 1978: 1-17

After World War II Bulgaria started its economic development under socialist rule as the least developed country within the Eastern bloc. The rapidity of transformation and structural change was remarkable, partly due to an extraordinary treatment by the USSR. Although the overall economic growth was an extremely rapid one, statistics on distribution of national income discloses downward trend in the share of consumption, which seems to be corrected since 1970. It did not promptly expand its trade with the West.

Ganev, I. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 37

The results of the first five months of 1981 show that a good start has been made with the 8th Five-Year plan.

Garvalova, Maria. A study of the influence of scientific-technological progress on economic growth. (Tr. by Michel Vale). EEE XXV(1) Fall 1987: 20-33

Iliev, I. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 28, 29

The Chairman of the State Planning Commission speaks about the 1986 economic plan.

Milestones of economic upsurge. ENB XXII(9) 1981: 4

National economy progress in 1985. ENB XXVII(3) 1986: 1, 8

Shalamanov, Stoyan. CMEA integration's new dimensions for an intensive economic development. ENB XXIV(6) 1983: 1, 3

Socio-economic development in 1981 and 1982. ENB XXII(2) 1981: 1

Trendafilov, L. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 32

The uniform plan for industrial and socio-economic development was fulfilled ahead of schedule. Some statistical results.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Vutov, V. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 34

Bulgarian experience and problems in constructing input-output tables.

Zakhariev, G. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 36

Local councils have been assigned wider functions in regard to planning and supervising local business and services and now are directly interested in their profitability.

Zhivkov, T. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 28

President Zhivkov speaks about the need for a new approach to regional aspects of economic planning (First abstract and Second abstract).

Czechoslovakia

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 41

Report of the Federal Statistical Office on results of the economy in 1980. Industrial production increased by 3.2%, the net material product by 3%.

---. XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 43

Report on the fulfilment of the annual plan for 1980 in key sectors of the economy.

---. XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 33

Economic performance in 1983 positive but much remains to be fulfilled the tasks set by the Five-Year plan.

---. XV(3)(76) May 1985: 35

An editorial on the performance of the Czechoslovak economy in 1984.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 39

Results of the 1986 economic plan. Industrial output rose by 3.1%.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 40

A brief review of economic performance in 1986 which is less good than it seems at first sight.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Angelis, Ivan. A forecast of the external conditions for the development of the Czechoslovak national economy (the outlook until the year 2000). CEP (22) 1984: 43-56

Connection between economic growth and raw materials and energy resources. Probable dynamics and new traits of future economic development. Some aspects of product composition and technical and technological innovations. Internationalization of productive forces, the development of international trade and changes in its conditions. The influence of external conditions on the Czechoslovak economy.

Balek, Alexej. The problems and reserves of the Czechoslovak economy. CEP (22) 1984: 7-23

Indication of the growth resources embodied in fixed capital, the qualitative changes in skills and education of the population and some new trends in the branch allocation of labour force. The subjective and objective conditions matured for substantially more intensive introduction of scientific and technological knowledge into all the branches of national economy. The long-run task of equalizing the level of Slovakia with that of the Czech countries has been solved with the resulting release of some barriers to the development of efficiency both in the SSR and in the CSR to the benefit of the whole Czechoslovak economy.

Czechoslovakia. ET 295 6th Apr 1985: 35-36

General economic situation.

Czechoslovakia's economic development in 1984. ED (2)
Feb 1984: 3-5

Development of Czechoslovakia's national economy and fulfilment of the state plan in 1982, 1983, the first half of 1984 and first half of 1987. ED-(4) Apr 1983: 3-6; (4) Apr 1984: 3-6; (9-10) Sept-Oct 1984: 4-5, (9-10) Sept-Oct 1987: 3-4

Divila, Emil. Intersectoral complexes. CEP (19) 1982: 109-131

This article contains some of the conclusions and generalizations arrived at on the basis of an analysis of intersectoral complexes in the productive sphere of the Czechoslovak economy based on the data provided by the statistical input-output balance. The basic concept of intersectoral complexes. Intersectoral complexes in the sphere of production on the basis of empirical analysis.

Dvorak, Jiri. On the main theoretical foundations of the improvement in the management system of the Czechoslovak economy. CEP (21) 1983: 7-17

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

The promotion of the long-run and goal orientation in planning. The system of planning indicators and efficiency. The proportionality of plans. More comprehensive utilization of profit in the system of planned management.

Dyba, Karel and Vintrova, Ruzena. Czechoslovak economy in the 1980's. CED (8) Dec 1985: 3-28

Postwar strategy of Czechoslovak economic development. Economic development in the 1950s. Specific features of socialist industrialization. Adjustments to changes in external conditions in the 1970s. Reality at the beginning of the 1970s. Program and reality of adjustment of economy to external impacts, 1974-1982. Costs of restoration of external equilibrium. Prerequisites of further development in the 1980s.

Ernst, M. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 45

Survey of post-war economic development and comparison with the pre-war period. The national income increased by 6.3 times in 1948-1980, that of the Slovak Socialist Republic by 11.0 times.

Faster dynamics of development: National economy and fulfilment of the state plan of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in 1983. CED (3) May 1984: 19-46

Capital construction. Industry. The agro-food complex. Transport and communications. Standard of living. External trade.

Federal Statistical Bureau. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 35

On the whole, economic plans were fulfilled in the first half of 1982, and planned structural changes in industry were implemented. However, old shortcomings in technical development, stock and fixed assets utilization remained.

Foundations of future growth of the Czechoslovak economy. CED (5) June 1986: 12-15

Engineering and electrical engineering industries which constitute the base upon which the entire Czechoslovak economy develops, also carry out a large part of the export tasks and earn foreign exchange necessary to pay for Czechoslovak import needs. Also in the 8th Five-Year plan period the engineering industry will remain the main export branch of the Czechoslovak economy.

Goldmann, J. and Kouba, K. Terms of trade, adjustment processes and the economic mechanism (a quantitative approach). AO 32 (192) 1984: 137-160

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The study examines the effects of the upsetting of external equilibrium in small relatively developed CMEA countries. It investigates how growth strategy is adjusting to new conditions. The authors analyze the passive, restrictive and dynamic stages of adjustment. Mobilization of the reserves depends first of all on institutional factors. Comparison of the characteristics of and experience with the traditional, the partial and the alternative complex ways of approach to the development of the economic mechanism. Strategic adjustment to external impulses in a small developed socialist country: the model. The time path of the adjustment process. Quantification. The strategic framework. Role of the economic mechanism in the context of a development strategy.

Haba, Z. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 36

Essence of the new measures in the system of economic planning currently being introduced in Czechoslovakia.

Hrivnak, Pavel. Effectiveness and intensification. (Slovakia's economy after 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia). CED (4) June/July 1986: 3-11

Hula, V. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 36

The Chairman of the State Planning Commission outlines the basic features of the 7th Five-Year plan (1981-85).

Hvorecky, Jozef. The material balance of the national economic plan. (Tr. by Marian Sling). EEE XXV(3) Spring 1987: 63-71

The author is concerned about various disproportions in the development of the Czechoslovak economy that arose in the past and examines ways of avoiding them in the future. Disproportion in the growth of agricultural development, in application of advances in science and technology and the needs of national economy, in the subject of investment formation, etc. Problems of different regions.

Jakes, Milos. Czechoslovakia: the supreme goal, the benefit of man. WMR 24(7) July 1981: 37-43

Economic situation. Statistics available.

Janacek, K. and Klacek, J. ABSEES XVI (1)(78) Jan 1986: 32

Socio-economic goals can be fulfilled only if the economy is brought to an intensive type of growth and achieves a 3% growth rate.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Janza, Vladimir. The first year of the 8th Five-Year plan.
CED (2) Mar 1986: 3-12

Expected results. Plan for 1986. Structure of production.

---. The role of the plan in the system of plan-based management.
CED (7) Nov 1984: 56-83

Effectiveness of present system of plan-based management. The programme of improving the system of plan-based management. Basic approach to drafting the national economic plan. The role of financial plan as part of the national economic plan. On the issue "Scientific and technical development" - the axis of the plan.

King, Arthur E. The macroeconomic impact of the Czechoslovak new economic mechanism. EP 15(2-3) 1979: 99-125

Presentation of an econometric model of the Czechoslovak economy which attempts to overcome some of the shortcomings of econometric models built in East Europe. Brief overview of the model with a discussion of the conceptual structure, the sources of the data and survey of the policy and institutional changes which took place in Czechoslovakia during the sample period. Results of some experiments carried out by means of the model.

Klacek, Jan and Nesporova, Alena. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 37

A constant elasticity of substitution production function was applied to Czechoslovak industrial output 1957-77. Extrapolation till 1985 indicates a declining growth rate.

---. Economic growth in Czechoslovakia - application of the CES production function. CEP (22) 1984: 83-100

Analysis of long-run economic growth in the period of sixties and seventies in Czechoslovakia. Basic characteristics of input and output flows. Specification of the model. Estimates of the CES production function for Czechoslovak industry. Dynamics of the effects of neutral technological progress.

Kolacek, Frantisek, et. al. On the operation of some economic laws in the construction of advanced socialist society in the CSSR. CEP (19) 1982: 45-63

Goal is to emphasize some of the methodological approaches emerging in the course of theoretical discussions that are of considerable importance for the solution of theoretical questions of advanced socialist society and the construction of the latter in the CSSR. The following three laws are the most important, namely, 1) the law of the economy of time, 2) the law of the planned development of socialist society, 3) the basic economic law.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Komanický, P. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 41

Deliberations of the Central Committee of the Party on the main achievement of the 6th Five-Year plan and an outline of strategy for the 1981-85 plan.

Kosar, Josef. Economic research on the intensification of the reproduction process in Czechoslovakia. (Tr. by Marian Sling). EEE XXV(3) Spring 1987: 6-49

The study is devoted to intensification at the national economic level, to basic structural changes, spatial aspects and sectoral impulses in the direction of intensification. Intensification of the Czechoslovak economy-conception and goals. Features of current interest and external conditions and results of the reproduction process to date. Resource formation and utilization. Participation in international division of labour. Framework for structural modification of the economy. Intensification and inter-republic linkages. Scientific-technological progress and investment formation. Issue of labour resources. Rational use of raw material resources. Sphere of recycling. External economic relations and socialist economic integration. Standard of living. Further development of consumption. Prospective qualitative changes in components of the standard of living.

Kubat, Milan. At the turn of Five-Year plans. CED (1) Jan 1986: 13-21

Kurilla, J. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 45

The comparative inefficiency of the Czechoslovak economy; structural changes and specialization have not progressed fast enough.

Kusin, Vladimír V. Husak's Czechoslovakia and economic stagnation. PC XXXI(3) May-June 1982: 24-37

In throwing out political liberalism Czechoslovakia's post-1968 leadership also jettisoned economic reform. Excessive investment 'similar' to that in Poland under Edward Gierek, but in this case domestically financed, successive disruptions in the price and supply of imported oil, and a highly inflexible economic system, combine to pose a major threat to the country's growth and prospects. Statistics available.

Langr, František. (Address at the 28th International Engineering Fair, Sept 1984). CED (8) Dec 1986: 26-35

Economic situation.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Ler, L. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 33

Economic planning must be complemented by an economic mechanism which maintains economic equilibrium.

Maly, Bohuslav. Conditions for the specialization of the Czechoslovak national economic complex. CEP (22) 1984: 25-41

International division of labour and the forming of specialization in a national economic complex. The economic level and economic size of the Czechoslovak national economic complex. Degree of specialization. Internal conditions for specialization. External conditions. The prerequisites for increasing the degree of specialization of the Czechoslovak national economic complex in the future. Solutions to these problems are linked to the future development of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic relations because these relations provide the greatest number of opportunities for crystallizing the specialization of the Czechoslovak national economic complex. The export and import of machines and the trading of consumer goods between Czechoslovakia and USSR.

Martinka, K. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 36

The Chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission analyses the underfulfilment of the annual plan in the first half of 1980 in Slovakia.

Matejka, Ladislav. Importance of the complex of measures for intensification of the Czechoslovak national economy. CED (1) Feb 1984: 26-50

Mikulsky, Konstantin. Economic growth rates in present-day conditions. (CMEA: trends and prospects). SOS XV(2) 1984: 50-63

Mosna, Z. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 37

Planning methodology for the next Five Year plan will come nearer to the theoretical concept of simultaneous value-physical planning.

Penkava, Jaromir. Current tasks in economic research. CED (1) Feb 1985: 24-40

New forms of research work. Preparatory work on the 8th Five-Year plan.

Positive, encouraging results. (Development of the national economy and fulfilment of the state plan of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in 1984) CED (3) May 1985: 3-28

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Scientific and technological progress. Capital construction. Industry. Building industry. The agro-food complex. Forestry. Water economy. Transport and telecommunications. Foreign trade. Standard of living. Population.

Potac, Svatopluk. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 33

The Chairman of the State Planning Commission writes on the economic situation and the Plan for 1984.

---. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 33

The Eighth Five-Year plan assumed higher overall efficiency and important structural and technological changes.

---. Report of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on the state plan of economic and social development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, for 1984. (Delivered on Nov. 23, 1983). CED (2) Mar 1984: 3-49

Positive results expected. Concept of speeding up economic development in 1984. For greater effectiveness in the creation of resources in production. Application of scientific and technological achievements. Higher quality of the investment process. External economic relations. Higher standard of management and implementation of the complex measures. Development of workers' initiative, a major source of successful plan fulfilment. Main tasks of the 7th Five-Year plan and preparations for the period after 1985.

---. State plan of economic and social development for 1984. CED (3) May 1984: 3-18

Concept of the 1984 state operational plan. Development in the main branches of production. External economic relations. Living standard of the people. Process of capital construction.

---. State plan of economic and social development for 1985. (From a report of Communist Party Central Committee delivered on Dec. 4, 1984). CED (2) Mar 1985: 35-76

It is necessary to take stronger action in improving the system of planning and management in the direction of long range and five-year planning. The working out of the state plan as well as the instruments of its implementation must correspond to the needs of the process of the all-round intensification of the national economy, to the criteria of national economic effectiveness and balanced development, as well as of the deepening of the participation in the international socialist economic integration.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Potac, Svatopluk. Victorious road towards building an advanced socialist society. CED (6) Sept 1985: 3-23

The balance-sheet of the past years shows the great amount of work done. Reliable basis for further construction. Five-year plans for economic development. A new concept of economic policy. Improvement of the system of plan-based management of the national economy.

Principal directions of economic and social development of the CSSR for the 1986-1990 period and outlook for the period up to the year 2000: Draft-document for the 17th CPCz Congress. CED (2) Mar 1986: 24-81

Economic and social development since the 14th CPCz Congress. Basic directions of the socio-economic strategy of the CPCz up to the year 2000. Main tasks of the economic and social policy of the Party in the period 1986-1990. Basic orientation of the 8th Five-Year Plan. The implementation of the scientific and technological progress. Development of industry. Various industries. Development of the agricultural-industrial complex. Forestry and water conservancy. Construction. Transportation and communications. Economic contacts with foreign countries and the socialist economic integration. Promotion of the living standards. Environmental protection. Planned management of the national economy.

Prokop, J. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 37

As the economic results of 1983 having been more favourable than were the forecasts, the 1984 Plan targets were raised accordingly.

Sojak, Zbynek. Intensification of the economy- a strategic task of the economic policy of the Party. CED (1) Feb 1984: 3-25

Strougal, Lubomir. Every effort for the fulfilment of the 7th Five-Year Plan. (Excerpts from the Speech delivered on 26th Mar 1985). CED (4) June 1985: 3-23

Sujan, Ivan. An analysis of factors contributing to the deceleration in the growth rate of the Czechoslovak economy in the period 1975-1980. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XXIII(1) Spring 1987: 31-53

A simulation analysis using an econometric model. Identification of the relevant factors and the procedure used in the analysis. Changes in the development of individual factors involved in the decline in the growth rate. Quantification of the influence of individual factors on gross national income in 1975-80. The author concludes that objective external factors, such as worsening terms of trade, had less

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of a retarding impact on growth than did the deterioration of domestic economic efficiency and the exhaustion of extensive factors of growth.

Sujan, Ivan and Oleksa, M. A quarterly econometric model for short-term analysis of the Czech economy. *Matekon XXI(3)* Spring 1985: 31-46

The theoretical bases for constructing a short-term model of the Czech economy. Quantifying and testing the model. An analysis of the effect of certain variables on production and import levels in 1974-1980.

Toms, M. and Nachtigal, V. *ABSEES XVI(3)(80)* 1986: 34

The efficiency of factors of growth in the Czechoslovak economy declined in 1981 and 1982, but started to grow again in 1983 and 1984.

Vachel, Jan. Czechoslovakia's economic and social development. *CED (7)* Nov 1985: 3-29

Building advanced socialism. All-round progress in the development of society. Great attention will have to be given to the education of people for the socialist way of life. The way of life of the consumer society in which individuals are in an unhealthy way giving priority to pursuit of material wealth which leads to disregard to the needs of society.

Vertelac, V. *ABSEES XVI(2)(79)* 1986: 37

An intensive type of growth is planned for 1986-90, which is based on further economies in production inputs.

---. *ABSEES XVII(1)(81)* 1987: 37

The Plan for 1986-90 sets a higher growth target for net material product than for industrial production. Energy and metal consumption per unit of output are expected to decline.

Vintrova, Ruzena. Reproduction proportions of intensive development. *CED (1)* Jan 1986: 33-57

Vintrova, Ruzena, et.al. Economic growth in the CSSR, its barriers and efficiency. *CEP (20)* 1982: 7-29

New quality of economic development. Rate of growth and economic equilibrium on the break of Seventies and Eighties. Definition of the barriers to economic growth. Energy barrier and the growth rate. Capital investment and the barriers to growth.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 43

The Joint Directive issued by the Politbureau, the Council of Ministers and the FDGB on working out the 1981 economic Plan.

---. XI(3)(64) May 1981: 50

Main points from the report of the GDR Central Statistical Office on the fulfilment of the 1980 economic plan.

---. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 53

Main data from the Directive for the 1981-85 Five-Year plan as proposed by the the 10th SED Party Congress.

---. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 49

Summary of salient features of the current Five-Year plan, with numerous statistical data.

---. XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 50

Detailed report on the fulfilment of the 1981 economic plan, with numerous statistical data.

---. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 42

On the fulfilment of the plan in the first half of 1981, with numerous statistical data.

---. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 42

Statistical report on economic activities in the first half of 1982.

---. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 41

Text of the Law on the National Economic Plan for 1984 stating the main targets; on average, the increases vary between 0.2% (food industry) and 8.0% (net production of industrial ministries).

---. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 45

Communique of the State Central Administration for Statistics concerning the GDR economy in 1983.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

---. XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 45

Government directive on the 1985 plan highlights certain current deficiencies.

---. XV(3)(76) May 1986: 46

The report of the GDR Central Statistical Office shows good economic results for 1984. Produced national income rise by 5.5%.

---. XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 41

Plan results by the end of May 1985.

---. XVI(2)(79) 1986: 47

Details of the fulfilment of the 1985 Economic Plan, issued by the Central Statistical Office.

---. XVI(2)(79) 1986: 48

The 1986 Economic Plan targets are based on increased productivity, continued economy in the use of fuel and raw materials, and further development of applied science and technology.

---. XVII(1)(81) 1987: 47

Figures for the first half year 1986 show a consistent increase in production and productivity in all important sectors.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 48

Statistics of economic performance in 1986 are published. Increased productivity was solely responsible for the achieved increases.

---. XVII(3)(83) 1987: 53

The chief aim of the 1988 economic plan are set out in the Joint Directive issued by the Politburo, Council of Ministers and the Trade Unions.

Axen, Hermann. GDR: Realism and confidence in the future.
WMR 24(7) July 1981: 44-50

Economic situation. Statistics available.

Beyer, Hans-Joachim. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 53

Continuing growth in the GDR economy can only be achieved if the major 'growth factors' are brought into harmony.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Childs, David. East Germany: 'Glasnost' and globetrotting.
WT 43(10)Oct 1987: 177-179

Honecker's travels. Relations with the Soviet Union. The economic record of East Germany. Ties with the Western World.

---. GDR dichotomies (a books' review). PC XXXV(3) May-June 1986: 85-89

Various aspects of GDR economy, life, society and politics are discussed by number of authors.

Comecon exemplar. ET 296 6th July 1985: 60

East Germany- good economic performance. The country is emerging as Comecon's best performer.

Dorschel, E. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 46

The current level of development in socialist conditions of productions needs reviewing for both theoretical and practical reasons.

East Germany. ET 298 22nd Feb 1986: 39-40, 42

Already the most advanced economy in the Soviet world, East Germany has recently been pulling farther ahead of the comrades. In Soviet eyes the inter-industry associations known in German as 'Kombinate' (combines) make the East German system different and worth copying. A typical combine consists of 10-20 factories dotted around the country, help to create economies of scale, simplify the chain of command in industry and distribute decisions to the level where they can best be taken. With a stagnating labour force and few natural resources of its own East Germany's only path to economic growth is the introduction of new technology. The top priority now is to take the country into the age of the microchip. Electronic industry. Small country. Discipline and hard work are traditional to German people. Special relationship with W. Germany.

Gericke, R. and Haberland, F. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 43

Paper enumerating key issues before the GDR economy.

Heinrichs, Wolfgang. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 49

The growth of the GDR economy is divided into two principal phases, pre-1975 and post-1975.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker, E. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 40

Erich Honecker reports on the results of the 1981-85 plan to the XI Congress of the SED.

Kigyossy-Schmidt, E. Sectoral interrelations between material and non-material spheres of the national economy in a dynamic system. (On the basis of a dynamic input-output analysis with several years lag covering also non-material sectors.)
AO 26 (3-4) 1981: 275-289

The analysis is aimed at obtaining information on national economic interrelations among material and non-material sectors taking the mainly long-term delay of non-material inputs into consideration. For this purpose experimental computations have been made with a dynamic input-output table, enlarged by some non-material sectors. The series of computations referred to the national economy of the GDR divided into 7 sectors for a period of 15 years. Results of the analysis obtained up to now allow the conclusion that the dynamic input-output relations enlarged by some non-material sectors can be applied for the analysis of interdependence among material and non-material sectors of economy.

Koziolok, Helmut. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 51

An outline of the main economic achievements of 1980 followed by a list of conditions for maintaining the present rate of progress.

---. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 50

Discussion of the theoretical background of economic strategy in the current Five-Year plan with some statistical data.

---. Factors of socialist intensification. WMR 25(6) May 1982: 100-106

Mittag, Gunter. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 47

A presentation of key statistics demonstrating the successes of the GDR system of planning and management over the past 15 years.

---. On the highroad: SUPG's economic strategy in the 1980s.
WMR 26(10) Oct 1983: 5-11

Rudolph, H., et.al. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 41

Eight key economic issues relating to the strategy of the SED, are the subject of a Conference at the Institute for Economics at Berlin.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Schurer, G. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 50

A summary of the main features of the economic Plan for 1981.
Social and economic policy. SLB (3-4) Sept-Dec 1986: 408-409

GDR: Economic progress for social improvements.

Stoph, Willi. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 43

Report on the economic performance of the GDR.

---. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 40

Main features of the new Five-Year plan 1986-90, outlined by
the Chairman of the Council of Ministers,

---. Economic policy for the benefit of the working masses.
WMR 27(10) Oct 1984: 14-22

Teichmann, Hans. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 42

Outline of the co-ordinated Five-Year Plan for the GDR and
Hungary 1986 to 1990.

Wittenberg, Gertraud. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 42

The term 'productive forces' as used in socio-economic and
political contexts in the GDR, has changed its meaning over
the last 35 years.

Hungary

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 52

The government's Five-Year programme as submitted by Gyorgy
Lazar, the Prime Minister, to the autumn session of the
National Assembly, which discussed and approved it.

---. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 59

The winter session of the National Assembly adopts the sixth
Five-Year plan for 1981-85 and the plan for 1981 without any
changes from the guidelines given by the Party CC.

---. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 59

National Statistical Office report on the development of the
economy during the period of the 5th Five-Year Plan.

ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 56

Council of Ministers discussed and adopted the 1982 national economic Plan. Its main trends especially are regarding employment.

---. XII(3)(67) May 1982: 56

Report by the Central Statistical Office on the development of the national economy in 1981.

---. XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 55

A review of the 1983 Hungarian Statistical Pocket Book.

---. XV(3)(76) May 1986: 53

Guidelines for the 1985 Plan of national economy and state budget as stated in the Party CC's communique.

---. XVI(3)(80) 1986: 52

Communique from the Party CC's session of 18 June 1986 re the sluggish implementation up to now of the 1986 economic Plan. Appeals to catch up on performance in the remaining months.

Aczel, Gyorgy. Gyorgy Aczel answers questions on Hungarian society. An interview by Paul Lendvai. NHQ XXII(82) Summer 1981: 122-143

Problems of present Hungary. Material development lagging behind. On social inequality and prestigious consumption. Red bourgeoisie. Living standards. Place of Hungary in world economy. Educational system and training. Hungarian socialist way is a method and not a model. International contacts. Relationship with Soviet Union. The institutions and the reform.

Adam, Jan. The Hungarian economic reform of the 1980s. SS XXXIX(4) Oct 1987: 610-627

The planning system. New management structures in enterprises. The regulation system. Regulation of enterprise revenue and earnings in enterprises. Employment regulation. Price system. The banking system. Investment decisions and financing. Foreign trade. Organisational system. Evaluation of the reform and its prospects. The recent decision of the CC to embark on a slightly accelerated, selective, and balanced growth programme, as a way to overcome the present stagnation, will also require a continuation of the reform. Growth is to be achieved by expanding the most efficient, competitive

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branches of industry which are in a position to intensify exports. This will require structural changes in industry, including transfer of labour and a reorganisation of the foreign sector. All these changes in economic policy will only have a chance of success if they are backed up by further changes in the system of management.

Antal, Laszlo. Carrying on with the economic reform. NHQ XXIV(91) Autumn 1983: 69-80

The economic situation and the reform programme.

---. Conflicts of financial planning and regulation in Hungary. (The nature of restrictions). AO 30(3-4) 1983: 341-368

The causes of restriction, its gaining ground. The restriction spiral. The objectives of the operative economic control and their realization. On the drawback and risks of restriction. The direction of recovery.

Augustinovics, Maria. Macroeconomic models for the sixth Five-Year plan. (Tr. by P. G. Hare). Matekon XIX(3) Spring 1983: 3-17

Report on the models applied in the final stage of preparing the sixth Five-Year plan during 1980- and on the results of the computations performed with the model. In developing these models and putting them into operation, the authors have drawn on theoretical results and practical experience which had been accumulated over the previous two decades in the area of medium-term and long-term plan modeling.

Augustinovics, Maria, et al. Mathematical models for long-term planning in Hungary. Matekon XVIII(4) Summer 1982: 3-29

The relationship between economic development, on one hand, and social processes and the environment on the other. Long-term trends can be observed in changes, in the structure of production, consumption, foreign trade and are affected by the balance, rate of growth and the efficiency of the structure. Forecasting and analytical techniques. Planning with the computer. A formal account of the optimization model. The HOVA model. The Dynamic model. The Lagged model.

Augusztinovics, M. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 51

The study analyses the changes in the Hungarian macro-structure in the course of the second half of this century (1950-2000).

- . Changes in the macro-structure of the Hungarian economy. (1950-2000). AO 27(3-4) 1981: 267-288

The method of investigation. The data. The structure of fixed capital and the capital/output ratio. One of the decisive factors in the formation of the growth rate, the macro-economic capital/output ratio is not an efficiency indicator, naturally its level is influenced by the micro-level efficiency of the utilization of fixed capital, however its long range, secular trend- and with this also that of the growth rate- depends primarily on the changes in the macrostructure. In the present article the author has tried to prove this statement. By macro-structure it is meant the distribution of fixed capital stock, output, and employment by main branches. Employment product and productivity.

- . The rate of economic growth in Hungary, 1950-2000. AO 26(3-4) 1981: 223-242

The sudden drop of the growth rate in Hungary at the end of the seventies has made the problem of the growth rate timely and, through its social implications interesting also for the layman. Why did things happen as they happened and what can be expected from the future? Recent events, the present situation and medium term perspectives were widely discussed in connection with the sixth five-year Plan. By surveying the distant past and future attention is drawn to the secular tendencies of the growth rate. The model. The data. The take-off. Balanced growth.

- Bacskaï, T. and Varhegyi, E. Monetization of the Hungarian economy. AO 31(1-2) 1983: 13-22

Hungary's economic environment requires that the economic control and the regulation of the activities of her enterprises manifests itself in monetary forms. Conditions of the world economy in the eighties promise only limited possibilities in international markets and for raising net external resources; it is imperative to create domestic resources through a more profitable utilization of resources by a higher capital and labour mobility. This presupposes an improvement of the economic mechanism with a view to enhancing the capability of Hungarian enterprises. Such a type of enterprise emerges only in a monetized system of economic control.

- Balassa, A. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 59

Evaluation of the growth rate and major proportions of the Hungarian economy under the 6th Five-Year plan (1981-85).

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Balassa, Akos. Planning and economic policy. NHQ XXVI(99)
Autumn 1985: 46-57

The Hungarian economy is in a difficult stage of development. The seventh five-year plan is being prepared for the years 1986 to 1990. A planned economy, as the universal characteristic of socialism, had to be maintained. The country's characteristics, its level of development and traditions had to be asserted while planning the economy. Planning on various levels. State economic control organs. Changes in economic policy. External conditions and equilibrium. Efficiency and growth. Incomes and social welfare.

Balassa, Bela. Reforming the new economic mechanism in Hungary. JCE 7(3) Sept 1983: 253-276

Following the steps taken towards recentralization between 1972 and 1976, the reform measures introduced in 1980-81 have reestablished the original directions of the New Economic mechanism in Hungary. The NEM established in 1968 had aimed at replacing plan directives by market relations among firms, limiting the scope of central price determination, linking domestic prices to world-market prices, and increasingly decentralizing investment decisions. The recent reform measures are evaluated and possible future changes are considered. Price setting, exchange rate and protection, wage-determination and personal income, investment decisions, and organizational structure are examined.

Balazsy, Sandor. Reform and property: reflections on Tamas Bauer's article. (Tr. by Andrew Boros-Kazai) EEE XXII (3-4) Spring-Summer 1984: 88-101

The blame for the shortcomings in Hungarian wage policies, earning regulations, or other problems of income distribution can on no account be assigned to that part of the university curriculum which deals with the remuneration of the workers. Even if there are qualitative differences between Hungarian reforms and those of other countries, the lack of consistent conceptions and measures, and the shortcomings in the execution of reforms are obvious. But the force of circumstances would bring about a course of consistent reforms leading to significant achievements. The methods for solution to the problems of ownership organizations as means for solution of central problems in Hungary's system of regulations and management, recommended by Mr. Bauer are not conducive to the attainment of the goals.

Bauer, Tamas. Hungarian alternative to Soviet-type planning.
JCE 7(3) Sept 1983: 304-316

The basic features of the post-1968 Hungarian economic system are compared with the traditional Soviet model. In practice the new economic mechanism has differed both from the model outlined in reform proposals and from the Soviet model as well. These latter differences include changes in planning behaviour, instruments used to control resource allocation, and the evaluation of enterprises. The social constraints to system changes as revealed by the Hungarian experience are analyzed and recent developments in the reform of the Hungarian economic system are evaluated.

---. Reform policy in the complexity of economic policy. AO
34(3-4) 1985: 263-273.

The further development of the New Economic Mechanism faces difficulties in Hungary arising from the fact that several preconditions for the reforms have not been brought about. Namely, a high degree of monopolization, the lack of institutional opening towards the world economy and the preservation of a shortage economy prevent competition, while the preservation of traditional political power structure questions the genuine independence of enterprise managers. The author argues that, if the performance of the economy is to be improved, the three economic constraints on the reforms have to be removed anyway, regardless of the requirements of the NEM. As for the political constraint, an interim solution preserving the basic features of the power structure, but guaranteeing, at the same time, entrepreneurial independence for managers seems feasible for the author.

---. The second economic reform and ownership relations. (Tr. by Andrew Boros-Kazai). EEE XXII(3-4) Spring-Summer 1984: 33-87

Some considerations for the further development of the new economic mechanism. Starting from the principles of political economy. Plan and market. Labour and distribution. Basic considerations in foreign trade policy. Notes on the Hungarian experience. The achievements of the new economic mechanism. Remnants of the old system. A renaissance of reform. The necessity of reform. What kind of reform? Content of the reform. Ownership alternatives-enterprise ownership. Organization of the market: some problems. The mechanism of CMEA ties. The agents on the money market. The democratization of the Central Economic Mechanism. Ownership by cities and communities that is regional management and local autonomy.

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Berecz, Janos. The Szeged Conference on theoretical questions: Socialism and reform. NHQ XXVIII(107) Autumn 1987: 78-87

The role of the market and the interpretation of enterprise. The independence of institutions and enterprises plays an important role in carrying out the economic reform.

Berend, Ivan T. Economy: Catching up or standing still. NHQ XXV(94) Summer 1984: 7-20

The primary national concern. Reform and problems with socialist identity. Image and reality of socialism.

---. Hungary's road to the seventies. AO 25(1-2) 1980: 1-17

The contradictions of the seventies. The growth rate of the economy slowed down. Contradiction between the principles of equality and distribution according to work done- incomes policy. Social mobility slowed down. Coping with new conflicts without illusions or ready-made formulae. Statistics available.

---. Hungary's road to the seventies. NHQ XXII(82) Summer 1981: 35-53

A critical decade. Transformation of agriculture. Changing pattern of consumption. Old and new difficulties.

---. The present as history. NHQ XXVII(101) Spring 1986: 7-29

Economic and social content of the transformation. Forty years of development. Development standards. Agrarian policy. The socialist model of change. The transformation of the village. Material and cultural wealth: National development and international integration. National isolation and integration.

---. Reflections on the sixth Hungarian Five-Year plan (1981-1985). AO 26(1-2) 1981: 17-27

Though the new five-year plan prescribes a moderate growth rate only, it envisages most important qualitative changes. This will be the source of many difficulties, contradictions and new problems in the immediate future. The author discusses a number of problems. The switch to export-directed development demands the systematic transformation of the whole system of economic management. Foreign trade equilibrium will have to be established in a manner that does not endanger the modernisation of the structure of the economy. Infrastructural development continues to be crucial, though investment funds will diminish. Ways of improving the way of life will have to be found which do

not rely principally on added investments or on higher consumption, since available resources ensure no more than the preservation of what has already been achieved. Conflicts are likely to spring from these difficulties and contradictions which can, at this stage, be only predicted to some degree. Anticipating them and coping with them will demand much flexibility and circumspection.

Biro, Gert. Hungarian economic and financial policy and world market changes. NHQ XXII(82) Summer 1981: 158-162

The basic requirement is to modify economic management mechanisms so that they permit flexible adaptation to the changes continuously taking place on the world market. Since the beginning of 1979 a considerable expansion of exports, made possible by slowing down of the growth rate and a new system of producers' prices has already achieved important successes. Promotion of association agreements between foreign trade enterprises and industry, creating a common financial incentive between producing and trading enterprises. Organizational changes. Improvement of the trade balance. Role of financial regulation system. Outlook for the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1981-85.

---. The Hungarian economy, 1984. NHQ XXV(95) Autumn 1984: 55-60

Considerable improvement in the external economic balance. International financial relations. Trends in industrial development in the eighties. Mutual benefits of joint companies.

---. A letter from the Editor. HBH (1) 1986: 2-3; (1) 1987: 2-3

General economic situation.

---. A letter from the Editor. HBH (2) 1987: 2-4

Major tendencies of the Hungarian economy. Two-front war against the competition of industrialised countries and some newly industrialised countries. Price losses at chemicals and foodstuffs caused by sinking world market prices and export losses caused by drought and the Chernobyl catastrophe. Hungary's relatively inexpensive but highly skilled labour. Decentralization of the banking system.

---. Letter to the Reader. HBH (1) 1985: 3-4

General economic conditions and policy.

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Bognar, Jozsef. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 52

Factors underlying the conception of Hungarian economic policy. Problems pertaining to socio-economic components and contradictions of structural change in Hungary.

---. Aspects of structural change. NHQ XXII(81) Spring 1981: 72-93

Policies and plans dealing with the structural reform of the Hungarian economy were given the stamp of approval by the resolution of the 12th Congress of the HSWP in the spring of 1980. The change-over to intensive development. The problems of disequilibrium. Transforming postulates and guiding principles into action. Clashes and conflicts during the process of transformation. Competition on the world market. Factors prejudicial to competitiveness. Non-economic parameters of economic development. The tasks of education and training. A new place for science.

---. The driving forces of economic development in the intensive phase. NHQ XXII(83) Autumn 1981: 36-47

Economic policy. New sources of accumulation. The world economic environment. Political and economic climate.

---. Evolution of conception about economic policy and control in Hungary in the past decades. AO 34(3-4) 1985: 205-217

Historical experience bears it out that a modification in the economic policy conception must be followed by adequate adjustments in the control system. The adoption of a new economic policy in 1979 started a real adjustment process and a comprehensive further development of the system of control and management. The economic leadership revalued the conditions deriving from the foreign economic relations.

---. The external factor in the development of the socialist economy. NHQ XXVII(102) Summer 1986: 47-55

Since socialism has developed- and in contrast to the original expectations- in countries that were not economically developed, each of the countries concerned has had to face problems of being relatively backward in the course of their transformation. Differing economic situations during the extensive phase. Growing sensitivity to external economy in the intensive period. The effects of seminal change in the world economy. The export oriented model.

- . Further developments in economic reform. NHQ XXV(95)
Autumn 1984: 45-54

The imbalance mainly characteristic of the 1970s has two main causes - (1) oil crisis and 2) halt in the implementation of the 1968 reform. Continued development of the economic reform is obviously not merely an economic matter in the narrow sense; it is for several reasons a social and political concern of decisive significance.

- . Hungary's progress in a world economic context. NHQ XXIII(87) Autumn 1982: 20-35

Major aspects of economic policy in the past quarter of a century. Four economic processes. Economic policy since 1979. Socialist democracy. National identity.

- . Opportunities for growth. NHQ XXVIII(106) Summer 1987: 13-18

Problems of revitalising the whole economy. Foreign currency incomes. Industrial policy strategy.

- Borbás, Katalin, et.al. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 54

At the Autumn session of Parliament the Prime Minister speaks about the government's forthcoming five-year programme.

- Brody, András. On the discussion about measurement - a rejoinder. AO 25(1-2) 1980: 191-198

Measurement of growth.

- . On measuring growth. AO 24(1-2) 1980: 47-56

There are forces at work stemming from methodical insufficiencies in statistical measurement that makes us systematically overstate growth rates and living standards. This systematic upward bias seems to be universal and particularly strong in countries undergoing cyclical fluctuations.

- . Three waves of criticism of the economic mechanism. NHQ XXV(93) Spring 1984: 132-136

- Central Statistical Office. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 57

Statistical summary of the development of economy and society during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period and in 1985.

- Corovic, Milos. Hungary: Development imbued with democratisation. RIA XXXII(739) 20th Jan 1981: 15-18

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Csaba, Laszlo. New features of the Hungarian economic mechanism in the mid-eighties. NHQ XXIV(90) Summer 1983: 44-63

Changes in planning and the state management, financial sphere, organizational structure of enterprises. Prospects ahead.

Cserkúti, Ferenc, et al. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 57

The National Assembly adopts the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the 1986 state budget.

Csikos-Nagy, Bela. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 51

National income in 1981 hardly exceeded that of 1979, the annual plan for 1982 envisages a 1-1.5% growth, living standards can only be preserved by restraining investment. Analyzing these and other current problems, the author raises a number of questions concerning the possibilities of further growth of the Hungarian economy.

---. The competitiveness of the Hungarian economy. NHQ XXII (83) Autumn 1981: 24-35

The 1968 economic reform. The oil price explosion. 1974-78- the period of gestation: The argument centred on the question whether international equilibrium could be restored through speeding up or slowing down growth. An industrial strategy for the eighties. Competitive pricing. Possibility of a foreign exchange reform.

---. Development problems of the Hungarian economy. NHQ XXIII(88) Winter 1982: 74-87

End of the golden age. The 1978 turn in economic policy. The second oil price explosion. Problems of stagnation, rational energy management. An efficient production structure. Monetization of the economy. External convertibility of the forint. Importance of production.

---. Economic preconditions of accelerating technological development. HBH(3) 1986: 4-10

Economy and technology. The price mechanism. Interest mechanism. International capital movement.

---. Liquidity problems and economic consideration. NHQ XXV(94) Summer 1984: 42-54

The Hungarian economy. Restructuring the economy. The fourth phase of the economic reform.

- . Liquidity troubles and economic consolidation in Hungary.
AO 31(1-2) 1983: 1-12

Turning-points in the Hungarian economic policy in the wake of the two oil price explosions. The experiences gained in the course of planning for 1983 indicate that even a slight reduction of the stock of foreign debts causes grave conflicts in the distribution of the domestically disposable national income. The problem of capital supply has to be put into the centre and the process of consolidation has to be based on planning the balances of payments in roubles and in convertible currencies.

- . A new phase in the Hungarian economic reform: 1984-1987.
NHQ XXV(96) Winter 1984: 21-32

Important innovations are expected during the 1984-87 period. The reform process of the 1984-1987 period in comparison with the 1968 economic reform could be characterized as partly an extension of the reform to planning and to the organizational system, and partly a more consequential application of the guiding principles of regulation announced in the 1968 reform.

- . Ninetieth anniversary of the Hungarian Economic Association. HBH (3) 1985: 10-13

- Csizmadia, M. (Jr.); Ehrlich, E. and Partos, Gy. The effects of recession on infrastructure. AO 32(3-4) 1984: 317-342

The article reports on the latest research on infrastructure based on international comparison. In addition to describing the relative infrastructural development of the countries, the authors emphasize the roles of investments and labour as determining factors. The economic policy background of the development of infrastructure is also presented. Relying on the lessons of the investigation, the most important conclusions for the future of infrastructural development in Hungary are summarized.

- Cvlic, K.F. Hungary's reforming road. WT 37(10) Oct 1981: 380-87

Economic reforms. Statistics available.

- Drechsler, L. A biased professor or a biased critique. (Comments and criticisms- "On measuring growth", by Andras Brody). AO 25(1-2) 1980: 173-179

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Drechsler, L. Problems of measuring economic growth. A0 29
(1-2) 1982: 69-95

Main characteristics of the Hungarian macro-economic statistical system. The author analyses the possibilities of getting closer to the concept of social welfare in the measurement of economic growth, and comes to the conclusion that imputations in this direction have a certain optimum limit and going beyond it would make statistical measurement rather subjective. Then the problem is considered whether the computations with corrected or fictitious prices could provide a better solution than measuring at real prices. Although the author does not reject entirely the previous hypotheses, he comes to a basically negative conclusion. The author considers the computation methods of volume and price indices to be acceptable in general, but in some fields of the statistics (e.g. construction, external trade) important improvements would be needed. The most important changes needed in methods for the measurement of growth are correction of the indices for the terms-of-trade effect, and correction of the indices for the effect of transfer payments from/to abroad.

Ehrlich, E. and Szilagyi, Gy. International comparison of the Hungarian infrastructure, 1960-1974. A0 24(1-2) 1980: 57-80

Data on 29 countries (22 capitalist and 7 socialist). Although the number of infrastructural points of the socialist countries did increase, no change in ranking ensued because in the meantime the infrastructure of capitalist countries on similar levels of development increased at the same or at a faster rate. International comparison of five important areas of infrastructure: transport, communications, housing, health, education and culture.

Erdoes, T. The rate of growth and its new path in Hungary. A0 28(3-4) 1982: 277-294

The growth potential of an economy should not be derived from the increase of capital but from technological change and the growth of employment. According to the author, the rate of longterm growth cannot be accelerated in Hungary by raising accumulation because employment increases but slowly or not at all and because the economic conditions of technological development are unfavourable. By improving the economic mechanism the Hungarian growth potential might be improved. The rate of growth is a function of the whole management and the rate of investment is basically a function of the growth rate and the capital/output ratio,

Faluvegi, Lajos. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 57

On growth and equilibrium in the Hungarian economy, based on a lecture delivered by the author.

---. Actual concerns and responsibility of the Hungarian planners. AO 30(3-4) 1983: 285-290

Changed concepts of national economic planning and the plans of different duration. Present state of Hungarian economy and economic policy. Work and responsibility of the planners.

---. Conditions of Hungarian economic development and financial policy. AO 24(3-4) 1980: 213-232

The study examines the changes in the system of internal and external conditions of the Hungarian economy as well as their effects on the economic efforts. Future tasks of the Hungarian financial policy.

---. The Hungarian economic policy reappraising its priorities. HBH (1) 1985: 5-8

The necessarily continuous and fairly massive moderation of domestic consumption and the reduction of the rate of accumulation have entailed unfavourable consequences and economic policy is facing the need of reappraising its priorities. Strengthening the external economic and internal equilibrium. Modernization of the production pattern. Alternatives of development.

---. On the concept of the VIIth Five-Year economic plan. HBH (4) 1985: 3-8

External economic conditions and aims. The alternatives and phases of the plan. Main directions of investment policy. The development of economic management and control.

Foldes, I. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982:51

Reviewing the interim results of 1981- the first year of the 6th Five-Year plan- and preparation for the next year. Both private and public consumption run far above the justified levels.

Furgeri, I. and Betlen, J. The past, present and future of the East-European economies: the Hungarian case. (An interview with Rezső Nyers). AO 31(3-4) 1983: 297-326

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Crises of the East-European countries and their causes. Collectivisation of the Hungarian agriculture between 1958-1961 and its consequences. The Hungarian economic reform. The substance of the 1968 reform. The retreat. Why was the reform again put on the agenda? Future steps and the solution of socio-economic conflicts. Foreign economic situation of Hungary. Soviet-Hungarian relations. Situation and prospects of the CMEA. The Western sanctions and their impact. Hungary's international payments difficulties and the prospects. The Hungarian development trends and the question of different models of socialism.

Grosz, Karoly. Problems and opportunities in the Hungarian economy. A conversation with Karoly Grosz by Jozsef Solyom. NHO XXVIII(105) Spring 1987: 101-110

Mistaken handling of critical economic processes in the world which did not stop at Hungary's borders. The necessary technical development and modernisation did not take place in this period. The difficulties of income differentiation. Objections are experienced against significant income differentiation. Today the reduction of indebtedness, the acceleration of technical progress, putting an end to the stagnation in the growth of real incomes and opening the gates to creativity and such other problems have priority. Hungary must dynamically modernise her best products and improve them in order to maintain and if possible improve, her world market positions.

Hall, John B. Economic planning and economic reform in Hungary. OUW 31(2) June 1986: 107-116

Hungarian economic planning is argued to have been influenced by both the ideological and mathematical programming approaches. The author argues that planning after the New Economic Mechanism has assumed a third form: The concept of plan bargaining to describe Hungarian planning. The economic regulators of price, credit, subsidy, and tax have now become the focus for negotiated bargaining agreements between the enterprises, on the one hand, and the Centre, on the other.

---. Hungary's 'Third' Model. EP 20(2) 1986: 131-136

Economic planning and management in Hungary has assumed a third form, different from both the pre-reform Soviet type command model and the reform-NEM model. Plan bargaining. At the core of system of economic planning in Hungary, institutions bargain over the control of the most powerful levers for adjusting the economy, namely, the economic regulators of price, credit, subsidy and

tax. The plan continues to be used today though it now serves more as a guide or reference keynoting macroeconomic goals of the centre. Enterprises continue sending plan figures to the Planning Office, but this is more of an administrative formality in conformity with past practices, and, for the most part, has no direct and formal role in determining resource allocation.

Halpern, L. and Molnar, Gy.: Income formation, accumulation and price trends in Hungary in the 1970s. AO 35(1-2) 1985: 105-132

The sectoral pattern of the Hungarian economy remained practically the same in all aspects during the 1970s in spite of extremely strong world market effects and declared efforts within the country toward structural transformation. The article investigates the macroeconomic motives of this immobility; analysing in their mutual contexts, processes of accumulation and production; and prices and incomes. The data-input-output tables and matrices of accumulation and capital. Sectoral pattern of accumulation. Concept of gross sectoral income and its production. Pattern of gross sectoral income. Accumulation and capital. Computation with uniform rate of gross accumulation and profit. Computed prices. Computed production pattern.

Hare, Paul G. The beginnings of institutional reform in Hungary. SS XXXV(3) July 1983: 313-330

Hungary's economic situation and major problems in the late 1970s. Hungary has chosen to promote competitiveness with a view to improving its performance in Western world markets. This policy affects the 1979-80 price reform as well as the economic regulators introduced for the new plan period; for 6th Five-Year plan. New institutional changes relating to branch and functional management. Discussion of the new forms of enterprise that recent legislation permits. The organization of production at basic level.

Havasi, Ferenc. Economic growth and equilibrium. NHQ XXVI (98) Summer 1985: 18-25

The world economic conditions for socialist construction in Hungary have become more difficult to an extraordinary degree since the beginning of the 1980s. The reduction of investments. Full employment and efficiency. Difference in income and profiteering. Trade and liquidity. The invigoration of economic growth.

---: The economic situation of Hungary and the tasks to be faced. AO 34(3-4) 1985: 193-204

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Difficulties of the last five years. Achievements. Dynamic economic development. Efforts to improve the living standards and social welfare. Development of economic control and management system. The author analyses the activity aimed at improving the external and internal equilibrium of the economy and outlines the economic policy objectives for the coming years, paying special attention to the efforts of welfare policy.

Havasi, Ferenc. Equilibrium- through productivity and saving. NHQ XXIV(89) Spring 1983: 7-15

External trade. The process of rationalization. The use made of national income. The standard of living. Preventing inflation and unemployment.

---. The Hungarian economy on a new course of growth. AO 29 (3-4) 1982: 189-198

The author surveys the efforts made to develop the economy. In 1973 the first world market price explosion created a new situation all over the world. For some time the Hungarian reaction had been characterized by an underestimation of the external economic changes and an exaggerated optimistic judgement of the situation. Problems in the years 1972-1974 made it difficult to take the necessary measures. Although the five-year plan for 1976-80 set good objectives, i.e. to increase competition, to improve the product pattern, to restore equilibrium, by bringing about a high rate of growth, simultaneously raising living standards proved to be unrealistic. Development of economic management. The importance of the human factors.

---. The sixth five-year plan of the Hungarian national economy. (1981-1985). AO 26(1-2) 1981: 1-16

The main objective of the new Hungarian five-year plan is to restore the equilibrium of the national economy through intensive development. The plan provides for a much more moderate growth rate than in earlier periods but for a higher one than in 1979-80. The living standards policy envisages preservation of the standards attained so far. The author analyses the plan targets from the following three aspects: 1) whether the plan is suited for giving positive response to international economic and political change, 2) whether it corresponds to the requirements of the intensive phase of development, 3) whether it secures the preservation of a balanced internal political situation and atmosphere. Development and incentive system.

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Hewett, Ed. A. Ed. Hungary: the third wave of reforms: introduction. JCE 7(3) Sept 1983: 209-210

Collection of articles about the Hungarian economy with an emphasis on how Hungarian institutions operate and how they are changing.

Hoch, R. On long-term planning in Hungary. AO 24(1-2) 1980: 21-45

Necessity of long-term planning. Possibility and nature of long-term planning. Strategy and tactics. Planning the end point versus planning the path. Economic mechanism.

Hoos, Janos. ABSSES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 56

The Under-Secretary of State of the National Planning Office analyses the heavy losses inflicted on the national economy during 1986, and emphatically urges all concerned to economize.

---. Alternatives of growth and priorities in the 7th Five-Year plan of Hungary (1986-1990). AO 35(1-2) 1985: 17-28

Planning variants in preparing the 7th Five-Year plan for 1986-1990. Opportunity for a perceptible acceleration of growth if the general equilibrium position of the economy is simultaneously improved including the reduction of the stock of debts. The basic targets of the plan: 1) Energy consumption is allowed to grow only at an essentially lower rate than national income; 2) Exports against convertible currencies have to be expanded fast. 3) Exports and imports settled in roubles have to be boosted 4) The efficiency of production has to be definitely strengthened by modernizing the product pattern. Development resources which are only available in limited quantities have to be used in the most possible-effective manner. Development of the regulatory system has to be put at the service of these goals.

---. Characteristics of the new growth path of the economy in Hungary. AO 27(3-4) 1981: 207-220

The economy should be set on a new growth path quite different from the earlier one. Two opinions: The first declares the importance of fast growth rate absolute and would insist on it even if it were accomplished by producing unsaleable products. The other opinion undervalues the importance of growth rate and would totally subordinate growth to the aspects of equilibrium; being unaware of the fact that establishing and maintaining equilibrium also requires growth in some degree. Both opinions concentrating only on growth rate and not on its inherent relations. Essence of new

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

growth path is not growth rate but its different content. Main characteristics of this content. Main characteristics of this content are: adjustment to the possibilities of realization on markets with higher quality requirements and increased consideration of international trade. The increasing dependence of growth on foreign markets may increase fluctuations in growth and renders the planning and control of economic growth more difficult.

Hoos, Janos. Contemporary socialism: Economic growth-current problems of economic management. WMR 24(1) Jan 1981: 83-88

Hungary. ET 286 19th Mar 1983: 70

Hungary. ET 293 13th Oct 1984: 45-46

The new rich and the economy.

Hungary: A lesson in reform. ET 304 11th July 1987: 51-52

Hungary: Roll on reform. ET 294 5th Jan 1985: 40-41

Hungary: shadows behind the shopwindows. ET 299 14th June 1986: 42, 44

In the Soviet world's most adventurous and market-minded economy, money often seems to matter more. Hungary's successes and problems. Outward prosperity like clothes, cars and other consumer goods. Inflation rate higher, real wages downwards. Pensioners, teachers and unskilled workers are losing and feel a growing resentment against the new rich. Lack of efficiency remains Hungary's biggest problem. Idea of reform and its implementation.

Hungary: the slow march towards 1968. ET 291 14th Apr. 1984: 33-35.

Market socialism. Overhauling the reform. Enterprises-organisation. Deregulation. Incomes from outside the state sector.

Kadar, Bela. Main development trends in Hungarian production policy. HBH (1) 1985: 15-19

Objective of promoting the achievement of the production goal. Reduction of material and energy intensity. Market orientation of production policy. Financial resources. Technological development. Sector implications.

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Kadar, Bela. Preparing to meet the challenge: The Hungarian economy in the eighties. NHQ XXIII(88) Winter 1982:88-100

Historic dimensions. Building the socialist system. The 1968 reform of the system of economic management. Radical changes which took place in the external conditions. Structural problems in foreign trade relations. Dilemmas of relational orientation. Reform and growth.

---. Some strategic aspects of structural policy in Hungary. AO 24(3-4) 1980: 277-288.

Increasing importance of structural policy. Structure of production by branches. Structural policy and international economic relations. Organizational implications of structural policy. Structure of production, foreign trade, incomes policy and enterprise organization.

---. Structural adjustment in a central-European comparison. HBH (2) 1987: 5-9

Adjustment to the changes in price relations to increasing capital costs, to geographic shifts of the world market demand.

---. Structural policy dilemmas. NHQ XXVII(104) Winter 1986: 43-60

Hungary's loss of position in the world economy. Crucial changes in the external economic environment that the Hungarian economy operates in have been : 1) the changeover to technology-intensive growth 2) and the ascendancy of a performance-central system of values. Competitiveness as a measure of world economic importance. A comparison of the unit export price achieved by Hungarian exporters. Hungary's situation not favourable in the international monetary division of labour. The immediate causes of the loss of world market position. The economic structures developed in the 1960s and 1970s have hamstrung the growth promoting potential of domestic resources more than that of any other factor. The current structures of the Hungarian economy generate some external economic tensions including some short-term ones. Hungarian specialisation does not follow geographic changes in world economic growth. Conceptual framework of a Hungarian structural policy.

---. World economic situation of the 1980s and conclusions on the development of the Hungarian economy. AO 30(3-4) 1983: 291-312

Socio-political framework. Factors affecting economic growth. International division of labour. Hungarian development strategy.

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Kardos, Peter. Development policy in Hungary. HBH (1) 1986: 7-10

The development policy of the Hungarian economy is attracting an increasing interest in foreign countries. Development policy will have to accelerate the increase of competitiveness of the Hungarian economy, to promote a flexible adjustment to external and internal markets, to permit a faster development of the promising areas, and to enforce a high-efficiency activities. Investment policy in the second half of the eighties. International cooperation and development policy. The new system of decisions on investments.

Kornai, Janos. Comments on the present state and the prospects of the Hungarian economic reform. JCE 7(3) Sept 1983: 225-252

The reform of the Hungarian economic mechanism during 1979 and 1982 is discussed. The new administrative constraints on prices are criticized. The first steps towards disintegration of trusts and large enterprises and towards formation of small enterprises and cooperatives are regarded as promising. The measures that give more scope to entrepreneurship and legalization of activities in the 'second economy' are commended. The relation between growth policy and the economic mechanism as well as the 'investment hunger' and the changes of the intensity of shortage are then examined. The future of the reform process is discussed briefly. The price system and financial control. Concentration and deconcentration. The nonstate sphere. Self-sufficiency versus activity performed for others. Formal versus informal sector. Forms of ownership. Worktime. Government regulation and degree of paternalism. Interrelation of the economic mechanism with the rate of growth and its proportions. Forces and counterforces.

---. The Hungarian reform process: visions, hopes, and reality. JEL XXIV(4) Dec 1986: 1687-1737

- 1) Conceptual clarification- economic systems, bureaucratic and market coordination, reform.
- 2) The state sector- abolition of mandatory plans, dual dependence, soft budget constraint and weak price responsiveness, size distribution, monopolies, from direct to indirect bureaucratic control.
- 3) The non-state sector- the reform in agriculture, non-agricultural cooperatives, the formal private sector, the informal private sector, the second economy, combined forms, strong market orientation and bureaucratic constraints.
- 4) Overall resource allocation and distribution- planning, fiscal system, monetary system, capital market, labour market, coexistence and conflict of the social sectors.

5) Tensions and imbalances-the classical shortage economy-preservation and elimination of shortages, inflation, external imbalances, individual choice and distribution. 6) Confrontation of visions with reality- Oscar Lange's market socialism, the pioneers of the reform process, Galbraithian socialism, the radical reformers. The questions raised cannot be answered by speculation, but only by historical experience. Hungary does not provide a conclusive answer. One must wait and see what may be revealed by Hungarian, or Yugoslav, or Chinese experience, or by history of any other socialist country that may take the route of reform.

---. On the difficulties and deficiencies of mathematical-economic research in Hungary. AO 26(1-2) 1981: 175-185

Grouping of the application of mathematical methods. Qualitative mathematical models. Quantitative models. Mathematical-statistical analysis of observations. Situation in Hungary.

---. Shortage as a fundamental problem of centrally planned economies and the Hungarian reform: Interview with Prof. Janos Kornai by Anna Jutta-Pietsch. EP 18(3) 1982: 103-113

What are the reasons for shortage? Problem of chronic shortage. Shortage cannot be explained by a low level of development. It has to do with institutions. In Marxist terminology it has to do not with productive forces but with social relations. One has to look for an explanation not on the supply side but on the demand side. Even if there is no overblown consumer demand this runaway demand of the public sector, the state and firms have unlimited demand for inputs and specially for investment resources. One of the consequences of shortage is to weaken the innovative properties of the system. Soft budget constraint in socialist economy. Shortage affects consumer welfare. The buyer is at the mercy of the seller. Relationship between buyer and seller. Disturbances in production. There is no strong motivation for the introduction of new techniques. The buyer himself perpetuates shortage with his demand. Hungarian reform process. A change in the priorities of the planners and policy makers. The proportions of the three sectors, namely, the state sector, the co-operative sector and the private sector have been changed. A firm depends much less on bureaucratic decisions. Distinction between job security and employment. Social inequality. Socialism has inner contradictions too. Reforming socialism is not a march towards perfection, but may resolve many problems. The gain in productivity that can be achieved is not an aim in itself. Objective is to adjust production to the needs of the population, to enable the population to use their earned income to acquire those goods and services they

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really want. To achieve this would be a fundamental contribution towards increasing the quality of life.

Koszegi, Laszlo. National economic planning and participation of social representative bodies. SLB (4) Dec 1987: 533-536

---. Planning the production sphere in Hungary under the new conditions. AO 30(3-4) 1983: 413-424

Changes in the 'external' conditions of planning. A few novel features and elements of planning. A few preliminary conclusions on the development of production.

Kovacs, Denes. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 45

Interview with Academician Jozsef, on the State's economic and social role- one of the themes discussed by a wide circle of experts commissioned by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Kovacs, J. and Virag, I. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 51

The study investigates whether concepts of cyclical growth in socialist economic planning should not be realistically accepted, replacing the concept of continuous growth which has so far not materialised in the development of either production or consumption.

---. Periodic versus continuous growth. AO 27(1-2) 1981: 41-55

It is argued that the socialist economy is not free from certain periodicity, and this causes certain economic difficulties. This article challenges this view proving that periodicity cannot, in itself, be a cause of trouble. Using a simplified growth model, the authors prove that, assuming constant capital efficiency, maximum total consumption is not yielded by continual smooth growth within a given plan period, but by such investment policy which invests the possible greatest amount in the first part of the period and then compensates it in the second part with a strong growth in consumption. How long such forced investment policy has to be continued depends on capital efficiency and on the time horizon.

Koves, A. On new trends in international industrial development and the division of labour. (Comments and criticism on Bela Kadar's book). AO 33(1-2) 1984: 147-153

Bela Kadar speaks about three inseparable, mutually inter-related dimensions of the Hungarian economic reform.

Koves, P. Do we measure development correctly? (Comment on "On measuring growth", by A. Brody). AO 25(1-2) 1980:180-187

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Lorinzce, Peter. Role of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in planning. SLB (4) Dec 1987: 531-536

The active role of the Chamber of Commerce in the country's economic life was confirmed in 1985 by legislation. It became compulsory for government agencies to consult the Chamber about proposed economic policies and to ask its views on how they would affect individual companies and industry as a whole.

Major, I. The years 1978-1981 and the 'long stages' in the development of the Hungarian economy. AO 30(3-4) 1983: 381-400

A few characteristics of the 'long stages'. Periodical changes in economic policy and central management. The last four years as reflected by the 'long stages'.

Marjai, Jozsef. The realization of a national programme. NHQ XXII(82) Summer 1981: 7-19

Tasks facing the country. Need to preserve the achievements and living standards is the basis of a national programme. From a trade balance deficit to an active trade balance. Structural changes.

Matits, A. and Temesi, J. Changes in economic regulators and enterprise reactions. AO 31(3-4) 1983: 197-208

Evaluation of the changes in regulators. Stability of the effects of the 1980 modifications of regulators. Effect of changes in regulators on movements in the real sphere. Changes in the quality of management. Conclusions on some impacts of changes in regulators. The analysis support the hypothesis that there exists a normal state and normal path of the economy and that a tendency of returning to the latter asserts itself. Shifting of the economy onto a new path with the aid of changes in the regulators is an as yet unsolved task. Measurers are needed that affect both the control and the real spheres and which lead the economy onto a new path which can be verified from enterprise data.

Morva, T.; Drechsler, L. and Hajnal, A. National primary socio-economic data structure. VIII: Hungary. ISSJ XXXIII(1) 1981: 163-175

The economic system and its impact on the information services. Information supply for national planning. Basic stages of planning. Information supply structures. Statistical structures and services. Statistical publications.

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MTI. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 49

The Council of Ministers reviewed the expected results of the 1983 economic development, and adopted the 1984 economic plan.

---. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 55

The National Planning Office has signed a number of agreements with the most important mass organizations, trade unions, co-operative councils, technical and biological societies, and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on joint working programmes concerning preparations of the 1986-1990 Five-Year plan.

---. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 56

The Council of Ministers has received the results of 1986, and adopted the 1987 economic plan.

Murrell, Peter. An evaluation of the success of the Hungarian economic reform: an analysis using international-trade data. JCE 5(4) Dec 1981: 352-366

A statistical analysis of the reforms by comparing the performance of Hungary to the performance of centrally planned economies and market economies. Theoretical background necessary for that analysis. Data sources and statistical methods used. Test results. Alternative explanations of the test results and importance of the results. The results indicate that the reform has been effective. Statistics available.

Nagy, S. An analysis of economic growth with technical progress function. AO 29(1-2) 1982: 97-112

The article is concerned with Kaldor's technical progress function from three aspects. First, a new specification of the function is introduced and explained in which embodied technical progress is represented beyond new investments, capacities, put into operation by labour that required new, advanced qualification. Second, the specification of the function is verified by computing numerical estimates for its parameters for the periods 1950-60, 1960-70 and 1970-1978. As a result of the computations a detailed analysis of Hungary's economic growth is given by the help of technical progress functions, demonstrating differences by branches of industry and the national economy in respect of technical progress. Long-term economic growth rate depends on the rate of adaptation of new technology, i.e. on the appropriate economic policy approach and not on the absolute size of the stock of fixed capital. Third, estimates are obtained for

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the growth rate of disembodied technical progress in Hungary. A slightly accelerating trend could be observed by the end of the period under investigation, 1978.

Nyers, Rezso. Interaction of political and economic development in Hungary. NHQ XXIII(85) Spring 1982: 15-25

---. Interrelations between policy and the economic reform in Hungary. JCE 7(3) Sept 1983: 211-224

The history of the economic reform movement in Hungary and to some extent in the other Eastern European countries since the 1950s is discussed in its political context. East-West trade relations and the relationship of Hungary with the CMEA. Possibilities of further development of reform are discussed. Efforts at economic reform in Eastern Europe, and in Hungarian internal policy. The Hungarian reform under the fluctuating impacts of the CMEA and the world market. Dependence on foreign trade. Changes in the structure of external trade. Development of the economic mechanism. Measures for operative management of the economy. Increased mobilization of human and societal factors. Public opinion.

---. National economic objectives and the reform process in Hungary in the eighties. AO 35(1-2) 1985: 1-16

The new five-year plan prepared asserts three priorities in economic policy for the period 1986-1990: 1) Maintenance and consolidation of the external economic equilibrium, 2) further expansion of enterprise autonomy and the implementation of a market reform government control, 3) resumption of economic growth while external competitiveness is improved. Hungarian economic practice relies on certain theoretical basis. On the new requirements raised by intensive development and the objective necessity of commodity production under socialism. It is essential that the further development of the system of political institutions and the adjustment of the style of politics to the logic of the economic system has to be thought of.

---. Patriotism and economic growth. NHQ XXII(82) Summer 1981: 20-34

Economic integration and national economies. Place of Hungary in the world economy. Economic development under the new conditions. Increasing economic efficiency.

Nyers, Rezso and Tardos, M. The necessity for consolidation of the economy and the possibility of development in Hungary. AO 32(1-2) 1984: 1-19

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Since the 1979 change in the direction of economic policy, consolidation of the balance of trade has made considerable progress. Economic policy of the coming period: 1) Either economic changes are minimized which involve less social risk in the short run but more in the long run, 2) or economic changes are accelerated, which involve a greater risk in the short run, but could render development more secure in a longer perspective. The article examines the possible economic and social consequences of the alternatives. Output-oriented income differentiation, or preservation of the given income structure. Changes in economic management backed by institutional decentralization or development of some parts of the system of the regulated market. Social security of the people.

Nyilas, A. Empirical research in Hungarian economics: a review. AO 30(2) 1983: 255-267

Empirical economic researches in Hungary have given valuable help to both practical economic management and scientific knowledge. There is, however, much room for improvement, both in the standards of the researches, and in the 'receptivity' of the management practice. The spread of the empirical research methods. Evaluation of the methods applied. The practical utilisation of the empirical researches. Scientific utilisation of the empirical researches.

Nyitrai, Vera. The Hungarian economy in the world. NHQ XXVII(102) Summer 1986: 62-72

Hungarian industry between 1970 and 1983. The industrial development compared with that of other countries. Drawback is that in the past decade investments were concentrated on certain phases of production and the technical standards of production remained unchanged. Unable to make effective use of the scarcely available investment resources. Hungarian agriculture-outstanding results. Farm machinery manufacturing is not sufficiently developed. Hungarian population is very well supplied with farm products. A comparison of social indices. Population, births and deaths. Comparison with Czechoslovakia and Austria. Social welfare, education, and health. Occupational ratios. Expenditure on food. Housing. Leisure-time used.

Pasztor, S. How open the Hungarian economy is: an international comparison. AO 25(1-2) 1980: 81-92

Notion of economic openness. Measurement. International comparison. Connection between economic structure and openness.

HUNGARY

Pulai, M. and Vissi, F. Tasks and problems in developing the Hungarian economic control and management system. AO 33 (3-4) 1984: 221-235

The article reviews the principles and requirements that determine the changes to follow in Hungarian economic control and management beginning with 1985. The modifications in the price system, the system of taxation, the control of earnings, in the tasks of enterprise management and in enterprise organization are reviewed. The article also dwells on the most important dilemmas and concerns under which the planned characteristic changes have to be continually implemented.

Raba, A. Restriction and adjustment. AO 33(1-2) 1984: 69-87

Since 1979-1980 restriction of aggregate demand has been the dominant features of economic policy both in Hungary and in Western Europe. But the causes and consequences differ. The author analyzes these differences from the viewpoint of employment, general market equilibrium, price trends, rates of exchange, import processes and investment activity. In Hungary, because of the selective restrictive measures, the balance of trade has improved in recent years, but the imbalance between domestic purchasing power and the available commodities has become acute. The persistence of a 'seller's market' and the inconsistencies of the control system make it difficult for enterprises to combine their existing and latent resources in a rational manner.

Renyi, Peter. Socialism and reform. NHQ XXIV(91) Autumn 1983: 43-56

Dialectics of revolution and reform. After the 20th Congress of the CPSU. Hungary after 1956. Agriculture as the example. Reforms can also be reformed.

Ritter, Papp J. Fifty joint conference of the Hungarian Economic Association and the Verein Fur Sozialpolitik. AO 24(3-4) 1980: 379-386

Topical problems of economic policy. Role of state in the novel tasks of structural policy. Industrial cooperation between and joint enterprises of Hungarian and Western companies.

Roman, Z. Productivity growth and its slowdown in the Hungarian economy. AO 35(1-2) 1985: 81-104

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

The productivity growth and its slowdown after 1979 was slower than average. At the same time, the technological standards of products and production as well as the structural adjustment of the industry are unsatisfactory and international competitiveness of the economy is weakening. This is the main cause of the deceleration in the growth of productivity. The liquidation of unprofitable or less profitable enterprises and abolition of superfluous workplaces would allow a rapid and spectacular growth of productivity, but the maintenance of full employment makes a slower process desirable. Resolution of the contradictions between the first and the second economy. A purposeful program for improving productivity and raising the value added, efforts of a faster structural adjustment may help to strengthen the competitiveness of the Hungarian economy and gradually accelerate growth also with full employment.

Seventeenth (17) April, 1984 Declaration by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party on tasks related to the further development of the system of economic control and management (abridged). AO 32(3-4) 1984: 363-373

The most important efforts of economic policy will be aimed at improving the quality of management, and on this basis, at consolidating economic equilibrium, protecting living standards and laying the foundations for their further rise. To this end the income-producing potential of the economy has to be boosted, more efficient management of public property is necessary, and the working population must realize that they are the owners and hence are also responsible for management. Foreign trade and production development policy should be shaped in harmony with the interests of socialist society.

Soos, K.A. A propos the explanation of shortage phenomena: volume of demand and structural inelasticity. AO 33(3-4) 1984: 305-320

The author examines shortage as a specific kind of scarcity-specific in the sense that potential users possess the titles, characteristic of individual economic systems, which would allow them to acquire the wanted goods and yet they cannot acquire them. What are these characteristic titles in today's socialist economic systems? The question leads to the investigation of the functioning of production and distribution. Both the institutional reasons for the inelasticity of production (supply) and the institutional difficulties of the efficient control of aggregate demand as reasons for shortages in today's socialist economies, are analysed.

Sugar, Andras. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 57

TV and Radio interview with Janos Kadar, Party C C General Secretary, reviewing Hungary's political and economic development since 1956.

Szamuely, L. The first wave of the mechanism debate in Hungary. (1954-1957). AO 29(1-2) 1982: 1-24

Two kinds of approaches exist in the socialist countries for the improvement of the mechanism of directive planning of the socialist economy. The first wants to improve on the imperfections of the plan indicators, wants to construct and introduce new indicators, and link the incentive for the economic units to the fulfilment of these indicators. According to the second approach, it is not sufficient to modify the range or content of the central instructions issued to the economic agents, but the situation of the agents themselves, their relation to each other, and their economic environment as well must be changed. In Hungary, in the debates and researches of economists the transition occurred very rapidly from the first approach to the second in the mid-fifties and the concept of comprehensive economic reform was also formulated which wanted to replace the mechanism of directive planning by another system of regulation. The 1954-57 view and the development of the post-1968 Hungarian economic mechanism.

---. The second wave of the economic mechanism debate and the 1968 reform in Hungary. AO 33(1-2) 1984: 43-67

The paper examines from the aspect of the history of economic thought how the revision of the ideas of the directive planning system took place and those of planned regulated market economy were worked out in Hungary in the mid-sixties. Efforts at rationalizing the system of directive planning, 1957-1963. Revival of the reform idea. The strong and weak aspects of the 1966 conception and the 1968 reform. Reforms as forward step. Comparison with reforms attempted in other socialist countries.

Tabori, Andras. Economy in 1985-86: a situation report. NHQ XXVII(104) Winter 1986: 33-42

Production continued under the same conditions as before. Some of the goods produced could not be sold, or could be sold only with difficulty, while the raw material and energy intensity of production remained high. The profits of the enterprises slightly improved last year-while performance stagnated and state finances deteriorated. Subsidies granted to enterprises amount to a high and increasing ratio of their profit, though the situation differs from sector to sector. Besides growing prices and barely growing

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performance there is extensive growth of money wage. Some enterprises paid out more by 20 or even 30 per cent usually disguised in the form of bonuses, overtime, etc., even at the cost of depreciation fund. During the seventh Five-Year plan i.e. 1986-90, emphasis will shift to strengthening the balance of trade accounted in convertible currency and to stressing the anti-inflationary policy. General feeling is that progress and overcoming the problems is possible only if the economic reform continues.

Tabori Andras. A way out of stagnation. HNQ XXVIII(106) Summer 1987: 57-65

Economic growth has slowed down. Declining production-growing consumption. Were the plan targets realistic? Reform of the financial system. Introduction of value-added tax.

Tardos, Marton. Development program for economic control and organization in Hungary. AO 28(3-4) 1982: 295-315

The study presents a large-scale program which may be suited not only for re-channelling the economy onto the road of reforms started in 1968 but also for handling problems left unsolved at the time and also those emerged in the course of control and management without plan-instructions. The study analyses the questions of planning, the institutional system of enterprises, and the problems of money and credit circulation.

---. A development program for economic control and organization in Hungary. EEE XXII(3-4) Spring-Summer 1984: 3-32

Which economic factors determine the necessary changes in economic control? The necessary changes- general direction. The interpretation of socialist, planned economy. The system of economic institutions. Material stimulation and incomes regulation. Financial regulation and its institutional framework. Measures taken since 1979 and the next steps. This study, in short, proposes a large-scale program which may be suited not only for re-channeling the economy onto the course of reforms started in 1968, but also for handling problems left unsolved at that time as well as those which have emerged in the course of control and management without central directive planning. The study analyses the questions of planning, the institutional system of enterprises, and the problems of money and credit circulation.

Teichmann, Hans. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 42

Outline of the co-ordinated Five-Year plan for the GDR and Hungary, 1986 to 1990.

HUNGARY

Tokes, Rudolf L. Hungarian reform imperatives. PC XXXIII(5)
Sept-Oct 1984: 1-23

Essence of Hungary's politics in the late 1970's. "Politics is economics and economics is foreign trade", says Janos Kadar. Experiment of New Economic Mechanism is going on since 1968. Is NEM a social contract? By 1982, conditions were ripe for placing the matter of "reforming the reforms" on the political agenda. All participants in the reform debates seemed to agree that the modernization of the Hungarian economy, increased productivity, and the slowdown in the annual rate of inflation from 8-9 percent to 4-5 percent would call for sacrifices by everyone. Debate on reforms. The Party's response. Policy outcomes- politics, economics, foreign relations. The logic of economic reforms has necessitated not only structural changes in the domestic economy, but has also had a significant impact on the lives and expectations of Hungarian citizens.

Vissi, F. Major questions of the improvement of economic control and management in Hungary in the mid-eighties. AO 30(3-4) 1983: 325-340

Inconsistencies of the current situation and the need for further progress. Major elements of the improvement of economic control. Tasks of administrative control. Policy making opportunities of enterprise management.

Zafir, M. The growth rate as reflected in "recent investigations". (Comments on "On measuring growth", by A. Brody). AO 25(1-2) 1980:188-191

Zala, Julia. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 54

The study suggests a possible way for consistent improvement of the Hungarian system of economic control.

Zala, Julia. Hungary: How to live with slow-growth conditions? Adaptation of economic conditions and management. EEE XXII (3-4) Spring-Summer 1984: 122-153

Characteristics of the Hungarian economy. Flexible changing elements. Role of planning. Prices and price formation. Exchange rate policies. Wages and salaries. Fiscal measures and the state budget. Monetary policy measures: the banks. Policies promoting external relations. Institutional changes, forms and behaviour of the enterprises. Reserve funds. Outlook for the future.

Zalai, E. Adaptability of non-linear equilibrium models to central planning. AO 30(3-4) 1983: 433-446

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

General equilibrium versus optimal planning models. Illustration: foreign trade in the two versions of macroeconomic models. A certain class of multisectoral general equilibrium models, by proper reinterpretation of their elements can be adapted to support planning in socialist countries. Certain non-linear formulations of substitution possibilities could be utilised in macroprogramming models.

Poland

ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 59

Survey of the worsened economic situation in Jan-May 1981, compared with the same period of 1980, with numerous statistical data.

---. XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 65

A report on the economic situation in the first quarter of 1982, the economic plan for the second quarter and some implications for 1983-85.

---. XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 59

Extensive report on the severe setback to the economy in 1981, with numerous statistical data.

----. XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 59

The three variants of the National Plan upto 1985 and assumption for the years 1986-1990.

---. XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 57

The Sejm points out a number of short comings in the Central Annual Plan for 1984.

---. XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 58

The Central Statistical Office concerning the economic situation in November 1983. Some sectors did better as compared with the year before.

---. XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 65

Some positive economic achievements in 1983 and prospects for 1984.

XV(3)(76) May 1985: 65

On the economic situation in the first seven months of 1984.

XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 62

The performance of the Polish economy in 1984.

XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 63

The Polish Economic Association outlines its view on a desirable economic strategy.

XVII(1)(81) 1987: 68

A selection of comments of participants of the X Congress of the Party on economic issues.

XVII(2)(82) 1987: 67

The Central Statistical Office reports on fulfilment of the Plan in the first 11 months of 1986.

XVII(2)(82) 1987: 70

The economic reform has not yet resulted in qualitative change in the economy. Unless this comes about Poland will fall behind the rest of Europe.

XVII(3)(83) 1987: 78

The choice in the economy is a tougher today for a better tomorrow. This is what the economic reform means.

Adam, Jan. The recent Polish economic reform and its results. O UW 31(4) Dec 1986: 287-306

Influence of recent reforms on the important features of the Polish system of management such as the relationship of planning and the market-price system, wage and employment regulation, investment decision, organisational system, etc. Evaluation of the reform as a whole. The Polish system of management has turned into an indirect system as a result of the reform. The reform has not yet had a great impact on the working of the economy.

Albinowski, Stanislaw. Spelling it out. PP XXX(1) Winter 1987: 52-54

Economic efficiency and socialist economic development.

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Bartoszewski, J. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 67

The Prime Minister speaks about the most important problems Poland is facing - economic reform and similar problems.

Bilski, R. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 66

Unfavourable trends of the Polish economy in 1980.

Blazyca, George. Poland's economy under military management. WT 40(2) Feb 1984: 58-64

The military programme for both society and economy was about restoring 'order'. Throughout the period the economic reform barely functioned. The only sector to benefit was coal. International factor. Obstacles to reform.

---. The Polish economy under Martial Law - a dissenting view. SS XXXVII(3) July 1985: 428-436

Fallenbuchl's belief that it was the lack of economic reform that doomed the Gierek policy of modernisation through investment imports from the West in the 1970s. But one could argue that had central planning been operating in Poland as effectively as in Czechoslovakia or the GDR then technology imports could have been much better managed. Martial law and the economy. Martial law economics did contribute to stabilisation and adjustment. To expect more than this doubtful.

Bobrowski, Czeslaw. Forty years of an active economic policy. PFT (3/243) 1984: 3-6

The motive of the planners was always to strengthen the economy's development capability. An improvement of living standards. Optimal pace of growth. Employment policy.

Brodzka, Teresa. Balancing opposites. PP XXIX(2) Spring 1986: 25-26

The economic plan for 1986. The planners have put three aims, 1) intensification of exports, 2) containment of inflation and improvement of the standard of living, 3) further progress in the restructuring of the economy.

---. Economists on the economy, 1981-85. PP XXIX(3) Summer 1986: 9-15

Estimate of the country's situation and the government's policies.

---. Stage two of the reform. PP XXX(3) 1987: 30-34

Propositions for the second stage of the economic reform. Legal framework. Relocation of decision-making. Role of central economic plan. Essentially the 'Propositions' see the Polish economy as mixed one. Various forms of organisation and ownership of the means of production are to coexist, cooperate and even interpenetrate.

Broniarek, Andrzej. Economic reform; obstacles and hopes. PP XXV(1/2) Winter-Spring 1982: 29-33

The reform rests on three main pillars, 1) national planning of inputs, 2) independence of enterprises, and 3) observance of commercial rules in economic policy. The basic unit in this system is the autonomous, self-managed and self-financing enterprise.

---. How to reform the economy? PP XXIV(5) May 1981: 27-31

Reform and democracy. The role of the enterprise. The intermediate administrative machine. The phase-in date of the reform.

Central annual plan for 1986. PEN 1(567) 16th Jan 1986: 2

Chelstowski, Stanislaw. The economic reform. PP XXVII(1) Winter 1984: 12-19

At the end of 1980 intensive work began on the drafting of an economic reform. The reform is based on Polish experiences and those of other socialist countries like Hungary and Yugoslavia. The basis of the Polish crisis is not overproduction but it is a scarcity crisis stemming from acute shortages of production factors, chiefly raw materials and energy and even labour sometimes. Inefficiency in the use of many production factors. The structure of the economy is not adapted to requirements. Economic strains have been compounded by social maladies. A difficult situation in foreign trade. Different opinions from the point of view of recovery. Employees' self-management. Changes in planning. Implementation of the reform. Social determinants.

Czapurko, Aleksander. Some notes on economic strategy in the years 1986-1990. PFT (2/254) 1986: 5

Discussion of the Economic Reform. PP XXIV(4) Apr 1981: 45-49

Dryll, Irena. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 59

The rationale of the Sejm's revision of the 1980 Economic plan.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Dryll, Irena. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 64

Though the Sejm favours the middle variant of the three draft Five-Year plans, there is some concern that modernization will suffer if investment resources are mainly devoted to completing existing projects.

---. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 66

The Sejm's end of term assessment of the economic reform is that though there are growth achievements the reform has failed to stimulate efficiency factors to the degree needed or expected.

Economic reform. PP XXIV(4) Apr 1981: 5-10

Economic reform outlined by a Commission headed by the Premier and composed of a very large body of about 500 persons belonging to various groups. Main purpose and salient features of the economic reforms.

Economy. PP XXIV(3) Mar 1981: 52-55

On 1st January 1981 a number of economic, social and legislative measures came into force. Some of them are mentioned here.

Economy. PP XXV(4) Autumn 1982: 56-60

Plans for recovery.

Economy. PP XXIV(2 to 5, 6/7) Feb to July 1981: 60-63, 52-55, 50-53, 55-57, 57-61; XXV (1/2, 3, 4) Winter to Autumn 1982: 71-76, 64-70, 56-63; XXVI(1 to 4) Winter to Autumn 1983: 48-52, 55-58, 53-58, 57-64; XXVII(1 to 4) Winter to Autumn 1984: 64-69, 47-52, 45-49, 35-42; XXVIII(1 to 4) Winter to Autumn 1985: 37-44; 40-46, 43-50, 46-51; XXIX(1 to 4) Winter to Autumn 1986: 35-46, 46-50, 40-48, 56-61; XXX(1 to 3) Winter to Summer 1987: 55-58, 50-57, 56-58

Various aspects of the Polish economy. Market and exports. Foreign trade relations. Poland and the world economy. Relations with the Third World countries, with China, India. CMEA and joint ventures, with the Soviet Union. Poland and IMF. Export Development Bank. Car exports. Polish debts and Paris Club. Ship-building and exports. General economic problems. Prospects for agriculture. Natural resources and coal mining. Industries. Science and technology. Nuclear power. Economic reforms and central planning. Economic, social and legislative measures. Problems of saving raw materials and energy. Five-Year Plans for recovery.

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POLAND

Organization and management. Transport and communications. Population and labour shortage. Wage system. Prices. Employment. Financial policy. Creation of money market and the zloty. Regulation of meat market. Enterprises. Investments.

Ellman, Michael and Simatupang, Batara. Odnowa in statistics. SS XXXIV(1) Jan 1982: 111-117

An important aspect of the Odnowa (renewal) movement which swept through Poland in 1980-81 is the improvement in official statistics to which it has led and is leading. Under strong social pressure, notably from the trade union, Solidarity, it has been officially accepted that in the past, official statistics often gave too favourable a picture of the economic situation.

Eysymonti, Jerzy and Maciejewski, Wojciech. Socioeconomic crises in Poland: a model approach. EEE XXIV(3) Spring 1986: 6-23

Purpose is to provide an explanation with the help of formal model. Results are based on data for a 26 year period from 1955 to 1980. Basic characteristics of the system. The main mechanism of the cycle. Classification of various factors. The general model of the crisis. The general form of the formal model and preliminary results of the quantitative research.

Fallenbuchl, Zbigniew M. Introduction (The Polish economic crisis). EEE XXIV(3) Spring 1986: 3-5

Discussion of the origins and nature of the crisis that began at the end of the 1970s and is still far from over. Good case for a far-reaching economic reform.

---. Poland's economic crisis. PC XXXI(2) Mar-Apr 1982: 1-21

Poland's economic crisis has assumed almost epic proportions since the appearance of its first symptoms in the late 1970's. Its causes lie deep in the Soviet-type economic system imposed on Poland, and half measures will not solve it - not those suggested even when real reform seemed possible nor those forced through since the imposition of military rule in December 1981. On the contrary the military solution may well lead to even greater economic difficulties. Statistics available.

---. The Polish economy under Martial law. SS XXXVI(4) Oct 1984: 513-527

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Some possibilities for an improvement in the economic situation started to appear in the last quarter of 1981. The authorities applied for re-admission of Poland to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The output of coal, although still considerably below the 1979 levels, showed a small improvement. From Jan. 1982 the output of coal, the most important products of the Polish economy, was higher every month than in the months of 1981. The miners were enlisted and they worked subject to military discipline. High wages and supply of scarce consumption goods were supplied. Production of coal increased but efficiency could not be ensured. But the production in industries fell. Net domestic material production in construction, transport, communications, trade also fell. Because of good climatic conditions agricultural production increased. Without the pressure by labour unions, nominal personal incomes of the population increased, as well as wages in industries. Saving was the result of inability to spend money incomes because of the shortage of goods and services. This source of inflationary pressure can only be explained by the fear of riots. The second major source of inflationary pressure was the deficit state budgets. Balance of payments disequilibrium. Adverse effect on foreign trade because of Western economic sanctions. Exports to non-socialist countries declined more than the exports to the socialist countries. Any improvement in the balance of payments position and ability to reduce the hard currency indebtedness will depend on future export performance. The leaders would have to change their policy and look for a "political situation".

Gajewski, M. ABSEES XII(3)(63) May 1982: 64

Alarming production trends, July 1980 to July 1981 (some statistical data).

---. and Ostaszewski, J. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 59

Salient points of the new project of the economic reform are discussed.

Gazinski, B. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 67

Critical analysis of the economic reform of 1970 and discussion of the present problems at a Conference organised by Solidarity and the Economic and Social Section of the Lodz University.

Gomulka, Stanislaw and Rostowski, Jack. The reformed Polish economic system, 1982-1983. SS XXXVI(3) July 1984: 386-405

Major principles and the transitional period. Self-management, managerial independence and self-financing under reformed economic system. Price formation, interest rates, exchange rates, and wages. The system of taxation under the Reformed Economic System. Similarity of direct taxes under the Reformed Economic System and incentive formulae under the Large Economic Organisations System. The financing of investment under the Reformed Economic System. Can the Reformed Economic System reduce the material intensity of the Polish economy and stimulate net exports? Can the enterprise profits tax and the wage fund tax control inflation? Institutional reforms under the Reformed Economic System. To conclude, the Polish reform is intended to be substantial but not particularly radical. The actual economic system may be described as one of informal command planning rather than of indirect market-regulated central planning.

Good year for the Polish economy. PEN 4(546) 28th Feb 1985: 2-3

Gorywoda, Manfred. Dilemmas of development: Parameters of the 1986-90 plan. PP XXVII(4) Autumn 1985: 9-16

Outline of the concept of the prospective five-year plan for 1986-90 whose draft version is being discussed. The economy is still heavily saddled with the effects of the policies of the 1970s and the 1980-81 crisis: Exports. Investment efficiency. Depreciation in industry. Labour resources. Materials and energy supply. Structural changes in industries. Effectiveness of the economic mechanism. Poland had to combat the effects of a drastic lowering of the standard of living.

Gorywoda, Manfred. The future realistically. PP XXIX(4) Autumn 1986: 16-19

The author presents the case for the plan for 1986-90 as finally framed.

Growth and the necessity of reform. (Prof. Kuzinski in Nowe Drogi, 4/84) PP XXVII(3) Summer 1984: 38-44

Hare, P.G. and Wanless, P.T. Polish and Hungarian economic reforms- a comparison. SS XXXIII(4) Oct 1981: 491-517

Economic background and basic approaches to reforms adopted in two countries. Prices and wages. Monopoly and competition. Factors responsible for differences in outcome in two countries: a) Political atmosphere. Hungarians avoided political overtones of economic reform. Political unity and stability of the country. Poland has never succeeded in eliminating centers of opposition within the country. b) Hungary- small and homogeneous. Poland- larger and much more diverse.

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c) Attitude of the Soviet-Union. Hungarians lucky in that their reform was already underway in 1969. d) Organisation and economic performance of their respective agricultural systems. Hungary completed collectivization and is performing quite well. Lack of real institutional change in either Hungary or Poland tended to limit the potential effectiveness of reforms.

Heller, H. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 59

Enumeration of the causes of the present crisis- including Solidarity and its advisers.

Iskra, W. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 57

Structural changes concerning mainly industry, agriculture and urbanization, 1946-1983.

Jeziorski, Tomasz. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 69

Zbigniew Messner, the Polish Prime Minister, has addressed Parliament on economic problems facing the country.

---. The Economic Reform Commission assesses three years of the new system. (Translated). SEEFT XXIII(3) Fall 1987: 116-123

Three major issues were discussed: 1) The preliminary draft of the report on the implementation and results of the economic reform in 1984, 2) the Government Presidium document on organizational forms in the economy, and 3) the proposed system of enterprise assessment.

Jozefiak, Cezary. The road to the barriers of demand. EEE XXVI(2) Winter 1987-88: 84-91

The author expresses his concern about the impossibility of eliminating deepseated disequilibria in the economy with the existing system and suggests some policy recommendations. Skeptical about newly introduced second stage of economic reform.

Karczewski, Ryszard. Direction of economic reform modification. PFT (1/253) 1986: 3-4

Karol, Szwarc. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 62

Economists from Warsaw's Central School of Planning and Statistics discuss economic prospects for 1986-90.

Kolodko, Grzegorz W. Development goals and economic macro-proportions. (Tr. by Teresa Fallenbuchl). EEE XXV(3) Spring 1987: 72-85

Disproportions that were responsible for the appearance of cyclical fluctuations in the development of East European economies. Mistakes that were responsible for the economic crisis in Poland. Disproportions about accumulation and consumption. Cyclical nature of economic growth. Requirement of a correct determination of the priority structure of social goals.

Kosmala, Pawel. Central annual plan for 1986. PFT (1/253) 1986: 7

Kozminski, Andrzej K. Dreams of a hard zloty. An interview by Marek Rostocki. PP XXIX(2) Spring 1986: 42-45

Economic problems and solutions. Financial policy.

Krauss, K. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 58

A summing up of the first stage of the discussion of the "variants of the three-year National Plan for 1983-85 and the guidelines for 1990", by the Planning Commission.

Krok-Paszkowski, J. The mirage of economic reform. SV 26(4) (117) Autumn 1982: 35-42

Historical background. Jaruzelski's decisions about the economic reforms.

Krzystof, Krauss. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 56

The Sejm has discussed the plan for 1985 and, while giving it broad approval, has also made its anxieties known.

Leszczyski, A. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 67

The current economic outlook is optimistic, but there still are some shortages.

M.K. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 70

A report is published on discussion of the governmental project of revision of the economic reform law; instead of 11 changes, only 7 will be discussed in the National Assembly.

Marciniak, Stefan and Zawadzka, Zofia. Planning and spontaneity in economic development. EEE XXIV(3) Spring 1986: 24-34

One of the essential conditions of the effective planning is the determination of correct economic proportions, i.e. the determination of a complex of economic relations that optimally satisfies current and long-run needs of the society. The purpose of planning is to eliminate spontaneity.

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Causes of spontaneity in the economic development of Poland. Excessive centralization. To reduce spontaneity, 1) a correct development strategy, 2) changes in the system of planning and management, 3) determination of optimal structure of the national economy is needed.

Markucz, J. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 66

A report summarising the opinions of experts on the main direction of the 1987 central plan of development.

Messner, Zbigniew. Achievements and programme. PFT(4/244) 1984: 3-5

---. Some problems of Poland's economic policy in 1986-1990. (Translated). SEEFT XXIII(3) Fall 1987: 87-96

Polish efforts to recover some measure of dynamism and purpose for their economy. Poland's current situation and policies. Potential for growth and restructuring in Poland.

Mieszczankowski, M. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 79

The first period of reform was a disappointment. This is an important background to the preparation of the second stage of reform.

Mieszczankowski, M. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 66

The author criticizes the recently accepted draft of the Five-Year Plan for 1986-90.

Misiak, M. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 57

Article on the procedure and basic directions of the National Economic Plan for 1985.

Nasilowski, Mieczyslaw. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 63

If the economic reform is to be made effective then financial planning needs to have priority over existing planning methods. This means that investment flows in particular need to be rigorously controlled and that the threat of bankruptcy should be made real.

---. Some doubts. PP XXVIII(4) Autumn 1985: 20-24

Difficult problems of a long-term socio-economic plan-making for the period 1986-90. Rate of growth. Choice of investment structure. Fuel and energy problems.

POLAND

Parkola, A. and Repacki, R. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 67

There is some concern that the modest growth targets may not be achieved without a decisive shift in policy stance which should emphasize efficiency.

Pierzchala, Leon. The assumptions for Poland's socio-economic development in the years 1986-1990. PFT (1/253) 1986: 6

Plowiec, Ursula. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 62

Given the likely constraints on economic growth in the next five years the economy must release productivity factors as the only way to guarantee growth.

Poland. ET 287 2nd Apr 1983: 38-39; 291 28th Apr 1984: 50-51; 293 15th Dec 1984: 42-43; 296 6th July 1985: 47-48; 305 11th Nov 1987: 62, 64

General economic situation. Standard of living, prices, economic reforms, planning, etc.

Poland: catching a Kremlin habit. ET 305 17th Oct 1987: 48-49

Package of reforms proposed by the Polish Government.

Poland's economy. ET 286(7276) 12th Feb 1983: 71-72, 75

Polish economy in the eighties. PFT (1) Oct 1982: 3-4

Polish economy and ways to combat crisis.

Polish economy in 1985, 1986, 1987. PEN 6(548), 30th Mar, 8(550) 30th Apr, 11(553) 15th June, 12(554) 29th June, 14(556) 30 July, 16(558) 30th Aug, 18(560) 30th Sept, 20(562) 30th Oct, 22(564) 30th Nov, 24(566) 30th Dec 1985: 2-5; 5(571) 15th Mar 1986, 6(572) 29th Mar, 8(574) 30th Apr, 10(576) 31st May, 12(578) 30th June, 14(580) 30 July, 17(583) 15th Sept, 18(584) 30th Sept, 20(586) 31st Oct, 22(588) 29th Nov, 24(590) 31st Dec 1986: 2-3; 2(592) 31st Jan, 7(597) 15th Apr, 10(600) 30th May, 12(602) 30th June, 15(605) 16th Aug, 17(607) 15th Sept, 19(609) 16th Oct, 20(610) 31st Oct 1987: 2-4

Industry. Agriculture. Construction. Foreign trade. Monetary market situation. Transportation. Employment. Income of the population, etc.

Pospieszynski, Andrzej R. The Polish economy in 1984. PFT (2) 1984: 3-4

How the targets for 1983 had been met. Annual plan for 1984. External trade. National income.

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Pravda, Alex. Poland 1980: From 'premature consumerism' to labour solidarity. SS XXXIV(2) April 1982: 167-199

The events of 1980 were a product of the confluence of three classic crises: a crisis of distribution, a crisis of legitimacy and a crisis of participation. To a great extent the discontent fuelling blue-collar protest in 1980 was the result of the boom strategy launched by Gierek in 1971 in a bid to make consumption the engine of growth and political support. Such consumption, and the consumerism promoted as part of the strategy, were doubly premature. Funded largely by Western credits, boom development proved imbalanced, generating high income growth without providing a commensurate rise in the availability of goods and services. A classic case of protest produced by disappointed rising expectations. Instead of political change coming from a movement within the party for reform, or from 'revisionist intellectuals' striving to bring the system into line with Marxist principles, 1980 saw a self-mobilized labour movement pressuring the authorities for the institutionalization of 'social control'. The year 1980 marks the beginning of a transition in the role of labour in communist states from a pillar of continuity to a force for change.

Reform has taken root: an interview with Prof. Wladyslaw-Baka, Minister for Economic Reform (Translated) SEEFT XXIII(3) Fall 1987: 124-135

Ryszka, Franciszek. Origins of the Polish crisis. PP XXV(3) Summer 1982: 23-32

Background of the economy. Numbers employed. Birth rate. Exports, imports. Yields of cereals. Electricity consumption, postal services. Railway network. Radiosets, telephones and car ownership. Transport and communications.

Sadownik, H. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 66

Critical evaluation of the project of the reform of the economy, in particular of the problem of its practical realisation and the position of the Communist Party in it as the leading force.

Sadowski, Zdzislaw. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 65

Article analysing current Polish economic problems.

---. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 65

Self-financing, the key problem of the economic reform, enters its second phase. It has to be given a certain

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time to become a functional instrument. Wholesale liquidation of ineffective enterprises has to be avoided except in hopeless cases.

---. The future of the economy. PFT (3/255) 1986: 3-5

Central plan and market. Independence of enterprises. Central planning. Principles of distribution. The private sector.

Socio-economic plan for 1985. PEN 1(543) 15th June 1985: 2-4

Starewicz, Artur. Plan for recovery. PP XXVI(3) Summer 1983: 10-13

The National Socio-Economic Plan for 1983-88. Basic aims of socio-economic policy.

Szeliga, Z. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 66

Critical analysis by the Central Statistical Office showing the negative aspects of the Polish economy, however indicating that its problems are of a different nature.

Szul, Roman and Kirejczyk, Edward. Dilemmas of economic reform and self-management in Poland. EAWM XXI(3) 1987: 373-391

General characteristics of the state of economic system. Important problems relating to economic reform. The market disequilibrium and inflation. The enterprise autonomy vs. distribution. Self-financing and profitless enterprises. Economic and socio-political wage function. The employment and the non-socialized sector. The restructuring-the state structures- the social attitudes- the self-management. Self-management in trade- analysis of empirical studies. Lack of interest in self-management connected with lack of professional skills among the members of self-management bodies.

Szwarc, Karol. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 68

The author comments on two reports on the economy from the Consultative Economic Committee (KRG).

Three-Year Plan (1983-1985) in Polish economy. PEN 5(571) 15 Mar 1986: 3

Trzeciakowski, Witold. Problems of achieving efficiency and equilibrium. EEE XXIV(4) Summer 1986: 51-66

The system of prices is the main weakness in the system of functioning of the economy. The second weakness of the system is the lack of sufficiently strong incentives for

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

the growth of production and reduction of costs. The author makes, here, a few suggestions for discussion which have as their objective the introduction of a more rational allocation of resources through the improvement of prices paid to producers, and widening of the sphere of operation for the motivational system in those sectors of the economy in which parametric prices can be used, especially in the export field.

Variants of the social and economic plan for the years 1986-1990. PEN 13(55) 15 July 1985: 2-4

Satisfaction of minimum social and economic needs. Transcending obstacles to reproduction of assets and accelerating the increase of consumption. Acceleration of the restoration of the level of consumption and creation of better conditions of development after 1990. Assumption of the central annual plan for 1986.

Wilczynski, Waclaw. Ins and outs of the reform. (An interview by Krzysztof W. Kasprzyk). PP XXX(1) Winter 1987: 48-52

Condition of the economy. Inconsistencies in the implementation of the reform and the policies of central departments. A move from rigid to flexible prices (and from flexible to rigid), performance-related wages, a difficult and painful operation.

Zwass, Adam. The economic situation in Poland in light of the eighth Party Congress. (Tr. by Michel Vale). EEE XX(1) Fall 1981: 3-19

The blame for worsening economic situation was placed mainly on the destabilization of the world market, the explosion of raw material and fuel prices, the more difficult export conditions and the recurrent harvest failures which required considerable imports of grains and fodder. In the five-year period from 1971 to 1975, the national product increased by an annual average of 9.8% and industrial output by 10.5%. The driving force behind this inflated growth was not however, increasing efficiency, but rather rapidly growing investments which were largely financed by Western credits. The nature of the Delegates' criticisms. No future-oriented plan. Energy crisis. Growing environmental pollution. Agriculture will not recover without major structural reforms. Grain imports necessary. Labour problems. Decreasing supply and discipline. Karkoszka versus Berlinguer. Slogan of pluralistic social system.

Romania

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 65

Economic performance in 1980 as compared with 1975.

---. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 78

Planned growth in 1981 of some of the main economic indicators.

---. XII(3)(67) May 1982: 77

Statistical data on fulfilment of the 1981 plan.

---. XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 78

Survey of economic growth 1950-1980, with numerous statistical data.

---. XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 68

Forecast development of Romanian economy in 1981-85.

---. XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 69

Text of a Resolution restating some of the targets of the Romanian economy, such as utilization of production capacities, reconditioning of materials, and increase in labour productivity.

---. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 77

The nation's major economic tasks, as listed by the President of the Republic.

---. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 73

Full text of draft Directives of the XIIth Party Congress on the economic-social development of Romania in 1986-1991, and up to 2000 prospectively.

---. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 83

Text of the Law concerning the Central Plan of Economic-social Development for 1985.

---. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 83

Extract from the Report by the President of the Republic on the tasks of the Romanian economy, enumerating the major tasks in the coming Five Year Plan, 1986-90.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 78

A survey of the main features of the 1986-90 Economic Plan.

---. XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 79

Some results of the economic development of the country over the period 1965-1984.

---. XVI(2)(79) 1986: 78

Text of the Uniform National Plan for 1986 is published with a table of the more important items.

---. XVI(2)(79) 1986: 84

Preliminary data on economic performance in 1985; the expected upsurge was not achieved.

---. XVI(2)(79) 1986: 85

Pronouncement following the Session of the Government convened by the State Presidency, because of unsatisfactory economic performance during the year.

---. XVII(1)(81) 1987: 79

Full text of the Central Plan of economic-social development for 1986-90 is published.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 83

The Economic Plan for 1987- main indices.

Braun, Aurel. Romania's travails. (A Review of books on Romania). PC XXXI(3) May-June 1982: 49-55

A worsening of the economic situation in Romania is accentuating a sense of dissatisfaction among the population. Continued poor economic conditions might even restrict the ability of the Ceausescu regime to pursue distinctive domestic and foreign policies within the Soviet bloc.

Cazacu, Virgil. Vanguard of builders of a new society. WMR 24(5) May 1981: 53-59

Ciucur, D. and Popescu, C. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 74

The growth rate of the economy envisaged in the next Five-Year Plan will not be high as previous one indicating a transition from extensive to intensive development.

ROMANIA

Manescu, Manea. Forty years of outstanding successes in the socio-economic development of Romania, 1944-1984. ECECSR XIX(2) 1984: 5-10

---. Grandiose prospects in the multilateral development of socialist Romania. ECECSR XIX(3) 1984: 5-8

---. Homage to Nicolae Ceausescu- 20 years of economic and social development of socialist Romania, 1965-1985. ECECSR XX(1) 1985: 7-13

---. President Nicolae Ceausescu's Report- a revolutionary scientific construction of genius. An ample programme for Romania's development on new peaks of progress and civilization. ECECSR XIX(4) 1984: 7-12

Melinte, T. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 64

Growth rates forecast in the 1981 Economic Plan.

Militaru, S. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 79

An article on the occasion of the 20 years since the IX Congress of the Party which introduced a new economic policy, especially in investment and accumulation.

Mizil, E. Niculescu. The place and role of cybernetics as a science and practice in the socio-economic development of socialist Romania. ECECSR XV(4) 1981: 47-61

Narayanswamy, Ramnath. Romania: Socialist corporatism and command economy. EPW XXII(15) 11th Apr 1987: 633-634

Romania. ET 293 3rd Nov 1984: 52

Romania. ET 296 14th Sept 1985: 53

Several government decisions recently have had an air of desperation. A new local tax to help finance local investments. The bonus for doing better but the high penalty for underperforming.

Romania. ET 298 8th Mar 1986: 48

Romanian economy in bad shape.

Schopflin, George. Rumania's blind alley. WT 38(4) Apr 1982: 148-153

Political development. Economic aspects of the crisis.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Stroe, R. Production cybernetization- a basic component of the new higher stage of development of the Romanian Socialist society. ECECSR XV(1) 1981: 43-52

Tsantis, Andreas and Pepper, Roy. Romania: the industrialization of an agrarian economy under socialist planning. (A book review by Marvin R. Jackson). JCE 5(4) Dec 1981: 439-442

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 77

Resolution of the Federal Government concerning socio-economic plan for 1981.

---. XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 75

Letter from the State Presidency to the Federal Assembly expresses concern over the failure to implement the 1981 Plan targets and singled out four groups of crucial tasks for the solution of the most acute problems and the stabilisation of the economy.

---. XII(3)(67) May 1982: 82

The main features of the 1982 Annual Plan are increased competitiveness of the economy on foreign markets and improvement of the Yugoslav position in international economic relations.

---. XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 77

The Annual Plan for 1984 was adopted by Parliament on 27th Dec 1983. It was expected to be a hard year.

---. XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 84

The Government's 'May Analysis' on the fulfilment of the 1984 Plan in the first five months and prospects for 1985.

---. XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 85

Future planning must be based on a comprehensive Yugoslav development programme instead of partial regional ones. In short-term development, the policy of overcoming difficulties through inflation has reached a dead end.

---. XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 84

Growth rate indicators in the medium term plan for the period 1986-1990 are claimed to be more realistic.

---. XV(3)(76) May 1985: 90

Main economic indicators of the Resolution on the socio-economic development in 1985.

Babic, Stojan. The problem of choosing indicators of efficiency in the Yugoslav economic system, 1976-1980. (Tr. by Helen M. Kramer). EEE XXIII(2) Winter 1984-85: 43-70

Basic methodological analysis of indicators of efficiency. Results of empirical analysis. The choice of indicators of economic efficiency by the method of factor analysis.

Bajec, Milan. The long-term economic stabilization programme. RIA XXXIII(774-5) 5-20th July 1982: 37-40

Bajt, Aleksandar. Economic growth of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY)- results and costs. STP XXVI(1) 1986: 34-58

Deceleration thesis. Factors of growth. Appraisals of the Cobb-Douglas production function. Disproportionate growth and use of resources. External blows at an economy insensitive to prices. Balance of payments and external debt.

Barjaktarevic, Lj. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 89

Resolution on socio-economic development (Annual Plan) for 1987.

Bislev, Claus. Planning in a worker-managed economy. EAWM XIX(4) 1985: 385-394

The need for planning. Yugoslav planning system. Self-management planning. Critical view. Vague outlines of a planning system and basic characteristics.

Bjelogrić, Dusan and others. The economy, 1952-1980. YS XXIII(1) Feb 1982: 71-98

Growth rate and level attained. Investment. Changes in the economic structure. Foreign economic relations. Employment and changes in the socio-economic composition of the population. Contribution of employment and productivity to the pace of growth. Statistical tables available.

Bojovic, Zoran. Economic and social processes of integration in the Yugoslav self-managing society. STP XXVII(3-4) 1987: 117-119

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Boskovic, Blagoje. The programme of economic stabilization and its implementation in the self-management practice. STP XXIV(5) 1984: 55-77

The ideo-political principles. Changes based on the programme of stabilization. Changes in the socio-economic relations, in the economic and social development. Social prerequisites for the realization of the programme of stabilization.

Burg, Steven L. Elite conflict in Post-Tito Yugoslavia. SS XXXVIII(2) Apr 1986: 170-193

The crisis is, fundamentally, one of performance, of economy & country's political institutions. The nationality problem. The economic crisis and intra-elite conflict. The problem of decision making. The Party-conflict or disintegration? Tendencies in the leadership. It is a divided Yugoslav leadership that stands at the crossroads between reaction and reform. Reform means restructuring the economy along the lines proposed in the stabilisation programme. In the short run it will entail serious dislocations and worsening of general living conditions and later on it is likely to lead to a widening of regional economic disparities, especially between Kosovo and the rest of the country. Further strains to relations among the masses. Liberal reformers will be compelled to resort to authoritarian means. Only in the very long run reforms promise to solve the problems of the economy.

Burkett, John P. The impact of economic reform on macroeconomics policy in Yugoslavia: some econometric evidence. EAWM XVII(3) 1983: 213-243

Cemerski, Angel. The socio-economic development of the SR of Macedonia. RIA XXXIV(791) 20th Mar 1983: 1-4

Achievements, development, and prospects.

Cvivic, K.F. Yugoslavia's double crisis. WT 38(9) Sept 1982: 348-354

The economic debate on its chief financial problem of large hand-currency debt. Tensions among Yugoslavia's different nationalities.

Dimitrijevic, Bosko. Development of Kosovo through medium-term plans, 1947-1985. RIA XXXIII(Special number) 1st Oct 1982: 25-29

Djodjic, Lazar. Thirty-five years of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia. STP XXV(11) 1985: 33-46

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Djuranovic, Veselin. Decisive battle for economic stabilisation-
lasting value of the original principles of nonalignment.
RIA XXXII(738) 5th Jan 1981: 3-5

Dragan, Zvone. Yugoslavia on the threshold of 1984. RIA
XXXV(810) 5th Jan 1984: 3-5

Tasks and difficulties before the country. Economic problems.

Drakul, Lazar. Economic development, 1971-1982. YS XXV(2)
May 1984: 61-78

In recent years, economic development in Yugoslavia has begun to stall as a result of years of accumulation of economic problems and disproportions. The present state of the economy shows marked discrepancies in the flows of production reflected in runaway inflation, disrupted monetary-commodity relations and autarkic development, both within Yugoslavia and with respect to the world market. Economic movements. Gross material product and production. Investment. Productivity and efficiency. Employment. Foreign economic relations. Prices and living standards. Basic characteristics of economic movements by republic and autonomous province. Some causes of the unfavourable economic movements. External causes. World economy. Internal factors. Import dependence of the Yugoslav economy. Unfavourable economic structure.

Economic and Financial prospects. YER(10) 1985: 17-19

Industrial output. Retail trade. Construction. Outlays for fixed investments. General and collective consumption. Retail prices. Industrial producer prices. Costs of living. Money supply. Bank investment. Bank liquidity. Reserve money issue.

Economic outlook, better or worse? YER (12) 1985: 9

Factors of growth. YER (7) 1985: 6

Gligorov, Kiro. The social and economic basis of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia. EEE XX(2) Winter 1981-82: 3-22

Historical background. The central issue: position of the workers in the new production relations. Economic laws of socialist self-management. Direct self-management and forms of association of organizations of associated labour. Earning and distributing income. Solidarity and mutuality in Yugoslav self-managed society. Contradictions of self-managed social and economic development.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Gross national product till 1990- hopes in four per cent growth. YER (8) 1985: 6

Gulan, B. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 88

Gloomy prognostication by Yugoslav economists, meeting at Novi Sad.

Horvat, Branko. The economic system and stabilization. EEE XXIII(1) Fall 1984: 66-105

A stagnant economy whose rate of growth has fallen by a third. Unemployment and inflation. Self-management has been generally replaced by state direction. Foreign trade deficit. No foreign exchange even to buy scholarly journals. The widening of the gap between republics. Electricity and railroads failing. Collapse of legal system. Reforms needed to improve this situation. Four factors you have to take into account: 1) volume of investment, 2) Industry structure, 3) Regional structure, 4) Problem of catching up in development. Further questions and answers. (This piece is based on excerpts of a discussion with Branko Horvat on problems of the Yugoslav economy and economic stabilization held at the Student Cultural Centre in Belgrade).

---. Farewell to the Illyrian firm. EAWM XX(1) 1986: 23-29

Illyrian theory. Wrong predictions about Yugoslav firms. Theoretical flaws.

---. The Illyrian firm: An alternative view- a rejoinder. EAWM XX(4) 1986: 411-416

The general comment. Specific comments.

---. Roger McCain's comment: A rejoinder. EAWM XX(4) 1986: 417-418

Comments on 'Illyrian firm'.

---. Two widespread ideological deviations in contemporary Yugoslav society. EEE XXIII(1) Fall 1984: 45-57

Self-government in essence, means the elimination of hierarchical relationships among people and creation of a society of equal and free people. Caricaturing self-government. 'Incomes' ideology. The moral basis of ideological deviations.

Ikonic, Branislav. The Yugoslav economy marked by stabilization efforts and structural adjustment. RIA XXXIII(762) 5th Jan 1982: 3-6

YUGOSLAVIA

Jankovic, Nevenka. Social policy and its implementation. YS XXI(4) Nov 1980: 3-28

Foundations and basic features. Social security and alleviation of social differences. Planning of economic and social development. Material framework for social development. Resources for and structure of personal consumption. Employment policy. Development of social activities. Pensions and disability insurance. Housing policy. Urbanization. Statistics available.

Jelicic, Zoran. Stabilisation of the economy: reaffirmation of self-management. STP XXIII(7-8) 1983: 97-110

Jovanovic, Milan. Changes in Yugoslavia's economic system. RIA XXXV(814) 5th Mar 1984: 24-28

Actual relations at variance with constitutional options. Areas of change. Changes in the system of prices, in economic relations with foreign countries, in the tax system, in monetary, credit and banking system.

---. Long-range economic stabilization programme. RIA XXXIV (800-801) 5th-20th July 1983: 3-6

Economic and social reforms pending. Two-stage implementation of the stabilization programme. Changes in systemic solutions. Opposition to the Programme.

---. New systemic solutions in the Yugoslav economy. RIA XXXVIII(884) 5th Feb 1987: 29-31

Among the new systemic solutions one should note as being of the greatest importance the changes as provided for in the Law on total revenue and distribution of income. The changes in the tax system to be implemented and in the planning system. These solutions are all founded on options seeking a way out of the crisis as laid down in the Long-term Economic Stabilization Programme.

---. Yugoslav economic policy in 1983- way out of the crisis. RIA XXXIV(787) 20th Jan 1983: 28-30

The aim of economic policy in 1983 is to contribute to the creation of conditions and basic prerequisites for the reorientation of the Yugoslav economy and its return to the principles of economic activity based on income, which were introduced by the economic reform of 1965 but were gradually abandoned under the impact of inconsistent behaviour by extra-economic factors in decision-making and inadequate growth.

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Jugoslavia. ET 291 30th June 1984: 45-46; 297 5th Oct. 1985: 72

Jugoslavia- socialism with a capitalist face. ET 296 13th July 1985: 45

Kesic, J. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 74

Plan fulfilment results for the first six months of 1982.

---. and Kesic, Dj. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 77

New economic policy measures adopted at the beginning of the year have not brought the expected results; in fact the economy has been placed in a much more difficult situation than in 1985.

Kraigher, Sergei. A consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilisation. STP XXII(6-7) 1982: 62-74

---. Implementation of the long-term economic stabilization programme. STP XXVII(5-7) 1987: 46-62

The Law of value and planning in Yugoslavia. STP XXIII(1) 1983: 86-99

Problems of the relation between the law of values and planning in Yugoslavia.

Lazovic, Budimir and Kovac, Oskar. Long term programme of economic stabilization. YS XXIV(4) Nov 1983: 3-26

Main changes in the economic system. Management of social resources. Self-management association and linkage. Deciding on income. Expanded reproduction. The unified Yugoslav market. Price formation. Social planning-income distribution according to labour input- taxes and contributions. Incorporation in the international division of labour-credit and monetary system. Changes in the concept of economic and social development- changes in material development. Social activities. Regional development. Major changes in the structure of the economy. Employment and employment policy. Social welfare policy. Some basic socio-economic and political premises for the implementation of the Programme.

Legal acts, other documents and statements on the unified Yugoslav market. YS XXIV(2) May 1983: 53-70

The character and role of the market in the system of socialist self-management. The foundations of the unified Yugoslav market. Self-managing regulation of relations on the unified Yugoslav market. Planning and the unified market. Role played by the unified market in price policy,

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in the credit and monetary sphere, and in foreign economic relations. Measures and actions for preventing the disruption of the unity of the Yugoslav market.

Ljutic, Branko Z. Economic policy- general frame. YER (12) 1985: 10-14

Production and exports. Import policy. External financing. Employment, labour, productivity, and investments. Market, prices, financial consolidation.

Madzar, Ljubomir. The Illyrian firms: and alternative view. (Critique of Horvat). EAWM XX(4) 1986: 401-410

The type of the objective function. The alleged falsity of predictions. Theoretical issues.

Major, Nandor. Socio-economic development of Vojvodina- basic distinctions and main development trends up to the year 2000. RIA XXXVI (special number) June 1985: 1-5

Marelj, Zivan. Economic subjectivity. RIA XXXVI (special number) June 1985: 11-13

The Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina- economic development.

Marinc, Andrej. The basis of future material and social development. STP XXI(1) Jan 1981: 3-23

Goals of development and tasks. Resolving inflation. Withdrawing from unrealistic goals. Radical moves in the economy. More rapid advancement of the economically underdeveloped regions.

Marsenic, Dragutin V. Economic development, 1945-1984. YS XXVII(1) 1986: 69-98

The economic development of Yugoslavia in the postwar period has been essentially a process of industrialization. Development in the period between the two World Wars, war destruction and Reconstruction, 1918-1946. At the beginning of this period, Yugoslavia was an agrarian country. The first Law on Agrarian Reform and Colonization, passed on 23rd August 1946, took land from private owners and was distributed among poor peasant households. By 1947, national income and industrial production were up by 21%. Development in the early post-recovery years, 1947-1952. The period of rapid growth and intensive structural changes, 1953-1965. Period of decelerated economic growth and structural disproportions, 1966-1979. Economic slowdown in the period, 1980-1984. General review of development.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Marsenic, Dragutin V. The guidance system for economic and social development and the unity of the Yugoslav market. *EEE XXV(2)* Winter 1986-87: 75-99

Difficulties in guidance originating in the planning system. Planning as a social relationship. On the object of planning and the content of plans. Some other gaps in the planning system. Non-fulfillment of planning goals and the disunity of the Yugoslav market. Deformations in implementing the system of expanded reproduction and their influence on planning practice.

Measures of the economic stabilization policy. *YER (1)* 1986: 9-10

Medenica, Spasoje. Basic targets of the social plan of Yugoslavia for 1981-1985. *YS XXII(1)* Feb 1981: 3-20

Common interests and aims of socio-economic development. Further development of self-management, socio-economic relations. Establishment of more harmonious relations in the flows of social reproduction. Production orientation and structural changes in the economy. Foreign economic relations. Development of economically underdeveloped republics and of the socialist autonomous province of Kosovo. Improving the conditions of life and work of working people and social development. Acquisition and distribution of income. Total national defence and social self-protection.

Medenica, Spasoje. The economic development of Yugoslavia. *RIA XXXIII(773)* 20th June 1982: 5-8

Mencinger, Joze. The Yugoslav economic systems and their efficiency. *EAWM XX(1)* 1986: 31-43

Though Yugoslav economy serves as the one example of what is called self-managed, participatory, labour-managed economy, its institutional setting has not been very stable. Yugoslav post-war systemic development has been therefore often divided into distinct systemic periods. Effect of systemic changes on the efficiency of the economy could establish by comparing efficiency in different systemic periods. Problem of determination of the systemic periods. Main characteristics (systemic) of the periods. Reasons for and the goals of the changes. Performance of systemic periods.

Moore, John H. Growth with self-management: Yugoslav industrialization, 1952-1975. (A book note by Saul Estrin). *EJ 91 (362)* June 1981: 594

The author uses his own data constructions to evaluate Yugoslav growth.

YUGOSLAVIA

Nishimizu, Mieko and Page, John M. Jr. Total factor productivity growth, technological progress and technical efficiency change: dimensions of productivity change in Yugoslavia, 1965-78. EJ 92(368) Dec 1982: 920-936

The objective of this paper is to propose a methodology that decomposes total factor productivity change into technological progress and changes in technical efficiency. The most important finding of this paper is that the change in technical efficiency dominated technological progress in their relative importance in sectoral total factor productivity growth of Yugoslavia. In an economy such as Yugoslavia which borrows technology extensively from abroad, failures to acquire and adapt technology to new international standards will be reflected in lack of technological progress at the frontier. In half of Yugoslavia's social sector industries there was no perceptible movement of the frontier during the period 1965-78. Question of slowdown in economic growth in Yugoslavia in the 1970s. The analysis indicates that the slowdown in total factor productivity growth was a consequence of both a reduction in the rate of technological progress and of a deterioration in technical efficiency. Statistics available.

Over-all economic indices. YS XXI(4) Nov 1980: 153-154; XXII(1 to 4) Feb to Nov 1981: 155-156, 141-142, 157-158, 165-166; XXIII(1 to 4) Feb to Nov 1982: 159-160, 151-152, 161-162, 143-144; XXIV(1 to 4) Feb to Nov 1983: 137-318, 153-154, 153-154, 157-158; XXV(1 to 4) Feb to Nov 1984: 157-158, 147-148, 153-154, 157-158; XXVI(1 to 4) Feb to Nov 1985: 153-154, 153-154, 157-158, 149-150; XXVII(1 to 4) 1986: 149-150, 155-156, 155-156, 153-154; XXVIII(1 to 3) 1987: 153-154, 157-158, 155-156

Statistics on production, industry, plant equipment, industrial materials, consumer goods, forestry, construction, transport, goods and passengers, retail trade, hotels and catering, turnover, exports, imports, currency circulation, producer prices, retail prices, cost of living, staff employed, nominal personal income per worker, real personal income per worker. Graphs of indices of industrial and agricultural production.

Papic, Zarko. The three basic tasks of Yugoslav economic policy in 1987. RIA XXXVIII(884) 5th Feb 1987: 27-29

Three basic tasks in attaining the aims of socio-economic development are: 1) Ensuring at least the production growth rate attained in 1986 and speeding up export growth, 2) Increasing labour productivity and more efficient business in general. And 3) cutting down inflation.

Pejovich, Steve. Freedom, property rights and innovation in socialism. KL 40(4) 1987: 461-475

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Relationship between freedom, property rights and innovation. Reference to the Yugoslav economy. Yugoslav institutions are supposed to stimulate production efficiency of capitalism while preserving the socialist character of the economy. The expansion of choices- how are new choices introduced and evaluated in the system? Freedom, ability and incentives to innovate in the Yugoslav economic system.

Pesic, N. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 84

Economic system and poor labour productivity blamed for poor performance of the economy.

Pfajfar, Lovrenc. Evaluation of the macroeconomic policy of the Yugoslav 1971-1975 Five-Year plan by techniques of quantitative economic policy. EAWM XVI(2) 1982: 141-155

Linearization of the model and dynamic multipliers. Economic policy with fixed targets. Optimal economic policy.

Pirec, Dusan. Expanded reproduction in socialist self-management. (Tr. by S. Petnicki) STP XXI(9) Sept 1981: 57-73

Relation between agriculture and industry. "A" sector versus "B" sector of social reproduction. Cottage industry. Self-management agreements and social compacts have not yielded optimal results. For the modes of management of the surplus labour, the low level of self-management integration and the underdevelopment of self-management agreements and social compacts, the non-self-management forms of integration, lead to the reproduction of distinctly unequal, quasi monopolistic conditions of economic operation, to the compartmentalization of the market, to the reduction of production possibilities and to the slowing down of penetration of new technology.

Popovic, Mihailo V. Causes of economic and sociopolitical instability in Yugoslavia. EEE XXIII(1) Fall 1984: 5-16

Basic diagnosis: it is a matter of social crisis. Inconsistency between economic development policy and existing social possibilities, between proclaimed policy and actual political behaviour. The high degree of structural and functional incoherence of the Yugoslav social system. Class-stratification basis of the structural incoherence of Yugoslav society.

Prica, Miroslav. Joint development programmes. YS XXVIII(2) 1987: 85-98.

Joint development programme is a new approach in the system of social planning. Preparation and social verification. Basic characteristics of the joint programmes adopted.

YUGOSLAVIA

Three groups of programmes: 1) Predominantly export-oriented programmes, 2) Programmes in the energy sector, 3) Programmes aimed at the development of production for the purpose of import substitution. Measures for the realization of joint programmes.

Report of the SFRY Presidium on socio-economic development and realization of the policy of economic stabilization and on Yugoslavia's foreign policy and international position. YS XXIV(1) Feb 1983: 3-34

Rozic, Marjan. On the path of self-management. YL XXX(5-6) May-June 1985: 1

---. Securing a steady economic growth. YL XXXI(11-1) Nov 1985-Jan 1986: 1

---. The Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY) and the programme of economic stabilization. RIA XXXV(829) 20th Oct 1984: 1-3

Rus, Veljko. Long-run, medium-term, and short-run social conditions for coming out of the crisis. EEE XXIII(1) Fall 1984: 17-44

The infeasibility of economic stabilization. Transition period and negative strategy. Long-run paths of escape from crisis: The world market and self governing socialism. Medium-term paths, Ownership as a dynamic strategy. Functional pluralism. Yugoslav Communist League responsible for social modernization. The Socialist Alliance of Working People is responsible for developing an organized public and pluralism. The responsibility of the trade unions for full employment. Youth organization for full employment of youth and for organizing the public opinion of the new generations. Populism as a bearer of change. Self-management as a productivity movement. Short-run ways out of the crisis.

Sindjic, Milos. Planning development and promoting the quality of the human environment in Yugoslavia. STP XXV (6) 1985: 92-102.

The new system of social planning by self-management. Importance of economic criteria. Investments for improvement in the quality of the living environment. From extensive to intensive development.

---. The strategy of turnabout- Yugoslavia's economic policy in 1986. RIA XXXVII(860) 5th Feb 1986: 1-5

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

The year 1986 marks the end of the first and the beginning of the second phase of implementation of Yugoslavia's Long-term Economic Stabilization Programme- the application of a strategy of converting economic stagnation into economic growth of a higher developmental quality. The first year of the Plan. The current economic situation. Basic tasks.

Sirotkovic, Jakov. The economic system of socialism. STP XXII(4) 1982: 56-70

---. Influence of the self-management system on the development of the Yugoslav economy. EEE XX(2) Winter 1981-82: 46-52

Salient features of Yugoslav economic structure, system and policy. 1) Social ownership of means of production. 2) Self-management of working people in enterprises and production. 3) The focusing of the overall process of expansion of social forces of production on the continuous improvement of the material and cultural living conditions of the working people. Growth ratios of personal consumption to GDP. Trends in changes in Yugoslavia's social and material structure. Statistical tables are available.

Social and economic policy. SLB (1) Mar 1984: 8-10

Yugoslavia: Long-term programme of economic and social development adopted.

The social plan of Yugoslavia for the 1986-1990 period. YS XXVII(1) 1986: 3-14

Basic aims of socio-economic development. Growth rates. Production orientation. Foreign economic relations. Technological development. Power production and raw materials. Transport services. National defence. The small-scale economy. Employment and productivity. The social activities. Economic policy guidelines. Income acquisition and distribution. Foreign trade regime. Crediting and monetary policy. Price policy. Financing of the Federation. Joint plans and programmes.

The Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. RIA XXXVI (Special number) June 1985: 15-16, 19, 21, 23

General economic conditions.

Socialist Republic of Macedonia. RIA XXXIV(791) 20th Mar 1983: 15-18

Population. Urban centres. Employment. Natural resources. Social product and national income. Standard of living. Health and social protection. Education.

YUGOSLAVIA

Socio-economic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. RIA XXXIII (Special number) 1st Oct 1982: 13-19

General information. Population. Employment. Industry and agriculture. Standard of living. Health.

Some characteristics of economic trends manifest over the 1981-1985 period. YS XXVII(3) 1986: 57-76

Production trends and efficiency. Disposable resources and balance of payments. Position of associated labour organization with regard to income distribution. Receipts and living standard of the population. Funds for collective and general needs. Investment and capital formation. Market, prices, inflation. Some characteristics of financial status of the industries and banks.

Soskic, Branislav. The way out of economic crisis. STP XXVI(1) 1986: 87-111

Sparavalo, Pero. Accelerated economic stabilisation. YL XXXI(6-8) June-Aug 1986: 3

Spiljak, Mika. Self-management and socio-economic development. RIA XXXII(750-1) 5th-20th July 1981: 4-7

Major economic and social changes. Industrial and agricultural development. Standard of living. Statistics available.

---. Self-management and socio-economic development. STP XXI (6-7) June-July 1981: 11-30

Economic changes. State of income and unemployment. Statistics available.

Srebric, Borislav. Economic stabilization- measures taken by the Yugoslav Parliament and Government. RIA XXXIII(783) 20th Nov 1982: 1-4

---. The social planning system. YS XXVII(4) 1986: 3-26

The planning system until 1985. The long-term Economic Stabilisation Programme adopted in 1983 stipulated that the socialist self-management economic system had to be adjusted to economic stabilisation requirements. Changes in the social planning system. Planning guidelines. Joint development programmes. Joint planning fundamentals of the associated labour organisations. Joint plans. Social planning in republics and autonomous provinces. The social plan of Yugoslavia.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Srzentic, Vojo. Forty years of new Yugoslavia. RIA XXXIV (807) 20th Nov 1983: 1-5

Stanovnik, Janez. The economic development of Yugoslavia seen in the light of world development. STP XXV(12) 1985: 63-65

Structural transformation of Yugoslav economy. Developing countries and Yugoslavia in the international division of labour. The international monetary-financial relations and Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia in international trade. Yugoslavia's rating on the world list by the per capita social income. Stabilization and development in an unstable and insecure world.

Stojanovic, Radmila. Ed. The functioning of the Yugoslav economy: Introduction. EEE XX(2) Winter 1981-82: vii-ix

---. Planning economic development in Yugoslavia. EEE XX(2) Winter 1981-82: 23-45

Basic features of self-management planning. The planning procedure. The control of plan implementation and the evaluation of the need for corrective measures. Unresolved problems.

Trifunovic, Bogdan. Yugoslavia's experience in socialist self-management. STP XXIII(6) 1983: 27-57

Historical background and present situation.

Vacic, Aleksandar M. Why the development of Yugoslavia deviated from the socialist self-management market economy (Translated). EEE XXV(2) Winter 1986-87: 3-21

Structural economic disequilibria. Discrepancy between the raw material energy base and manufacturing capacity. A growing foreign trade deficit. Growing foreign indebtedness. Distortions in the level and structure of consumption. The current economic policy. The economic system. The new economic system embodied in the Law on Associated labour was not supported by appropriately developed policies towards current economic management. International economic conditions. Measures to remedy the situation. Ensuing a stable link between internal and external economic flows.

Vasic, D. ABSEES XVII(2)'82) 1987: 90

Prof. Markovic calls for revision of the 'long-term programme of economic stabilization'.

YUGOSLAVIA

Vucinic, D. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 78

The draft five-year plan before the Federal Assembly.

---. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 86

Increased productivity is the first precondition for economic stabilisation.

---. et.al. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 75

A package of new stabilisation measures has been adopted.

Vujica, S. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 81

A new programme for economic recovery.

Vukovic, Jovo. Focusing on stabilization programme. YL XXXI(6-8) June-Aug 1986: 1-3

---. Medium-term plan, 1986-1990: objectives which condition development. YL XXXI(2-3) Feb-Mar 1986: 4

Yugoslavia economy. ET 302 21st Mar 1987: 65

Serious industrial unrest. Wage freeze. Need for financial discipline. IMF.

Zabic, Milan. The self-management agreement in social reproduction. EEE XXV(2) Winter 1986-87: 60-74

The genesis of broader self-management coordination of development in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Social reproduction in 1981-85. The procedure for coordinating capacities of individual investment programs. Evaluation of investment programs. Organizing and enlarging business systems as an important factor in development. Some important questions on the progress of self-management agreement in coordinating the development of wider parts of the economy.

Zarkovic, Vidoje. Intensive development of self-management. (Excerpts from the Report). YL XXXI(6-8) June-Aug 1986: 1

---. Striving for economic stabilization. STP XXI(10) 1981: 3-24

Zemljarić, Janez. Economic policy and development in 1985. YER (3) 1985: 6-7

---. Yugoslavia's economic policy and development in 1985. RIA XXXVI(838) 5th Mar 1985: 3-5

Advance only through greater economic activity.

2. ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT. MECHANISM. ORGANIZATION

(INCLUDING CO-OPERATION)

More than one country

Aslund, Anders. Private enterprise in Soviet-type economies: a comparison between Poland and the GDR. OJW 28(3) Sept 1983: 175-193

This empirical comparative study on non-agricultural private enterprises in Poland and the GDR suggests an inherent contradiction between the communist urge to socialise the means of production and the inability of a centralised socialised sector to perform essential activities. When the private sector shrinks below a certain size, market balance breaks down and thereby legality. As compensation for arbitrary persecution, entrepreneurs claim high risk premiums. Periodically extensive market imbalances induce governments to undertake liberalisation, but these are reversed, because of outcries against vast private earnings and state enterprises regretting an outflow of skilled workers to the private sector.

Bauer, Tamas. Perfecting or reforming the economic mechanism? EEE XXVI(2) Winter 1987-88: 5-34

The author distinguishes between an economic reform that must involve meaningful change in the operating principles of the economic system on the one hand and the process of perfecting the existing system on the other. Changes in the economic mechanism and their motive force. Dissatisfaction with the existing mechanism. Effects, operational and performance-of the changes on the economy.

Bautina, N. The economic mechanism of CMEA member nations. (General trends of development). PRE XXVII(9) Jan 1985: 23-41

Analysis of economic mechanisms reveals both general trends and specific features. The growth of common elements between national, economic mechanisms which is expressed in the improvement of centralized planned management, in the expansion of day-to-day economic independence of enterprises, and in the increased responsibility of the labour collective for the effective use of resources, and the full-product-cycle cost accounting through the co-ordination of the economic activity of production units with domestic and foreign trade organizations- all this reflects the need to resolve such common socialist economic tasks as the conversion of the

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

socialist economy to the path of intensive development, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the introduction and dissemination of innovations and the securing of proportionality in the national economy.

Cieslik, Jerzy. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 66

The development of international socialist enterprise needs greater encouragement.

Eyvstigneev, R. Improvement of the economic mechanism in European CMEA member nations. PRE XXV(2) June 1982: 78-93

At present, CMEA countries are concentrating on the strengthening of intensive factors promoting the growth of production, the more complete utilization of the potentialities of scientific and technical progress, the attainment of a higher degree of proportionality in the national economy, and ultimately a further rise in the population's living standard. The improvement of the economic mechanism is the principal means of performing these tasks. Improvement of planning. Development of cost-accounting relations. Changes in the organizational structure of management.

Fallenbuchl, Zbigniew M. Editor's Introduction (Perfecting the economic mechanism, etc.) EEE XXVI(2) Winter 1987-88: 3-4

Kroiher, Jaroslav and Vlcek, Jiri. Tendencies in the improvement of the national economic mechanisms of the CMEA countries. CED (6) Sept/Oct 1986: 3-19

Centralised plan-based management and national economic planning. Economic instruments for the fulfilment of planned tasks. Planning on the level of the basic economic unit.

Medvedev, Boris. Conserving material resources.-(Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEF XXII(4) Winter 1985-86: 58-67

The use of system programmes to save on the consumption of material resources and reduce the amount of materials used in production became routine for a member of CMEA countries. Specific measures taken by the CMEA countries. Ways and means. Secondary raw materials.

Sedivy, Zdenek. Improvement of the economic mechanism and the transition to intensive development. (Tr. by Marian Sling). EEE XXV(3) Spring 1987: 50-62

Although all European members of the CMEA are preparing to deal with similar problems and basically seem now to agree on remedies, the concrete institutional forms and methods employed differ. Comparison between Czechoslovakia

2. MANAGEMENT. ORGANIZATION

with the GDR and Hungary in this respect.

Soos, Karoly Attila. Informal pressures, mobilization and campaigns in the management of centrally planned economics. EP 21(1) 1987: 39-48

Shortcomings of plan instructions and financial regulation—the formal means of control of today's socialist centrally planned economies. The basic means of control is mobilization, its economic role and importance. Campaigns are a specific kind of mobilization. Sometimes mobilization oversimplifies the economic problems, 'tasks' which in reality are tremendously complex. The never-ending repetition of the prevailing slogans and the fact that they cannot be really contradicted weakens the capacity of central planners to forecast the future.

Bulgaria

ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 27

Various problems of applying the new economic mechanism, following the changes and additions which came into force on 1 January 1984.

Bulgaria. ET 293 20th Oct 1984: 51-52

Let a thousand firms bloom. Planners' idea is to set up more than a thousand small businesses and let them operate freely and competitively.

Georgiev, Ilia. Improving the management of the national economy. (Tr. by Michel Vale). EEE XXV(3) Spring 1987: 93-108

Past changes in the functioning of the economic system in Bulgaria and suggestions about those needed at present. Re-examination of the functions of the different levels in the management hierarchy, an improvement in the organizational structure of management, an even greater increase in the economic independence of economic organizations, and a broadening of democracy in management.

Improving the Bulgarian economic structure. ENB XXVII(7) 1986: 1, 8

Khristov, Emil. What we expect from radical reforms. WMR 30(11) Nov 1987: 13-18

BULGARIA

Restructuring of economic and cultural management, and re-organising the economic administrative and social mechanisms.

Nedialkov, A. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 29

Small and medium enterprises play an important part in the introduction of new technologies, improve the infrastructure and create jobs, as well as being more adaptable.

Reform in Bulgaria's economic management. ENB 27(6, 7) June, July 1987: 1, 1

Economic corporations. Planning. Foreign trade and economic relations.

Social and economic policy. SLB (3-4) Sept-Dec 1986: 402-403

Bulgaria: Profound economic structure changes urged.

Social and economic policy. SLB (4) Dec 1987: 540

Bulgaria: Regulations promote new economic mechanisms.

Wiedemann, Paul. Economic reform in Bulgaria: coping with "the kj problem." EEE XX(1) Fall 1981: 90-108

Standard ways of classifying economic reforms. Developments in Bulgarian reforms. The kj problem is problem of too many central controls & too many production units to control. Statistics.

Zhivkov, T. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 39

President Zhivkov makes a forceful presentation of the new system of economic management, which largely came into force on 1st Jan. 1987. (First and Second abstract).

Czechoslovakia

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 39

Discussion on experiences of the 'complex experiment.'
Industrial structure does not match natural resources.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 40

Two industrial associations have started to work according to a new system of management on an experimental basis.

2. MANAGEMENT. ORGANIZATION

ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 48

In 1990 enterprises will operate and compete in a market environment. Further development of the economic mechanism.

Bacova, Viera. Scientific-technological development and effectiveness in the economy. (Tr. by Marian Sling). EEE XXVI(1) Fall 1987: 5-19

Scientific-technological development in Czechoslovak economy. Theory of efficiency. Efficiency of the economy in the management system. Cost accounting as the basic method for realizing efficiency.

Haba, Z. and others. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 37

Gradual reconstruction of the economic mechanism which started in 1980 has not been radical enough so far.

Horalek, V. and Matejka, J. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 36

The economic mechanism prepared for the period of the next five-year plan develops some features of the currently operating system. Economic units will be given greater freedom and responsibility.

Klvacova, Eva. Scientific-technological progress and the system of management of the national economy. CED (4) June/July 1986: 71-89

Kovac, J. and Valach, V. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 39

Rapid adaptation to the demanding economic milieu requires that the entrepreneurial activity of enterprises be not hindered.

Kubačka, Jozef. Optimal size of industrial enterprises- an important factor of intensification of the reproduction process. CED (6) Sept 1985: 72-86

Enterprises are forced to manufacture both large and small series of products, the result being that production in series is too demanding for large enterprises, not profitable, and in many cases diverts attention from question relating to large series production. Optimal size of industrial enterprise and creation of their own financial base and the use of their financial resources.

Kubik, Jaroslav. Improving the management of scientific-technological development in branch production units. (Tr. by Marian Sling). EEE XXVI(1) Fall 1987: 41-71

Branch production unit as a complex link in the management of scientific-technological development. The system of planning in BPU's. Cumulative experience in managing scientific-technological development- and how the planning system is conceived. Organizational issues and innovation programs.

Lao, M. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 45

A criticism of factories' and economic managers' approaches to robotization.

Sobotka, Lubos. Evaluation of the performance of economic organizations by means of the so-called financial contributions. CED (4) June/July 1986: 19-30

Social and economic policy. SLB (3-4) Sep-Dec 1986: 406-408

Czechoslovakia: Development through 'intensification' of the national economy.

Sourek, O. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 38

New rules of financial management of enterprises for 1986-90 give greater significance to net profit.

Sukup, K. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 46

The industrial association is becoming the basic unit of management in the national economy. Its directorate is responsible for determining plans and implementing them.

Tesar, Vladimir. The role and problems of an enterprise director in the Czechoslovak automobile industry. ILR 125(4) July-Aug 1986: 435-445

Although initially funded by the state, socialist enterprises operate as independent units and in Czechoslovakia their directors enjoy considerable autonomy. Especially in the automobile industry, attracting and keeping staff is a major concern as is the continuing modernisation of plant and the introduction of high-level technology. Directors must also ensure adequate financing the economical use of fuel and materials, and compliance with international environmental standards. The article concludes with an account of improvements in efficiency achieved through recent incentive and profit-sharing schemes and of relations with the trade union organisation, including the conclusion of collective agreements.

2. MANAGEMENT, ORGANIZATION

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 45

Short communication on the number of standards to be elaborated in the GDR in connection with Comecon targets.

---. XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 36

Direct contacts between enterprises in the GDR and the USSR are to be further developed during the 1985-1990 plan period.

Bannasch, H. -G. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 50

In working out their long-term concepts, enterprises should have regard to a series of criteria, but mainly to the reciprocal relationship between specific aims and resource limitations.

Bohm, I. and Rudolph, Franz. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 49

The application of information technology is showing up weak points in GDR industrial management structure and procedures.

Boot, Pieter. Continuity and change in the planning system of the German Democratic Republic. SS XXXV(3) July 1983: 331-342

Formation of so-called combines in the GDR meant quite an impressive change in some aspects of the planning process. Examination of the vertical relations between the industrial ministries and the combines. Comparison between the former associations and the combines. Formal and informal position. Position of managers. Negotiations.

Brandt, Horst and Kaergel, Siegfried. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986:48

The key planning indicator at enterprise level in the GDR is 'net production'.

Bruckner, D. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 56

A review of GDR economic strategy and the function of combines in it.

Buchner, M. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 41

A theoretical approach to the problem of material economy in GDR industry.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Dusterwald, Michael. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 53

The value of science and technology in industrial combines is rarely accurately measured.

Fischer, S., et.al. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 50

A guide for combine and enterprise management on carrying out an economic analysis of their own institution.

Fomin, B.I. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 49

A Soviet manager finds much to admire in the GDR system of industrial combines.

Friedrich, G. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 46

Conclusions drawn from the experience of the GDR's 129 centrally managed combines, covering tasks of management, science and technology, planning and accounting, management structures, foreign trade responsibilities.

Fuger, M. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 57

An outline of the chief methods of management in socialist industry and their areas of application.

Gerd, Friedrich. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 56

The industrial combines are the backbone of the GDR economy and have been largely successful, but there is no room for complacency.

Heyde, Wolfgang. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 47

New production methods demand more complex preparation, but many technical and management staff are still slow to make full use of CAD/CAM.

Kohl, S. et. al. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 51

The integration of all stages of production is now being achieved by inter-combine product groups, the management of which is still at the development stage.

Koziolek, Helmut. The economic strategy of the Eleventh Party Congress of the SED and the new stage in science production relations. EEE XXVI(2) Winter 1987-88: 64-83

The new quality of the economic strategy. Functioning system of management, planning and economic accounting.

2. MANAGEMENT, ORGANIZATION

Formation and consolidation of kombinat. New stage in the economic interlocking of science and production. GDR more interested in perfecting than in reforming. Improvement in management methods, the strengthening of the organizational structure of the large combines and the stimulation of scientific and technological progress in the economy have been accepted as a substitute for economic reform. A highly monopolized economic structure is associated with granting autonomy to a relatively small number of big combines, which are easier for the central authorities to control.

Krauss, D., et.al. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 56

A study of the possibilities and opportunities for more closely linking together social and productive processes in GDR combines.

Kunz, Willi and Salecker, Wolfgang. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 51

Comparative appraisals between enterprises are already playing an important part in raising standards, but the methodology of appraisals has still to be perfected.

Kusicka, H. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 52

The management of science and technology is of crucial importance; its economic tasks, including raising the quality of production.

Mittag, Gunter. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 48

Principles to be operated by GDR top managers during the 1986-90 Plan period.

---. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 50

A variety of measures has been adopted since the 11th Party Congress to strengthen the principle of self-management by the combines.

---. Our principles of economic management today WMR 30(1) Jan 1987: 14-21

Parsons, John E. Credit contracts in the GDR: decentralized investment decisions in a planned economy. EP 20(1) 1986: 28-51

In this paper the author has described the process by which an industrial enterprise or kombinat negotiates a contract for credit with which it may finance investment projects as well as the administrative preconditions which are typically required for and the stipulations which are sometimes

imposed by means of such contracts. These preconditions and stipulations serve to shape the material incentives of the enterprise management in favour of more efficient projects and in favour of efficient implementation of planned projects. The analysis has pointed out that the interest rate cannot be used exclusively to fashion the correct incentive system, and that therefore these administrative controls may in many cases be optimal planning devices. Development of contracting as a component of the planning system. This development has been used to make the system of investment planning more effective in GDR.

Prager, Eberhard. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 50

The effective utilization of software in GDR industrial combines is changing the pattern of operations and placing new demands on management.

Sommer, D. and Steuer, J. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 56

An analysis of organisational and managerial problems in combines and enterprises which act as main contractors in industrial plant construction.

Wenzel, Manfred. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 41

The own-production of 'means of rationalization' in GDR combines has been so successful that special production lines have been set up to supply outside enterprises.

Hungary

ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 61

Discussion on the international competitiveness of Hungarian enterprises and new methods of rationalisation.

Angyal, Adam. The large enterprise syndrome. EEE XXV(1) Fall 1986: 61-83

The large enterprise syndrome is an interesting, though not the most significant, issue. Real processes are an important problem. The daily activities of enterprises are contained in the areas of material procurement, production, utilization of equipment, commercial distribution, economic operation, development and investment. Enterprises as the citadels of constant scheming and negotiating rather than the power-

2. MANAGEMENT, ORGANIZATION

centres of Hungarian industry-false pictures. In the long run the fate of small and larger enterprises alike is decided not in the administrative area, but in the real economic processes.

Antal, L. - About the property incentive (interest in property). AO 34(3-4) 1985: 278-286

An efficient further development of the economic mechanism is inconceivable in Hungary without making economic organizations interested in increasing property (capital). This is an interest related to the augmentation and preservation of capital-meaning value and not capacity. The study examines the conditions to be met in order that this interest become an operative incentive.

---. Historical development of the Hungarian system of economic control and management. AO 27(3-4) 1981: 251-266

Economic mechanism and its development. The structure-transforming role of the system of directive planning in Hungary. Emergence of the reform concept. The 1968 reform and its contradictions. The reform left the institutional system of economic control, the organizational structure of enterprises and the stock of cadres unaffected, which soon led to the revival of control methods similar to directive planning. The economic difficulties appearing in the late seventies, which have stopped the 15-year rise in the living standards, and have slowed down the promising development of the infrastructure, again render it topical that the reform should be carried on.

---. Thoughts on the further development of the Hungarian mechanism. AO 29(3-4) 1982: 199-224

Some characteristics of the post 1968 Hungarian economic mechanism. The relationship between enterprises and control organs. Regulations as a substitute for the self-regulatory mechanisms. Lessons from the post-1968 processes. Why is a thorough change of the economic mechanism necessary? The realistic road of fitting into the world economy: market or innovation foci? Forms of enterprise organization, ownership relations. Ownership-entrepreneurial bureau. Self-managing cooperative. The entrepreneur or group of entrepreneurs renting the social property. Numerous forms of small ventures. Control and the market. The impact of economic problems has resulted in considerable changes in the Hungarian economic administration during the past years.

Apro, Eva. Collective responsibility or collective scapegoat? EERE XXV(1) Fall 1986: 39-60

HUNGARY

The article by Andras Hegedus appears to assume the airs of a professional scientific work, while in fact it is a par excellence political writing. Important observations without factual and objective proof for them. Hegedus accuses managers of large enterprises of being opposed to reforms and of standing in the way of reaching economic goals. But his reasoning is unclear.

Bakos, Zsigmond. Remarks concerning the thoughts of Andras Hegedus concerning large enterprises and socialism. *EEE* XXV(1) Fall 1986: 18-25

Almost all of those enterprises produce a sizeable volume of export. It cannot be claimed that under present conditions the public is given manipulated information concerning the activities of large enterprises. It is true that there should be more thorough and more detailed information disseminated concerning the significant losses of some enterprises, and especially concerning the reasons behind those losses. By analyzing the leadership methods and management experiences, and by correctly assigning responsibility better progress can be made.

Balcerowicz, L. Organizational structure of the national economy and technological innovations. *AO* 24(1-2) 1980: 151-167

The author discusses the impact of four selected characteristics of the organizational structure of the national economy: 1) The size of economic organizations, 2) Their complexity measured by the number of management levels, 3) Their internal structure, 4) The flexibility of the organizational structure of the national economy, or its innovative capacity.

Barsony, J. Tibor Liska's concept of socialist entrepreneurship. *AO* 28(3-4) 1982: 422-455

By 'Econostat' Liska meant the self-regulating mechanism of socialist commodity production. His attempts to solve the burning problems of society. Preconditions of Liska's socialist entrepreneurial system. The 'personal social ownership'. Plan-market of the entrepreneurs. The financial sources and guarantees of the enterprise. Income distribution of the entrepreneurial system. The risk of the entrepreneur. The state's benefit and its modified economic role. Some demarcations. Progressive features of the entrepreneurial system. Problems. Experiments.

Barsony, J. and Siklaky, I. Some reflections on socialist entrepreneurship. *AO* 34(1-2) 1985: 51-64

Enterprising-socialist entrepreneurship. In recent years the Hungarian economy has made several important steps

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towards promoting entrepreneurial behaviour. Developments in agricultural cooperatives. Wide implementation of running shops under lease (mainly in the catering industry). Proposition for the furthering of internal enterprising (ventures). Permanent competition must be an important feature of socialist entrepreneurship, that inspires the entrepreneurs to keep being inventive, seek new opportunities and ways and make maximum effort. The changes for implementation.

Beck, Tamas. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 60

How to develop a more active spirit of enterprise- which is evident in small organizations in the major socialist industries.

---. Increased economic efficiency through enhancing the entrepreneurial attitude. HBH(1) 1985: 9-10

Bossanyi, Katalin. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 57

Loss-making enterprises are just the tip of the iceberg; the number of inefficient ones is much higher, and their predicament can become even worse in the increasingly competitive economic climate.

---. The newly independent enterprises in Hungary. AO 32 (3-4) 1984: 269-286

In connection with the evolution of the economic reform a process has been taking place in the last 3-4 years in Hungary in the course of which new, smaller and more flexible enterprises are coming about, mostly through the cutting up of earlier too-much centralized nation-wide large firms or holding companies. Organizational changes of epoch-making importance. Similarities and differences between industries. In spite of positive impacts, the process of evolution of the economic reform entails the conflict of various (enterprise, supervisory authority, group and individual) interests. Examination of the nature of these conflicts and the ways for their solution through concrete examples.

Csillag, I. and Szalai, E. Basic elements of an anti-monopoly policy. AO 34(1-2) 1985: 65-77

The recoiling of the reform process in the seventies called attention to the privileged position of large firms enjoying organizational monopoly on the domestic market. The socialist monopoly deviates from the classic interpretation of monopoly in several respects. An effective anti-monopoly policy has to devise its tactics both on the administrative market of government allocations and on the commodity market.

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The basic question of an anti-monopoly policy is whether the mechanism reproducing artificial monopolies persists, together with the administrative structure, circumventing the control by society and the market.

Fallenbüchl, Zbigniew M. Editor's Introduction (The Hungarian enterprise). *EEE* XXV(4) Summer 1987: iii-iv

Working of Hungarian enterprises and their relevance to those attempting systemic modifications.

Falus-Szikra, K. Small enterprises in private ownership in Hungary. *AO* 34(1-2) 1985: 13-26

The article tries to find the expedient limits of small firms in private ownership and other small ventures; to what extent their support is advisable, what obstacles should be removed in principle and in practice and what their perspectives should be. Forms of small ventures heterogeneous from the aspect of ownership. There are many transitory, intermediary forms. Difficult to make considerable advance without drawing the means of population to a considerable extent. This raises ideological problems and requires adequate organizational solutions. If the privately owned enterprise exceeds the scope of small firm in a farther future, the form of ownership must change. Then the owner must be financially compensated and his expertise must be utilized in the future. Financing of small enterprises from wealth of the population, through the mediation of a bank, through "invest" enterprises.

Faluvegi, L. Economic efficiency, control and management. *AO* 33(3-4) 1984: 201-220

The author discusses the factors of an economic policy promising progress and related to it the program of further development of the economic control and management system. In the first phase those changes come into force which directly influence the financial conditions (motivation). The main features of these modifications are outlined in the article. In 1986 the regulatory instruments will be adjusted to the objectives and requirements of the 7th Five-Year Plan and in 1987 a unified system of personal income taxation and the related modifications will be introduced. Conditions and chances of a dynamical development of the Hungarian economy, system of economic control and management, market mechanism and organization. Modernization of enterprise income regulation. New regulation of wages and earnings.

Farkas, Katalin. The changing role of enterprise inventories. *EEE* XXI(3-4) Spring-Summer 1983: 49-66

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The enterprise- the Printed Cotton Works. The system and practice of enterprise inventory control. Material incentives. Market situation, inventory structure and turnover. The enterprise incentive system since 1976. This article is concerned with the question of how the shortage of certain basic intermediary packaging and similar materials, i.e., the continued reproduction of bottlenecks as a steady state, acts on the forms and the structure of surpluses, relative reserves that emerge as a reflection of that state, as well as, of how it modifies the character and evaluation of these surpluses.

Fazekas, Karoly. Intensive product change and expansion. *EEE XXI(3-4) Spring-Summer 1983: 67-84*

History of the enterprise. High-level development strategy and the labour shortage. Labour losses resulting from the transformation of the product structure. Was the expansion necessary? Narrowing co-operation and forced expansion of the vertical integration of production. Performances oriented wage policy- the acceleration of individual piece rates. The unfavourable labour market situation. Approaching a new stage.

Foldes, Istvan. *ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 46*

Interview with Lajos Faluvegi, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the National Planning Office, on impending changes in the guidance of economy and of management regulators.

Hare, Paul G. Introduction (Hungarian enterprise behaviour, Part I). *EEE XXI(3-4) Spring-Summer 1983: 3-7*

Enterprises' current productive activities have been assigned to the enterprise sphere of decision-making while their development activities are partly matters for enterprise decision and partly remain within the competence of supervisory bodies. Important issues relating to enterprise behaviour: a) the market situation, b) central planning, 3) Securing resources.

Havasi, F. Further development of the system of economic control and management in Hungary. *AO 32(3-4) 1984: 199-221*

Important steps will be taken in 1985 for gradual development of the system of economic control and management. The author discusses the contents, causes and goals of the changes in the institutional, organizational and regulatory systems. Process of developing the system of economic control and management. A balance of the last five years. Why must the system of control be changed? Main direction of further development: 1) strengthening of central control, that is of governmental work, and an improvement in its efficiency. 2) Greater enterprise autonomy, that is, the creation of conditions for a more enterprising behaviour on the part of firms.

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3) To work out such institutions, organizations and instruments which ensure the improvement of the efficiency of both government activities and enterprise management. Price system. Incentives. The flow of assets (capital). Further improvement of the system of economic control and management is in the interest of the whole of Hungarian society.

Hegedus, Andras. Large enterprises and socialism (thoughts while reading Erzsebet Szalai's book). EEE XXV(1) Fall 1986: 3-17

According to Szalai that not only do individual large enterprises pursue goals unique to each of them, but also share a collective aim, i.e., the extension of their monopolistic position. Significant economic reform is unthinkable if the large enterprises of our industrial structure remain untouched. Large enterprises as entrepreneurial empires. The problem of social control over the leaders of large enterprises. Supervisory commissions with experts and elected representatives of the employees. The leaders of large enterprises should be given the opportunity to undertake projects for which, instead of bureaucratic price regulations, realistic market prices prevail. Also be permitted to develop flexible management and wage systems based upon analysis of their own experiences.

---. Questions waiting for answers (in the aftermath of a debate). EEE XXV(1) Fall 1986: 113-127

Is it unnecessary to discuss the large enterprise syndrome? Can socio-economic problems be specified only by using scientific methods? Can we realistically analyze the mistakes and failings in the economic policies of the past 25 years? Can we openly discuss anti reform attitudes in today's Hungary? Is the over-concentration of industrial enterprises characteristic? Are large industrial enterprises efficient?

---. and Kozak, Gyula. Business executives and the reform. (A survey). NHQ XXVIII(106) Summer 1987: 159-169

The right manager is just as indispensable in an efficiently working economy as modern technologies and administration, good marketing, etc. Interviews with business executives. Experienced and young executives. Managers and the economic reform. Executives committed to the reform.

Herpay-Deres, Eva and Gonda, Gyorgy. Opportunities for small enterprises. HBH (1) 1986: 46-48

Enterprise economic working teams within the state producing and servicing sector are small enterprise form. Similarly,

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numerous civil law associations, small cooperatives, and specialized groups. Small enterprises should become better acquainted with the requirements and achievements of foreign markets.

Hoch, Robert. The maxi and the mini (thoughts on the large enterprise debate). EEE XXV(1) Fall 1986: 84-105

The reform process and the size of enterprises. Are the managers opposed to reforms? If the economic leadership had an actual strategy and specifically one applicable to economic policies abroad, if it pursued a course aimed at preventing the occurrence of cycles, then it would have been nearly impossible for the enterprise managers to lead the country toward indebtedness. The policy of active party functionaries. The system of institutions. The workers and managers of large enterprises.

Kapuvári, Gabor. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 63

Number of questions relating to the current process of establishing enterprises' councils or other forms of new industrial management.

Kevevári, B. Some general problems of trust organization in Hungary. AO 24(1-2) 1980: 125-137

The author points out that over-centralization of the industry and the Hungarian economy as a whole is further increased by the 23 trusts existing at present, whose establishment was based first of all not on economic factors, but on those of management techniques, mostly independently of profitability. In trust organizations functioning at present, a management system often neglecting economic viewpoints can be well observed. Market effects are only limitedly perceived by trust-subordinated enterprises.

Konya, L. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 65

The article discusses the need for establishing small and medium-sized economic units, mainly in the cooperative sector.

---. Conditions of setting up simple forms of cooperatives in the Hungarian industry. AO 27(1-2) 1981: 77-92

The Hungarian industry is highly concentrated and over-centralized, the ratio of small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives is low. A part of small and medium enterprises were amalgamated into large enterprises and cooperatives which were forced to merge, as a result market relations became narrower, and the adaptivity of the economy diminished.

Because of it there is a pressing necessity to create new small ventures. This can be brought about in the cooperative sector by decentralizing some large cooperatives with rather heterogenous production lines (by making some units independent), and by the formation of new small cooperatives. For the small organizations, easily manageable simple accounting and taxation systems have to be devised since they cannot meet the requirements of existing complicated systems. Interestedness and the feeling of ownership can be expediently enhanced also if the individual savings of the members are drawn to greater extent into the financing of cooperative development objectives against adequate dividends.

Kornai, Janos. Bureaucratic and market coordination. DUW 29(4) Dec 1984: 306-319

Four mechanisms of coordination are conceived as the regulation of any kind of transformation and transaction process. The author challenges the view that in the Hungarian society and economy both the market and the bureaucratic coordination should be pushed into the background and the role of ethical coordination increased. The author advocates the expansion of the scope of market coordination. He urges the development of the Hungarian system of control towards more indirect, "more market" directions. But because of externalities, transaction costs and problems related to a just distribution of income and to monopolies, he holds that the survival of bureaucratic regulation is inescapable in some areas.

---. Comments on Tibor Liska's concept of entrepreneurship. AO 28(3-4) 1982: 455-460

Merits of Liska, some main points of accord. If the system of Liska were functioning, what would be its deficiency? Is it possible for a real system to operate according to Liska's conception? Methodological remarks. Social usefulness of Liska's research.

---. "Hard" and "soft" budget constraint. AO 25(3-4) 1980: 231-246

Budget is of general nature and serves to denote the plan for revenues of expenditure of any economic unit-household, enterprise, non-profit institution. It is thus not restricted exclusively to the fiscal plan of the Central government. Behaviour of enterprises, impact of economic coercion on the enterprise. The main question is not the actual form of incentive, but the rules for survival and growth of the firm and the relation between firm and state.

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Kornai, Janos and Matits, Agnes. Softness of the budget constraint- an analysis relying on data of firms. AO 32(3-4) 1984: 223-249

What does softness of the budget constraint mean? A short description of the analysis. The indicators. Large-scale redistribution, the original and the actual profit break away from each other. The central redistribution of the income of state enterprises is of a very large extent. The effect of redistribution within the industry is much stronger than within agriculture. Losing enterprises are paying out profit shares too. By means of redistribution a levelling off of profits and profitability is taking place. The survival of enterprises is almost guaranteed, and not depend on profitability. Investment does not depend on profitability. The authors drew the general conclusion that the budget constraint of state enterprises is soft. There were no visible signs of hardening of this constraint even in 1980.

---. The softness of budgetary constraints-an analysis of enterprise data. EEE XXV(4) Summer 1987: 1-34

The authors deal with a central issue - the real autonomy of state enterprises and the working of market forces under Hungary's new economic mechanism. Policy of soft financing-distortion of profits. Large-scale redistribution, a break between original and actual profitability. Leveling of profits and profitability is accomplished by means of inter-enterprise redistribution. Separating 'profit-sharing' from profit. Survival and investment do not depend on profitability. It is also possible that low profitability is only apparent, as it may result from distortions in the officially determined prices, a possibility that complicates the issue.

Kovacs, Matyas Janos. Bargaining-assimilation- bargaining: a fragment of an economic drama in four acts. (In Hungarian enterprise behaviour, Part II, edited by Paul G. Hare.) EEE XXII(1) Fall 1983: 38-77

A brief account of the location and history of the enterprise, Budapest Chemical Works. Olitref (the brand name covers a modern herbicide family) enters the scene: bargaining about development. Interfirm cooperation and/or interstate specialization: transition to negative bargaining. Assimilation and dissimulation.

Kozma, G. Planning in physical units and enterprise relations in Hungary. AO 29(3-4) 1982: 259-270

The quality of the Hungarian export articles and of those sold at home is interrelated with the disturbances in the

relations of the enterprises. This was one of the reasons of exaggerated enterprise concentrations. In the final analysis these disturbances may be traced back to the primary role of planning in physical units of measurement and in this context to the fact that the enterprises do not consider the investments as mainly a source of income but as an instrument to alleviate the supply tasks. The enterprises are dependent on each other and protect themselves against this dependence by amalgamating the supplier factories by increasing self sufficiency. From viewpoint of organization theory this is rational microeconomically but irrational macroeconomically because it makes the economy rigid and reduces the international competitiveness of the enterprises. The forms of appearance of this phenomenon cannot be eliminated one by one. The basic cause has to be remedied by fuller implementation of 1968 reform.

Kozma, Judit. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 62

Report on a visit by Janos Kadar. His views and those of others on the new enterprise councils.

Laki, M. Central economic management and the enterprise crisis in Hungary. AO 35(1-2) 1985: 195-211

The main purpose of this paper is to find out how wide the gap between the reform rhetoric of the government and the actions and process which actually took place in the enterprise management. The gap is still relatively wide. The reorganisations and the bankruptcy procedures are a kind of solution, but these are the most expensive and have hardly any constructive perspectives. A lot of enterprise crises occur not only as a consequence of bad decisions but also that state organs play an important role in the creation of these situations.

---. End-year rush-work in Hungarian industry and foreign trade. AO 25(1-2) 1980: 37-65

The study examines a specific fluctuation in the performance of industrial enterprises. On the basis of analysis of statistical data and personal investigations made in 16 industrial and foreign trade enterprises the author comes to the conclusion that the direct reasons for rush-work have survived also after the 1968 reforms. It is still the specific market situation where sellers have advantages while buyers are defenceless.

Laky, Terez. The economic work teams at enterprises and the enterprises' interests. (Translated). EEE XXV(4) Summer 1987: 62-92

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Proliferation of economic work teams at enterprises. From the beginning the very possibility of becoming an entrepreneurial venture was one of the chief reasons for the managers' obvious reservation, and for the feeling of ambivalence that kept recurring even among the pioneers of this phenomenon. The birth of the work brigades. The labor-force situation. The regulation of wages. Economic work teams and overtime work. Extra income earned by extra work.

Laky, Terez. Enterprise business work partnership and enterprise interest. AO 34(1-2) 1985: 27-49

The article examines the interests which made the enterprise business work partnerships as only doing hierarchical order of the division of labour and not creating real ventures out of them. The VGMK that is enterprise business work partnerships have become one of the forms of buying labour power. The enterprises availed themselves of other forms also earlier to a considerable extent (by contracting outside firms and giving them their own materials for processing, by concluding contracts for second, part-time jobs with their own employees, and by employing guest workers). Fundamental enterprise interests must change if the VGMKs are to become real small ventures as it has originally been intended. The diffusion of VGMKs. Establishment of work brigades. Labour situation. Wage regulation.

---. The hidden mechanisms of recentralization in Hungary. AO 24(1-2) 1980: 95-100

In 1968 Hungary wished to break away from the practice of controlling enterprise activities by direct instructions. However, in recent years- in spite of declared principles and intentions- a continuously intensifying recentralization process has been observable in economic control activities. The article presents a multitude of examples to demonstrate the mechanisms hidden in the internal system of the economy leading to recentralization. Forces arising from the interaction of ideological, political, economic and organizational factors influence economic control increasingly, thus it chooses, from the alternatives of instructions and incentives, more often the former.

---. Small enterprises in Hungary- myth and reality. AO 32(1-2) 1984: 39-63

Beside the individual producers of goods and services, like the artisans, the household-plot farms in agriculture, the lease and contractual operation of commercial and catering units, as from Jan. 1st, 1982 small economic units may be established in Hungary also in the form of partnership.

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The article analyzes the identities of and differences between these organizations called 'small enterprise', the ratio of the organizations and their membership, and the socio-economic factors restricting their economic role. Types of small enterprise. Social and economic features of the different forms. GMK (Business Partnership). VGMK (Enterprise business partnership). The employee attitude. The repercussions of society. Economic conditions of operation. The economic role.

Lanyi, Kamilla. Enterprise identity- interenterprise relationships: a state monopoly in a competitive position. EEE XXI(3-4) Spring-Summer 1983: 26-48

The forwarding monopoly of Hungarian foreign trade. The Hungarian freight market. Hungarocamion. Mahart (Hungarian shipping Company Ltd.). Gysev(Gyor-Sopron-Ebenfurt Railways Company Ltd.). Minor competitors and potential actors. Foreign trade enterprises and freight owners. Mased. In post-1968 Hungary a form of enterprise behaviour playing down the significance of profit and business interest was no longer invariably convincing either to the supervising authority or to the customers. But this approach will not be also successful without the help of state.

---. Enterprises, markets, competitive situation. A0 24(1-2) 1980: 111-124

The article discusses the enterprise environment of enterprises, phenomena that are peculiar precisely to this environment- the sphere of enterprises. The article tries to define such notions that enable us to describe the environment of enterprises.

-Some problems of entrepreneurship in the Hungarian economy. A0 28(3-4) 1982: 351-362

The concept of entrepreneurship. Problems in the Hungarian economy. Small-scale ventures. International division of labour and entrepreneurship.

Lipkovics, Karoly. In search of a flexible economic mechanism: Hungary's experience in developing small-scale production. WMR 26(5) May 1983: 86-95

Lorincze, Peter. Further development of the Hungarian system of economic control and management. HBH (3) 1986: 11-14

Macrae, Norman. Into entrepreneurial socialism. ET 286(7281) 19th Mar 1983: 23-26, 29

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Tibor Liska's proposed entrepreneurial socialism. State and private entrepreneurship. Second economy and economic situation in Hungary.

Major, Evan. Enterprise development in different economic systems. EP 15(2-3) 1979: 73-98

In this article some basic features of the behaviour of the Hungarian enterprises in relation to the central regulation and centrally expressed expectations will be described on the example of the telecommunication industry, which is a 'key industry' in Hungary. Further, this behaviour is compared with the behaviour of the typical Western firms in this branch.

Marosan, Gyorgy. From science to ventures. HBH (3) 1986: 18-22

Venture capital and the Kondratiev cycles. A new tendency in technological advance. Small enterprises and venture capital- conditions of the efficient operation. Small enterprises specializing in technology.

Milanovics, Szvetozar. The large enterprises and socialism (thoughts on Andras Hegedus's thoughts). EEE XXV(1) Fall 1986: 26-38

Problems and truths. We should talk less about the new economic mechanism and more about the everyday worries of progress.

Mocsary, Jozsef. Centralization of the Hungarian enterprise system and its impact on the efficiency of production control and the regulatory system. (Tr. by George Hajdu). EEE XXI(2) Winter 1982-83: 76-103

Centralization of Hungarian enterprises by value of output. Characteristics of concentration of Hungarian industrial enterprises. Enterprise versus establishment. The large enterprise that is an amalgam of establishments. Analyzing of organizational centralization without production concentration. Economic instruments for the resolution of over-centralized enterprise organization.

Nyers, R. Small enterprises in socialist Hungary. AO 25(1-2) 1980:147-162

Economic policy endeavours and effects. Types of small enterprises and their economic role. Small enterprises in the industry, agriculture, trade and services. Statistics.

Olah, Jozsef. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 58

Evaluation of the new forms of management in the 238 enterprises supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Racz, Barnabas A. Recent developments in Hungarian enterprise democracy. SS XXXVI(4) Oct 1984: 544-559

Enterprise democracy gives opportunity for workers to intervene in the enterprise management and in the decision-making in local and public affairs. It encourages the workers' creativity and it is a major instrument in developing a socialist relationship between managers and employees. It increases the workers' responsibility and incentives for a greater effort on the job. The purpose of this study is to assess the effectiveness of enterprise democracy in the period between the 1980 Trade Union Congress and the end of 1983. The implementation of the TUC Resolutions. The appointment of top managers. The evaluation function. The appointment and discharge of managers. The extension of the Stewards' power. Other recent measures affecting enterprise democracy. Current problems of worker input operations. Enterprise democracy and other channels of political participation.

Revesz, G. Enterprise business partnerships (VGMK) in Hungary - a case study. AO 33(3-4) 1984: 337-359

In the year 1981, statutes were promulgated by the Government to stimulate small enterprising in Hungary. With these statutes the so-called business partnership form has been created, a scheme under which teams of not more than 30 persons may set up small productive or service enterprises while keeping their fulltime jobs, i.e., actually as part-time occupation. It also became possible to form business partnerships in big enterprises; such "enterprise business partnerships" or VGMKs may, with the approval of the enterprise manager, undertake service or productive work, using (or eventually renting) enterprise equipment. These teams can only work after their legal worktime has been completed. The VGMK form represents a considerable share in the small enterprises so far established. In the first half of 1984, slightly more than 100,000 people participated in Hungary in the work of about 10,000 VGMK. The study published hereunder gives a factual and empirical presentation of the activities of VGMKs set up in one of the big companies.

Sarkozy, Tamas. The legal standing of Hungarian economic associations. (Part I). HBH (1) 1986: 36-38

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Approximately 40 per cent of the Hungarian economic organizations are in some way members of economic associations, primarily in agriculture, but associations have begun to spread also in industry. At the same time the economic volume and capital of the economic associations are rather low. Development of the regulation of associations is needed.

Serkozy, Tamas. The legal standing of Hungarian economic associations. Part II. HBH (2) 1986: 17-20

The association is a legal personality co-ordinative association which relies primarily on a community of interests and is called upon to co-ordinate the economic management of the partners, and its economic activity plays a secondary role only. The small enterprises and the economic associations. The new forms of state companies and the further development of company law.

---. Problems of social ownership and of the proprietary organization. AO 29(3-4) 1982: 225-258

Progress in studying the fields of economic control organizations and enterprise structures is greatly impeded- both in Hungary and in the other socialist countries- by the theoretical vagueness regarding ownership and the proprietary functions. In this study an attempt is made to approximate the problem from a complex sociological aspect, setting out from the traditional notion of ownership, and reaching finally the problem central in respect of practice, namely, how to shape the so-called proprietary organization best conforming to the Hungarian economic reform. Transformation of the ownership notion. Juristic and economic notion of ownership. Sociological form of ownership. Concept of social psychology. Political-logical aspects. Existing theories of socialist social ownership. Tendencies pointing to the social ownership forms becoming pluralistic. Ideas about the development of the Hungarian ownership.

Schweitzer, I. Central decisions- enterprise efforts. (Engineering industry development programmes in Hungary in the early 1960s). AO 24(3-4) 1980: 321-340

The case studies here may help to a better understanding of the interrelations between central decisions and enterprises behaviour for the future. The diesel and machine tool programmes. Precision engineering and telecommunication programmes. Manufacture of equipments for food industry. Public road vehicle programme.

---. Some interrelations between enterprise organization and the economic mechanism in Hungary. AO 27(3-4) 1981: 289-300

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The system of directive planning and the size of an enterprise. The concept (model) of the controlled market mechanism. The economic control mechanism built on the supply responsibility (monopoly position) of the enterprise and the enterprise size. Some further characteristics of the mechanism built on supply responsibility.

Simai, Mihaly. Research, development, innovation and technology flows in small countries: the experience of Hungary. DP 7(2) Autumn 1986: 171-180

Innovation process and its factors. Research establishment in Hungary. Reorganization of the R/D Sector. International cooperation and its efficiency. Innovation and the enterprises: strategies and motivations. Taking into account all her present economic problems, the situation of the world economy and of international politics, the transition will be more difficult than had been anticipated a few years ago. The efforts to improve the mechanism of the innovation process in the country are considered as vital instruments to overcome some of these difficulties.

Social and economic policy. SLB (3) Sept 1987: 382

Hungary: what future for small private businesses? Small private enterprises have a role to play.

Szalai, Erzsebet. The new stage of the reform process in Hungary and the large enterprises. AO 29(1-2) 1982: 25-46

The reform process started in 1968 came to a halt in the early seventies. In the present economic situation of Hungary a new, more radical step in the reform than the previous one is needed that partly preserves, partly transcends the achievements of the 1968 reform. In the halt of the reform process the counteroffensive of the large enterprises in 1972 had an important role. The article compares the present conditions with those prevailing around 1972 and comes to the conclusion that a radical reform in the near future will be less menaced by the danger of a counter-offensive on part of the large firms.

---. The structural reasons for anti-reform attitudes. (Comments on Andras Hegedus's article and the subsequent debate). EEE XXV(1) Fall 1986: 106-112

The view is gaining acceptance that a transformation of industry's enterprisal structure is the precondition for developing reform process. Primary point of agreement is that due to structural reasons, there is an anti-reform attitude prevailing among leaders of large enterprises, with the exception of those who move with confidence in

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the commodity market place and would rather have more independence than the security offered by the institutions of income redistribution.

Szlameniczky, Istvan. Cooperatives in the Hungarian economy. NHQ XXVI(99) Autumn 1985: 214-220

The century-old history of the Hungarian cooperative movement has demonstrated that the cooperatives have always been able to adjust to changing circumstances. The ratio of the co-operative sector. Special features. Possibilities of renewal. Cooperative democracy.

Szmicsek, Sandor. The economic work teams in enterprises--after two years. (Translated). EEE XXV(4) Summer 1987: 35-61

Hungarian experiment in forming the economic work teams in state enterprises. Different way of encouraging overtime work. An attempt to stimulate initiative and entrepreneurial activities on the part of employees. A legalized version of activities that would otherwise belong to the so-called second economy.

Tabori, Andras. Small businesses in a socialist economy. NHQ XXIII(86) Summer 1982: 56-65

Unnecessary centralization. Small enterprises and cooperatives. Economic partnerships. Auxiliary economic activity. A change of direction.

Tardos, Marton. ABSEES XII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 55

The author believes that Hungary's economy can get rid of the brakes hindering competition and enterprise if the dependence of state enterprises on the traditional organs of state administration ceases.

---. Enterprise supply and the market. EEE XXI(3-4) Spring-Summer 1983: 8-25

Normative versus descriptive economic research. Economic efficiency at enterprise level. The sellers' market. The allocation of investment resources. Owing to rapidly changing economic conditions the success of enterprise development can only be ensured by a substantial improvement in the enterprises' ability to adjust. And this demands a new system for allocating investment resources. Far-reaching changes are needed in those elements of the economic institutions left unchanged in 1968.

---. The increasing role and ambivalent reception of small enterprises in Hungary. JCE 7(3) Sept 1983: 277-287

In 1981 the Hungarian Govt. introduced regulations that legalize the formation of various types of small enterprises in industry and agriculture. The intention is to release creative energy and initiative in Hungary through these regulations by expanding the opportunities to earn income and simultaneously to improve the supply of goods and services. However, these measures can only have the intended effect if the government will maintain a favourable environment for small enterprises, and will tolerate the adverse consequences of using markets. Some of the adverse consequences are increased job insecurity, rising inflation, greater differentiation of incomes, etc. New enterprise forms are small enterprises, subsidiary enterprises, operation of certain sections of enterprises on an independent basis, economic teams, new cooperative forms, handicrafts. Taxation system for small enterprises and private artisans.

---. Small firms in Hungary. NHQ XXIV(91) Autumn 1983: 81-93

The scope of small firms was gradually restricted following the socialist changes. But new forms of small firms and businesses are possible since 1982. New forms of state enterprises- small, subsidiary, and certain sections on independent basis. New cooperative forms. Handicrafts. Expectations.

Tarnok, Eva. The limits of independent technological development: production and development after breaking off a traditional license relationship. (In Hungarian Enterprise behaviour. Part II, edited by Paul G. Hare). EEE XXII(1) Fall 1983: 19-37

The advantages of purchasing a turbine design. The period of independent development. Changes in the technological conditions of turbine manufacture at the Lang Engineering Works. Some concluding remarks on the Turbines' economic efficiency at macro and micro levels.

Tibor, Agnes. Enterprise and entrepreneurship. NHQ XXVIII(105) Spring 1987: 165-171

Enterprise as the method of tackling economic difficulties, as an attitude, a mentality, began to gain ground only around 1980. The term socialist entrepreneurship has been in use in Hungary for the last ten years.

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Enterprise autonomy and market relations. Smaller enterprises were created through the centrally initiated break-up of some large firms. Small enterprises can only compete with their large competitors if their labour discipline is high, if they have a long-term investment policy, and react more quickly to the given situation. People put in charge of economic resources should be primarily interested in making the capital entrusted to them bear fruit instead of being interested in increasing personal incomes, capacities and the range of activities.

Valentiny, Pal. The role of state in influencing the market for heavy electrical equipment. (In Hungarian Enterprise behaviour. Part II, edited by Paul G. Hare.). EEE XXII(1) Fall 1983: 3-18

On the market for heavy electrical equipment. The relationship between customers and the state, and suppliers and the state in Western European markets. Role of the state in Hungarian market. Influencing the customer, and the supplier.

Varga, Gy. The experimtn of Szentes. AO 28(3-4) 1982: 460-465

The people doing experiment of Szentes endeavour to adapt the 'model of socialist entrepreneurship' taking the realities into consideration. The model has been introduced at the Cooperative in the country town of Szentes.

---. Management in a fast changing environment. AO 27(3-4) 1981: 301-326

In the 80s new wave of changes is occuring in the Hungarian system and methods of management, which will perhaps be more radical and more dramatic than was the 1968 reform. The economic, social, and political factors constituting the enterprise environment are experiencing a significant transformation, hence management must also fact new realities. Modification of the course in economic policy. Economic pressure-changing institutional system. Organizational changes. Extension of right to foreign trade. Decentralization of spheres of authority. Changes in management practice. Strategic planning.

Poland

Aslund, Anders, The functioning of private enterprise in Poland. SS XXXVI(3) July 1984: 427-444

Definitions and statistics. Ideology. Why not private enterprise liquidated? The primary problem of legal supplies. High entrepreneurial incomes. Measures which are futile. Cooperation between state and entrepreneurs. No Soviet-type state has been able to abolish private enterprise, but has faced the involuntary choice between black and white enterprise, because of grave and persistent imbalances on output markets. Polish entrepreneur is like a wartime speculator. The source of the entrepreneurs' legal insecurity is the scarcity of legal supplies, which is due to imbalances in input markets, and is aggravated by supply restrictions for the private sector, and the confused legal system. A considerable liberalisation of trading connections took place in 1980 and 1981 and was accompanied by private expansion. Once again the arguments against the private sector that some artisans enjoyed unjustified gains. New tax reform of 1983 will deal a serious blow to private enterprise through higher real taxation and more rigour.

---. Yellow light for private enterprise in Poland? OUW
30(1) Mar 1985: 21-29

The functioning of private enterprise was distorted in the Stalinist period. Private enterprise has been considered essential for improving market balances. Thus in 1980-82, private enterprise was stimulated through deregulation, in particular of trading links and prices. But entrepreneurs earn invariably well and ever stronger egalitarian pressures have come to bear on the policy towards the private sector. Reinforced controls and legal persecution have arisen in the wake of the tax reform of 1983. Both official statements and restrictive measures appear spear-headed against foreign-owned firms. Legal guarantees to private entrepreneurs of conditions akin to those of socialised enterprises have so far proved insubstantial.

General assumptions and guidelines for the shaping of organizational arrangements in the economy. SEEFT XXIII(3)
Fall 1987: 103-115

A necessary condition for transformation of the organizational structure of the economy is that it should be closely connected with the program of structural changes and the longterm plan of socio-economic development.

Jones, Derek C. The economic performance of producer cooperatives within command economies: evidence for the case of Poland. CJE 9(2) June 1985: 111-126

Theory and institutions. In practice the real economic differences between state and cooperative forms are

2. MANAGEMENT. ORGANIZATION

minimum. But the interests of cooperatives are aggressively pursued by the Central Union of Work Co-operatives, the central federation to which all producers' cooperatives belong. Consequently, the co-op sector is not so deeply affected by those features that pervade the state sector and stifle incentives and initiative. In addition, there are intra-organisational differences which emerge because PCs provide to varying degrees, the capacity for members to participate in decision-making via various formal channels. Cooperative legislation- one member one vote. Information system and motivation structure are also different. Distributional and technical efficiency. Better economic performance of the cooperative than state owned sector.

Kemme, David M. Microeconomic efficiency in the Polish enterprise during the NEM period. EP 18(1) 1982: 11-21

Microeconomic efficiency in the Polish enterprise has been an important aspect of nearly all economic reforms in Poland. The purpose of this paper is to develop an enterprise objective function for a stylized or hypothetical Polish enterprise of this period, to derive the optimality-conditions for factor input usage and compare them to the efficient (profit maximizing) firm's conditions.

Markusz, Jan. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 66

Rather than showing an improvement the quality of much Polish production appears to be deteriorating. Stronger incentives and a more active role for Party and self-management organization will help to solve the problem.

Mujzel, Jan. The working system of the economy: problems with its further development in Poland. (Tr. by Don Hank). EEE XX(1) Fall 1981: 20-48

The traditional system and attempts to change it in earlier times. Ups and downs of the Large Economic Organization System. Modifications and significance. Limited knowledge about the working of the economy. Unusual complexity of Poland's working system. Socio-economic development in the 1980s will require substantial changes in the system. Complexity is a prerequisite for changes in system. The leading-trend in system changes is securing the position and pro-efficiency forces of the economic organizations particularly the enterprises. The program of multi-stage changes extending over a period of several years is a realistic programme for reforming the system.

ROMANIA/YUGOSLAVIA

Romania

ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 82

Recycling of materials and reconditioning of spare parts is one of the most important tasks of all economic units.

Badea-Dinca, N., et. al. Problems deriving from the directives of the XIIIth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party concerning the problems of economic efficiency in introducing information systems for processes management. ECECSR XIX(4) 1984: 13-20

Paraluta, M. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 84

The system of direct, democratic, socialist, and collective management of enterprises and other economic organizations permits optimum decisions synchronized with the national interest.

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 73

Yugoslavia has still not sorted out its attitude to private enterprise.

---. XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 88

Example cited of how local political establishments are going clean against the federal policy of encouraging small-scale private enterprises.

---. XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 93

Josip Zupanov, the distinguished sociologist gives a very negative assessment of the current state of self-management.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 91

There is still no general agreement as to what should be the strategic role of 'small-scale business' in Yugoslavia's future economic development.

Djodjic, Lazar. The paths of self-management. RIA XXXVI (846-7) 5th-20th July 1985: 3-5

2. MANAGEMENT. ORGANIZATION

Introduction of workers' council. Economic enterprises were handed over to the workers for management. Restricted the role of state to the advantage of the workers' councils. Overall social development on the lines of self-management.

Dumas, Andre. Economic systems and participation: An essay on the practical experiences of participation. EAWM XVII(2) 1983: 177-200

Kurtesi, Ilijaz. Thirty years of self-management. RIA XXXII(738) 5th Jan 1981: 14, 19-21

Lakicevic, M. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 97

Despite the general policy change in favour of private enterprise, individual businessmen are still harassed by bureaucratic arbitrariness at the local level.

Maksimovic, Ivan. Social ownership in the Yugoslav self-management system. EAWM XVII(2) 1983: 155-175

Processes of establishing and developing social ownership of a self-managing type. Theoretical interpretation of the new type of social ownership. Economic results and open issues and limitations in the implementation of the self-management ownership model.

Ostojic, Slobodan. Decentralization without hierarchy: Experience of Yugoslav enterprises. EAWM XX(2) 1986: 119-134

The problem of resource allocation in Complex Organizations of Associated Labour (COALs). The resource allocation mechanism in multidivisional corporations. Internal resource allocation in Yugoslav COALs- an evaluation.

Prasnikar, Janez. Prices and workers self-managing integration. STP XXVI(1) 1986: 21-33

Effects of prices of product and factors of production on the process of integration of workers' self-managing enterprises.

---. The role of the enterprise in the self-managed organization of labour. (Tr. by Don Hank). EEE XXII(2) Winter 1983-84: 44-77

Some political economic bases for the definition of relations between the self-managed economy and commodity production. By retaining commodity production

YUGOSLAVIA

and its laws, the individual units of associated labour behave as self-managed firms. Results of an empirical analysis. Implications for the co-operative use of labour and resources and conditions that would have to be created so that the cooperation of organizations of associated labour in the Yugoslav system of associated labour would be motivated by genuine economic incentives for the working organizations the only thing that really guarantees their existence and the over-all stability of Yugoslav society.

---. The Yugoslav self-managed enterprise and factors of its efficiency. EAWM XVII(1) 1983: 27-42

Behaviour of an organization of associated labour which is the basic production unit in the Yugoslav economy. Selection of variables for determining the influence of efficiency factors on the efficiency of the work organizations interviewed.

---. The Yugoslav self-managed firm and its behavior. EEE XXII(2) Winter 1983-84: 3-43

Some of the results of an empirical investigation of the behaviour of self-managed firms are analysed. Managers and production workers in forty Slovenian work organizations were investigated. The self-managed firm and the change in production volume. Principle for determining production volume. Personal incomes representing the aim of the self-managed firm. Fluctuation of labour force and personal incomes of workers. Principle of forming the personal income share within the net income of the self-managed firm. Accumulation as the final aim of the self-managed firm over the short term. Analysis of long-term behaviour of the self-managed firm. Sources of the investment financing of the self-managed firm and investment allocation. The self-managed firm and its influence on prices of products. A typical self-managed firm adjusts its business decisions to the existing facilities and to the existing facilities and to the market research of its products, and on the basis maximizes the income of the firm.

Rakic, Vojislav. Social ownership and open questions in the Yugoslav economic system. STP XXVI(1) 1986: 5-20

The Resolution of the Third Congress of self-managers of Yugoslavia. YS XXII(3) Aug 1981: 3-30

On workers' control over social reproduction. On the earning and allocation of income and distribution of funds for personal incomes according to the results.

2. MANAGEMENT. ORGANIZATION

of current and past labour. Self-management-based Association, linkage and planning. For delegate decision-making and socialization of policy. Essential tasks in further material and social development and economic stabilization programme.

Stambuk, Vladimir. Self-management thirty-five years after. RIA XXXVI(850) 5th Sept-1985: 29-31

Zebot, Cyril A. Yugoslavia's "self-management" on trial. (A review of books). PC XXXI(2) Mar-Apr 1982: 42-49

The books under review concentrate on the economy of Yugoslavia, especially its "Self-management".

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS, FINANCE, FOREIGN TRADE

CMEA, INTEGRATION, JOINT VENTURES

More than one country

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 35

A survey of Comecon organisation and activities, prepared on the occasion of the 34th Meeting in Prague.

---. XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 42

Main points from the final communique issued by the 34th Conference of Comecon member states in Prague, 17-19/6/80.

---. XI(3)(64) May 1981: 35

The economic observer of TASS, Alexander Stroganov reviews the development of relations between Comecon and EEC during the last few years.

---. XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 6, 30

The 35th Session of Comecon took place on 2-4 July in Sofia. All the member countries and Yugoslavia represented.

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

---. XII(3)(67) May 1982: 43

Importance of the Comecon market for exports of its member countries.

---. XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 64

Survey on the payment system in operation between Comecon countries, with statistical data on credits granted by the International Investment Bank.

---. XV(3)(76) May 1985: 34

The Comecon Executive Committee held its 113th Session in Moscow; the items discussed were aid to Ethiopia, co-operation in production of flexible automated production systems, reconstruction of roads and railways of international importance.

---. XV(3)(76) May 1985: 34

Short survey of reciprocal trade among the Comecon countries.

---. XV(3)(76) May 1985: 35

A joint venture of the CSSR, GDR, Hungary in the USSR to build a combine for enrichment of Krivoy Rog iron ore was approved by the Havana Session of Comecon in 1984.

---. XV(3)(76) May 1985: 35

Short survey of economic co-operation between Comecon and certain socialist developing countries.

---. XV(3)(76) May 1985: 64

Report of the XXXIV Session of Comecon at Havana, Cuba, Oct. 1984.

---. XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 60

Report on Session XXXV of the Comecon Commission on planning. Tighter co-operation is emphasized to reduce dependence on import of new technologies.

---. XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 64

A prognosis of Comecon trade in 1985-90 is published; it was prepared by Lodz University.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 32

A survey of CMEA achievements in developing countries over the past 20 years.

---. XVII(1)(81) 1987: 25

Achievements of Comecon, especially in assisting the less developed socialist states.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 47

The 42nd Congress of CMEA identified areas where co-operation has not produced the required results.

Activities of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation in 1985. CED (8) Dec 1986: 10-18

National income, industrial production, and total foreign trade turnover of the CMEA countries. Volume of payments between the member countries of the Bank. Volume of credits granted to the member countries of the Bank.

Alster, L. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 39

New directions for the closer economic integration of Comecon economies and individual enterprises have issued from the recent Moscow CMEA Meeting.

Bajaj, Neelam. Trade with East Europe. FE 10th Oct 1981: 5

India's trade with East Europe.

Bapat, B.G. Multilateralisation of the Intra-CMEA trade. AV (4) Dec 1984: 325-340

The foreign trade system of the CMEA countries is the product of their system of economic planning. Towards multilateralisation. The International Bank for Economic Cooperation for socialist block. The transferable ruble.

Belovic, A. Coordination of capital investment among CMEA member nations. PRE XXVI(7) Nov 1983: 47-64

The voluntary and planned bilateral or multilateral activity of interested fraternal countries with regard to the co-ordinated (joint) use or amalgamation of their national investments in the joint resolution of common economic problems. The object of coordination of capital investments is not the entire volume of capital investments of countries belonging to the socialist

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community but is primarily the part that is directly linked to their participation in new construction projects or the expansion, reconstruction, modernization, and technical re-tooling of existing enterprises whose output is used to resolve common economic problems based on the development of the international socialist division of labour. The creation of optimal production capacities. The rational location of production capacities. Improvement of the structure of production.

Beranac, Milorad. COMECON Summit. RIA XXXV(827) 20th Sept 1984: 15-16

Bertsch, Gary, et.al. East-West technology transfer and export controls. OUW 26(2) June 1981: 116-136

The nature of technology transfer mechanisms, level and impact. The multilateral control mechanisms and their effectiveness. Performance of the Multilateral Co-ordinating Committee in restricting the eastward flow of technology. Competing Western rationales for restricting technology transfers. Effectiveness depends upon agreement on a coherent, realistic export control rationale.

Bhattacharyya, B. Legal regime of India's bilateral trade agreements with East European countries. FTR 12(3) Oct-Dec 1977: 437-449

Clauses of establishment. Clauses regarding the MFN status, bilateral balance of trade, composition of trade, payments, legal entities, settlement of disputes, trade representation.

Bielecki, M. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 65

Integration of the socialist countries.

Bogatyi, N. and Ol'shanyi, A.O. Economic and trade cooperation between the CMEA countries and India. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEF 21(1-2-3) Spring-Summer-Fall 1985: 233-246

Whereas in the early '50s the share of the CMEA countries in India's foreign trade was less than 1%, in 1982, according to data available, these countries accounted for 25% of India's total exports and 13% of India's total imports. Economic and technical co-operation. Industrial cooperation and other forms of economic relations.

Bognar, Jozsef. Changing position of Europe in the world economy and East-West economic relations. HBH (1) 1985: 11-14

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Bognar, Jozsef. New world economic forces and the evolution of East-West relations. DP 8(2) Autumn 1987: 95-105

Bogomolov, Oleg. CMEA: trends and prospects. Economic strategy for the 1980s. SOS XV(2) 1984: 27-39

---. Economic relations between socialist and capitalist countries. (Tr. by Ario Schultz). SEEFT XVII(3) Fall 1981: 64-85

The diversity of economic relations between East and West ultimately finds its reflection in the volume and structure of trade, which is traditionally the major form of business relations. Statistics.

Bonev, A. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 35

Participation of various East European countries in Interatominstrument.

Brada, Josef C. Determinants of the pattern and consequences of MNC activity in East Europe and Latin America. DP 3 Spring 1982: 96-128

Examination of the operation of MNCs in two different regions of the world. Diverse economic and social settings. MNC as a mechanism for the international transfer of resources. Environments. Host country access to foreign markets. Natural resources. Labour. Capital stock. Technology. The system. Resource allocation. Distribution of income. Policies. Quantitative and qualitative perspective. Outcome of MNC activity.

---. Editor's Introduction. (Foreign trade prices and exchange). SEEFT XXIII(4) Winter 1987-88: 3-4

---. Introduction: Soviet and East European analyses of foreign trade developments in 1970s and 1980s. Part I: Econometric studies of trade, adjustment and deflation. (Voices from the maelstrom). SEEFT XXIII(1) Spring 1987: 3-5

East-European countries experienced series of external shocks that forced a reversal of short-term economic policies and a rethinking of long-term development strategies, during the 1970s. Large and sophisticated literature on this topic in the Western as well as in socialist countries. The deterioration in terms of trade forced the East European countries to increase their real volume of exports and to reduce their real volume of imports. Accumulation of East European debt reached a level too high so that possibility of a

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gradual adjustment to the new terms of trade through additional borrowing evaporated. East European countries with the exception of GDR adopted strongly deflationary policies.

- . Introduction: Soviet and East European analysis of foreign trade developments in the 1970s and 1980s. Part II: structure and direction of socialist trade and development. SEEFT XXIII(2) Summer 1987: 3-5

Restructuring of economic activity to reflect higher energy prices. Cut-backs in investment and particularly in equipment purchases from the West have prevented Eastern European industries from reequipping and updating their factories, thus making their products less able to meet domestic demands and those of an increasingly demanding Soviet market, not to mention those of Western markets.

- . Introduction: Soviet and East European analysis of foreign trade developments in 1970s and 1980s. Part III: Ways out of the crisis. Part IV: The Polish crisis-reform or muddling through? SEEFT XXIII(3) Fall 1987: 3-7

Attention on trade and debt-servicing problems. In Hungary new waves of reform in economic mechanism. In GDR plan-improving reforms. Foreign trade is used to serve the new growth strategy. First, it is to link domestic producers and consumers to the world market, promoting efficiency and technical progress. Second, it is to serve as a means of acquiring new technology in the form of machinery and licenses from the West and as a supplement to domestic savings through foreign loans. Not proving successful. Prospects for the future.

- . Soviet subsidization of Eastern Europe: the primacy of economics over politics? (A review article). JOE 9(1) Mar 1985: 80-92

The level and distribution of Soviet subsidies to various East European countries, which Marrese and Vanous attribute in their book, Soviet subsidization of trade with Eastern Europe: a Soviet perspectives, to political considerations, are explained here as, for the most part, the normal outcomes of the economic integration of a bloc with relative resource endowment differing from those obtaining in the rest of the world. The statistical methods used by Marrese and Vanous to calculate the subsidies are also criticized. Estimating implicit subsidies.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Brada, Josef and Jackson, Marvin R. Editors' Introduction (Foreign trade problems). SEEFT XX(2) Summer 1984: 3-5

The issue of CMEA reform. Outward-looking and inward-looking strategy to resolve the CMEA's problems. Trade problems at a micro-level. Problem of CMEA monetary relations. CMEA institutions- role.

---. Introduction. SEEFT XX(4) Winter 1984-85: 3-6

CMEA integration problems.

---. Introduction. SEEFT XXII(1) Spring 1986: 3-5

Problems of financial aspects of foreign trade that is prices, exchange rates, interest rates, value comparisons over time and such other problems.

---. Introduction. (CMEA and external trade). SEEFT XXII(2) Summer 1986: 3-5

---. Technological cooperation and specialization- an introduction. SEEFT XXI(4) Winter 1985-86: 3-5

If the economic framework of the CMEA does not change, what hope is there that its members will succeed in stimulating economic growth by the development of intra-CMEA trade? By making greater efforts to share technology and to negotiate agreements for specialization at the branch and intra-branch levels.

---. and Mendez, Jose A. Economic integration among developed, developing, and centrally planned economics: a comparative analysis. RES LXVII(4) Nov 1985: 549-556

While the combination of policy and system has kept the CMEA from achieving its full potential for increasing inter-member trade, its effectiveness does not differ from that of unions among market economies.

Braune, H.J. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 36

The socialist economies are entering a new phase in the international division of labour.

Bykov, Alexander. CMEA: trends and prospects. Integration of science and production. SOS XV(2) 1984: 64-74

Cerny, M. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 41

Discussion of the long-term target programmes adopted within the programme of Comecon economic cooperation and speculation.

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Chalupsky, Zdenek and Tauchman, Josef. Theoretical problems of the international socialist economic integration. CEP (20) 1982: 47-64

International economic relations under conditions of the international socialist economic integration. Categories of the international socialist economic relation. System of planned management of the process of the international economic integration.

Changing intensity of East-West trade, 1955-1984. EBE 37(chapter 3) 1985: 85-129

Historical background: Impact of political distance. Economic integration in East and West. Eastern imports of capital goods. Increasing eastern exports of fuels. Tightening balance of payments constraints. East-west trade in the framework of trade within the ECE region: a statistical account. Trade between Western Europe and individual east European countries. Trade intensity coefficients and the valuation of intra-CMEA trade flows.

Checinski, Michael. Warsaw Pact/CEMA military-economic trends. PC XXXVI(2) Mar-Apr 1987: 15-28

A number of objective factors seem to be affording the East European states modestly increased influence in the making of defense-industrial decisions within the Bloc. The revolution in arms technology, shifts in Warsaw Pact doctrine, and the growing economic importance of arms transfers-gratis and for hard currency- has increased the stakes of Eastern Europe in military-economic issues and also afforded them greater room for manoeuvre. Arms control agreements and a further shift toward technological competition with the West could lend impetus to this trend.

Chernenko's chunterers. ET 291 21st Apr 1984: 13-14

Problems of the member countries of Comecon amongst themselves. Problem of Russian oil prices. Exports and imports.

Chishti, Sumitra. India's trade with East Europe: An overall view. FTR 12(1) Apr-June 1977: 1-29

Scope and types of India's trade and economic cooperation with East Europe. Trends and effects of this trade. Prospects under Bilateral Payments Agreements. East-West trade and economic cooperation. Economic reforms in East European countries. Intra-CMEA trade and economic cooperation. Trade with non-communist developing countries.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Issues emerging on India's trade with Eastern Europe-
diversification of exports and imports-payments mechanism-
non-trade measures.

Chishti, Sumitra. Negotiating with the East European coun-
tries including the Soviet Union. FTR XXI(1) Apr-June
1986: 67-71

Main features of the East European and the Soviet system
from the point of view of commercial negotiations.

Chukanov, Olimp. CMEA: trends and prospects. Integration
and intensification of the socialist economy. SOS
XV(2) 1984: 13-26

Chvojka, P. General problems of inter-dependence among
individual components of the CMEA international monetary
system. AO 25(3-4) 1980: 291-306

The author attempts to evaluate existing forms of monetary
equivalent functioning in the international economic re-
lations of the CMEA countries. Transferable rouble.
National currencies with the system. Alien currencies
within the system.

Cipiur (PAP). ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 64-

Communication of the Vice-Prime Minister on the changing
economic relations within Comecon.

CMEA: A quinquennial balance-sheet. (Contributed). FTR
12(2) July-Sept 1977: 296-317

CMEA- a dynamic economic area. Socialist international
division of labour. Coordination of economic plans.
Coordination of joint integration measures. Trade with
USSR, of other members of CMEA increasing. Integration in
science and technology. CMEA economic associations.
CMEA coordination centres. Interkosmos Programme.

CMEA member countries' international economic organisa-
tions: expanding forms of cooperation. WMR 27(9)
Sept 1984: 124-128

CMEA's high-tech co-operation programme. SLB(2) June
1986: 236-238

Comecon. ET 291 23rd June 1984: 33-34

Problems between the member countries. Transferable
rouble is not really transferable. Trade turns into

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clumsy barter. Problem of Soviet energy prices. Technology and exports.

Comecon debt. ET 289 3rd Dec 1983: 88

The Report from the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) indicates that the eastern block has weathered the financial crisis that struck in 1981 reasonably well.

Comecon trick. ET 305 17th Oct 1987: 49

EEC and COMECON negotiations for trade.

Commodity structure of East European and Soviet trade at constant prices: a statistical note. EBE 37(Chapter 4) 1985: 131-167

The need for separate estimates of trade by main commodity groups for the intra-CMEA market (rouble trade area) and the world market (convertible currency trade area) arises from the sharp divergence of price movements in these two trading areas from the early 1970s on. Markets. Commodity groups. Deflation. Comparison with national trade volume indices. Statistical tables. Individual country-wise exports at constant prices to socialist countries, to non-socialist countries, imports at constant prices from socialist countries, from non-socialist countries, total trade at constant prices, exports and imports for the years 1960 to 1984.

Credit-policy discrimination has no prospects. CED (7) Oct/Nov 1986: 21-29

Monetary policy. Allegations about excessive indebtedness of the CMEA.

Csaba, Laszlo. Adjustment to the world economy in Eastern Europe. AO 30(1) 1983: 53-75

Rate of growth, economic reform and adjustment to the world economy. The problems of the oil price hike and other factors of extraordinary significance, that have changed the type of growth as well as the prospects for development in the world economy, which have had a shocking effect on East European countries and have radically transformed their prospects for economic development too. The role of the policy of import substitution. Agriculture and the world market. Energy sector and the world economy. Alternatives for East-South division of labour: 1) Solvent countries: a) OPEC and similar exporting countries. b) the so-called newly industrializing countries. 2) Less-

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

developed-countries.

Csaba, Laszlo. CMEA in a changing world. OJW 31(3)
Sept 1986: 218-238

The CMEA countries' loosing ground in the world market as measured in relative market shares. The share of Western nations grew only in the total trade of the Soviet Union and not of other East European countries. Since the export performance was sluggish, import cuts are not the proper remedy. Impact of new Soviet priorities concerning East European supply structures on the international economic adjustment possibilities of the latter. Critical appraisal of the ways East European countries dealt with these issues and alternative proposals that could lead to a more efficient way of coping these new problems.

---. Impacts of world economic changes on the CMEA. AO 25(1-2) 1980: 93-115

New developments in world economy-new external conditions. Inner factors determining the development of the CMEA-common problems of the member-countries. Raw material and energy problem. Other problems. How did the CMEA-integration react to world influences? Integration as a tool of export orientation.

---. Integration into the world economy and the cooperation of the CMEA countries in planning. OJW 28(2)
June 1983: 105-122

In the 1970s fundamental changes in the system of worldwide economic relations faced the CMEA countries with the necessity to integrate into the world economy and to enhance regional (CMEA) integration at the same time. Plan coordination, target programs and joint investment projects became the main instruments of the latter. However, the whole CMEA integration process suffers from the so far not adequately developed financial system within the Eastern community! An improved adjustment to the conditions of the world economy requires the activation of commodity market and monetary relations which would also serve the promotion of intra-CMEA-integration.

---. International conference on the development of the CMEA financial system. (A review). AO 25(3-4)
1980: 359-363

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

- . Joint investments and mutual advantages in the CMEA-retrospection and prognosis. SS XXXVII(2) Apr 1985: 227-247

Investment contributions and the underdeveloped state of the monetary sphere in the CMEA. Joint investments in the CMEA are implemented primarily in the extractive industries and the energy sector, mainly in the form of investment credits. Emergence and first wave of investment contributions. Impact of the comprehensive programme and the second wave of joint investments. Experiences and lessons of the 1970s. Re-emergence of the issue in the 1980s. Temporary decline in the extension of investment credits during 1973-83. Over-ambitious aims were filtered out of the finally approved version of the five long-term target programmes. The major factor influencing the future of investment credits in the CMEA is the increasing demand of the Soviet economy for the products of Eastern European countries.

- . Planning and finances in the decade after the adoption of the comprehensive programme in the CMEA. AO 27(3-4) 1981: 351-372

Analyzing the causes for the lack of success in the attainment of the real transferability of the common currency of the CMEA in the 1970s the author reviews three sets of causes. He explains that along with real economic, institutional factors also played a role in the increase in the share of extra-regional cooperation of the turnover of individual member-states. Analyzing new developments in cooperation in planning he examines the linkage of long-term special purpose programmes with national planning systems. Analyzing the financial sphere he explains why the different partial financial improvements, envisaged by the Comprehensive Programme have not come into being. Finally he looks into the possibilities of creating a convertible national currency of a single (individual) CMEA-member-state. Regional integration and global division of labour.

- Csikos-Nagy, B. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 50

Necessary initiatives by the Comecon countries to speed up the creation of a convertible socialist currency.

- Czerkawski, Krzysztof. The indebtedness of socialist countries to the West. (Tr. by Don Hank). SEEF XVII(4) Winter 1981-82: 21-34; EEE XXI(1) Fall 1982: 77-90

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

An analysis of the dynamics and structure of socialist countries' share in transactions on the international credit market demonstrates that the interest of these countries in credit operations has its origins in the process of political detente and closer economic cooperation between East and West. Long-term, medium-term, and short-term credit and investment transactions crossing the boundaries of one country and concluded in the international credit market. Indebtedness of European socialist countries in hard currencies. Euro-credits to socialist countries. Classification of banks conducting credit transactions for socialist countries. Loan payments by CMEA countries in free currencies.

de Fiumel, Henryk. Problems of implementing EEC general trade policy toward socialist countries. (Tr. by Don Hank). SEEFT XVII(4) Winter 1981-82: 50-65

Deitz, Raimund. Price changes in Soviet foreign trade with the CMEA and the rest of the world since 1975. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SS XVII(3) Fall 1981: 3-63

The mechanism of price formation in intra-CMEA trade. The Bucharest price formula. The modified price formula. The New price formula: Example of Soviet oil price policy. Price changes in Soviet foreign trade. Soviet terms of trade upto 1980. New price formula and Intra-Bloc trade. Method for calculating the unit value indices. Statistical tables available.

Determinants of East-West trade. EBE 33(Chapter 3) 1981: 3.1-3.50

Model used for the analysis of functional relationships. Equations reflecting the development of east-west trade. Economic activity variable. Price and policy variables. Policies in western countries concerning their exports to eastern countries. Industrial cooperation. Supply capacity. Activity variables. Total imports, exports commodity-wise. Statistics.

Developments in Soviet arms exports and imports, 1980-83. SEEFT XXI(1-2-3) Spring-Summer-Fall 1985: 74-79

The most important group of commodities in exports are fuels. The second most important export item is arms. The faster growth in Soviet imports of arms than exports during 1981-83 probably reflects two developments. First the Soviet Union was willing to accept more East European arms to offset the rapidly growing East European energy import bill from the Soviet Union. Second, it is quite likely that the Soviets reexported at

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least some of the arms imported from Eastern Europe to the Third World.

Dimov, A. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 37

Survey of the present state of economic integration of the Comecon countries.

Dobozi, Istvan. Intra-CMEA mineral cooperation: Implications for trade with OECD and Third World countries. DP 7(2) Autumn 1986: 46-47

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the mechanism of interaction between intra-CMEA non-fuel mineral cooperation and CMEA's relations with non-socialist world. Historical context of CMEA's raw-material problem: the pre-energy crisis period. Efforts to solve problem through joint multilateral projects. Rising importance of hard-currency trade and bilateral hard-goods barter. CMEA resource cooperation in the eighties: Difficulties. Terms of trade between CMEA and the world market. Effects of raw material exports as policy instrument for balance-of-payments adjustment. Intra-CMEA trade creating role of hard currency settlements. 'Leakage' of some Soviet raw material exports to CMEA to the West for hard currency. Intra-CMEA trade as uncertainty mitigating factor for the Soviet planning system. Net impact on East-West and East-South mineral trade.

---. Pattern, determinants and prospects of East-South economic relations. DP 8(1) Spring 1987: 80-101

An attempt has been made to discern the underlying forces shaping East-South exchanges and to identify the nature of implicit division of labour between the two groups of countries. It was found that the East's middle position between West and South is an important key to explain the pattern of East-South trade. The pattern of East-South trade, is it a replica of East-West trade? An open East-South trade conflict in the Western markets. Use of East-South trade as balance payments correction device by the CMEA countries. East as underperformer in providing economic assistance to the South. Main forces shaping the future evolution of East-South economic relations.

---. The politics of international economic processes: East-West, North-South and West-West relations. DP 6(1) Spring 1985: 5-13

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

The interwinning of economic and political processes is most striking in the most politicized sphere of international economic relations. Political impacts of East-West economic relations. North-South economic relations.

Dobozi, Istvan. Prospects for East-South economic interaction in the changing international environment. SEEFT XXI(1-2-3) Spring-Summer-Fall 1985: 27-39

Issues related to East-South relations in the framework of the world trade system. Magnitude of the trade flows. The interesting aspect of the flows between East and South is that relatively speaking, they are significantly more important for the East European countries than for the developing countries. Another interesting problem is whether the socialist countries will be able to use their balance-of-trade surpluses with the South to offset their balance-of-trade deficits with respect to the West. Trade structure between socialist countries and developing countries reflects the character of the socialist countries, their status in the world economy as intermediate economies. South-related import picture is dominated by primary commodities. Foreign trade strategy of the CMEA countries not imaginative enough. Insignificant share of manufactured goods in the socialist countries' imports from developing countries. Few major forces that will shape the future of East-South economic relations. Trend in the East European countries for the labour force to become increasingly scarce and expensive. The socialist countries will be increasingly forced to import manufactured goods from the South in order to upgrade and modernize their industrial structure. There is a set of 'environmental factors' that shapes the prospective evolution of East-South economic interaction. East-South relations in national resources. CMEA integration has to a large extent been an extractive industry integration. The acute problems in the area of natural resources supply will make the evolution toward accelerated manufactured goods imports very difficult. A policy dilemma for East European countries. Another complicated issue is the manufactured goods cooperation problem in the CMEA. East-West foreign economic relations and East-South relations. Third World situation is also an important factor. Modernization of the existing organizational background of East-South economic relations necessary.

---. Technology transfer between developing countries and Eastern Europe-mechanisms, obstacles, and prospects. DP 3 Spring 1982: 149-165

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--Features of technology transfer between the two groups of countries. Economic and institutional conditions. Integrated type of technology transfer. Foreign trade in machines and equipment. Technical assistance in the creation of productive capacities. Project design studies and consulting engineering. Licencing agreements. Joint ventures. Technical assistance in human-factor development. Prospective development of technology transfer between the two groups of countries.

Drabek, Zdenek and Greenaway, David. Economic integration and intra-industry trade: EEC and CMEA compared. KL 37(3) 1984: 444-469

Examination of the casual links between intra-industry trade and economic integration and whether these links can be expected to differ systematically between customs unions involving developed market economies and those involving centrally planned economies. Intra-industry trade is measured for members of EEC and compared with indices for various members of CMEA. It is found that average levels of intra-industry trade are higher for EEC countries and various explanations for this finding are discussed.

Drabkin, A. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 43

Statistical data on intra-Comecon foreign trade, and the part played by the USSR.

---. ABSEES XIII(2)(60) Jan 1983: 27

About the Comecon joint construction of the Soviet gas pipelines to certain non-communist countries in Europe.

Dukic, Srecko. Comecon and the technological challenge. RIA XXXVI(854) 5th Nov 1985:11-14

East-West economic relationships. EBE 34, 35 (Chapter 2) 1982, 1983: 2.1-2.52, 2.1-2.56

Trade volumes, prices and current account balances. Trade by commodity. - structure. East-West financial relations. Commercial credits. Officially backed credits. Factors affecting western imports and eastern imports. Western exports. Some factors affecting the outlook of East-West trade. Statistics.

East-West economic relationships. EBE 38(Chapter 2) 1986: 21-48

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Recent changes in East-West trade and financial relationships, with special attention to the impact of the latest developments in fuel markets on trade within the ECE region. Overview of recent developments and short-term prospects. Data on the developments in trade in volume terms, estimates of unit value changes and of trade balances. Recent developments in financial flows.

East-West economic relationships. EBE 39(Chapter 2) Oct 1987: 17-43

This chapter reviews recent changes in East-West trade and financial relationships, with special reference to the adjustments in response to recent changes in the terms of trade within the ECE region. It includes an assessment of near-term prospects and presents data on the developments in trade in volume terms, estimates of unit value of changes and of trade balances. Recent developments in financial flows are reviewed.

East-West trade. EBE 32(Chapter 3) 1980: 72-98

General trends. Factors determining the growth of East-West trade. Economic activity in Western countries and particularly aggregate import demand is clearly one of the prime determinants. Economic growth in eastern countries and growth of Western exports to the area. Commercial policies. East-West economic cooperation. Joint ventures. Trade in licences. Trade by commodities. The balance of payments. Statistics.

East-West trade. EBE 33(Chapter 2) 1981: 2.1-2.59/ chart 2.1-2.3

East-West trade: volumes, prices and trade balances. Invisibles and current account balance of payments. Trade by commodities. Changes in the commodity structure of East-West trade. Details on a number of co-operation agreements. Factors influencing the development of East-West trade. East-West financial cooperation. Statistics.

East-West trade skids on oil into a bureaucratic wall. ET 299 5th April 1986: 67-68

In 1985, while the volume of world trade was growing 6%, the volume of trade with Comecon, the Soviet-led trading group, fell 5%. During 1986, it is likely to fall further. Oil prices crashing. Economic growth in Comecon is slowing.

East-West traders raise the curtain. ET 290 7th Jan. 1984: 60-61

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Eastern imports of machinery and equipment, 1960-1985.
EBE 39(Chapter 3) 1986: 49-97

An attempt to re-examine some of the key issues, incorporating intra-CMEA trade in machinery and equipment in this analysis. Data and definitions of regional groups. Descriptive overview of eastern machinery imports. Role of imported machinery in the eastern economies. Share of machinery in total eastern imports. Development of east-west trade. Imports of machinery and their changing role in investment and technical change. Were eastern machinery purchases primarily responsible for the build-up of eastern debt? Role of machinery trade in eastern external adjustment, 1976-1985. Has eastern trade in machinery turned 'inward' or 'outward'? Statistical data and charts.

Ebbersbach, Annette. The development of socialist foreign trade theory in the conditions of the 1980s. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEF 23(2) Summer 1987: 94-117

Foreign trade relations as a foundation of economic development. Interrelations between domestic economic and international developments. The involvement of planned management of the foreign trade process in the mechanism of putting to work the economic laws of socialism, in particular to ensure a steep increase in economic performance and a further convergence of the management systems of the different CMEA countries.

Ebbersbach, Annette. Experiences and tasks in improving the planning and economic stimulation of foreign trade for the furtherance of economic strategy. (Translated). SEEF 23(3) Fall 1987: 74-86

Report on a major international colloquium held in the GDR. The participants in the colloquium review the current thinking within the CMEA on both theoretical and practical issues of foreign trade and author's summaries of these views suggest that controversy and a desire for change are the order of the day.

Egoshin, E. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 5

Article discusses mutual trade between Comecon countries.

Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta. Engineering goods exports to East Europe. FTR 12(1) Apr-June 1977: 115-137

Marketing prospects in East Europe- industrial activity- imports-special features- market potential- market information- individual country-wise of East European region.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Review of exports from India, potential available and upward revision of targets. Trade plan provisions vis-a-vis performance. Long-term trade prospects. Characteristics of trading under bilateral trade plans. Planning imports. Import operations. Specific advantages of bilateral trade plans. Strategy and action plan for increasing exports-various measures- special marketing drive.

Exports of manufactures from eastern Europe and the Soviet Union to the developed market economies, 1965-1981. EBE 35(Chapter 3) 1983: 3.1-3.69

Data-exporters, markets and products. Statistical overview of eastern exports to the West. Market shares and the product pattern, market pattern and performance components: long term trends. Product pattern, market pattern and performance components of market share change, by sub-period. Statistics.

Faddeev, N.V. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 5

A survey of forthcoming Comecon cooperative ventures as agreed at the 34th General Session of the Council.

Fifteen years of the International Centre for Scientific and Technical Information: Interview with the Editorial Board. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFT XXI(4) Winter 1985-86: 16-28

History of the Center and tasks before it. Functioning of the Center. Main information services. Improvement of the international system of scientific and technical information of the CMEA countries. International cooperation. Future activities.

Fingerland, Jaroslav. CMEA looks ahead realistically and with optimism. CED (3) May 1984: 55-62

Intensification and growth dynamics. Need for qualitative development of integration.

--- and Diakin, B. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 40

Criticism of inefficient foreign trade in Comecon and analysis of some obstacles to more efficient integration within the grouping.

Fink, Gerhard. Settlement system and hard currency trade in the CMEA. SEEFT XXII(1) Spring 1986: 68-82

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The development of price formation in intra-CMEA trade. Reasons for the distinction between 'hard' and 'soft' commodities. Settlement in hard currencies. Hungary's trade in hard currency. The hard-currency transactions of Poland and Romania.

For mutual beneficial cooperation. CED (6) Sept/Oct 1986: 40-42

Foreign trade developments in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. EBE 32(Chapter 2) 1980: 45-71

General developments. Development policies. Trade by major regions. Foodstuffs were the most dynamic product group in eastern imports. Trade in broad commodity groups. Review by country. Trade between Eastern countries, i.e. intra-CMEA trade. Economic cooperation between the CMEA countries. Trade with developing countries. Statistics.

Franklin, Daniel and Moreton, Edwina. Inside COMECON: a survey. ET 295 20th Apr 1985: 1-18 (between the page numbers 50 and 51)

• Comecon is stumbling over its own bureaucratic bootlaces. Can it pick itself up quickly enough in the Gorbachev era to get back into the world economic race? There is no doubt a body of economic opinion among Soviet economists which genuinely believes Comecon can do its job best without a major reorganisation, and without the market pressure that have worked their magic in the West. Yet to most Western observers—and to a good many east European economists too—Comecon's methods of the past look increasingly inadequate for tackling the challenge of the future.

Frohlich, G. and Luft, C. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 42

The structural changes in the pattern of foreign trade between Comecon member states over the past thirty years reflects a shift—from complementary trading to substitutive trading and the growing mutual dependence of member states, coupled with their joint independence vis-a-vis the capitalist world.

Gajda, E. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 62

Report on joint Comecon ventures, especially concerning economic relations with the USSR as regards raw materials.

Ganshev, Gansho T. The economic effectiveness of loans and credits from the International Bank for Economic Cooperation in transferable rubles. SEEFT XXII(1) Spring 1986: 51-67

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

IBEC is the first collective banking organization of the member nations of the CMEA. It observes the principles of total equality, mutual advantage, and respect for sovereignty of member nations. It grants two types of credits in transferable roubles, 1) for covering short term needs for borrowed funds deriving from imbalances in commodity flows between different countries owing to the influence of seasonal and other factors. 2) Fixed time credits are provided to square long-term gaps in trade balances. Countries participating in credit relations are interested not merely in increasing their trade, but also in increasing the mutual exchange of goods in short supply as well as that of high performance products. Interest rates that the IBEC places on its loans are higher than those the bank pays on outer assets in transferable rubles. The principal condition for the successful and effective development of IBEC credit activities is the further improvement of cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries in planning and in carrying out the tasks posed in the longterm systems programmes and in coordinated plans for multilateral integration measures.

Garbe, Otfried. On overestimating Comecon advantages in East-West trade. AP 37(2) 1986: 134-148

East-West trade as a privilege. Foreign trade weaknesses of the Comecon states. Institutional trade barriers. Distortion of economic decisions. Trade advantages of individual branches of industry. Adaptation of imported technologies. Technology gap and declining growth within Comecon. Trading losses and international competitiveness. Greater trade advantages for the more efficient systems. Uncoupling of the Comecon states from trade with the West.

Gati, Charles. Soviet empire: alive but not well. PC XXXIV(2) Mar-Apr 1985: 73-86

Causes of discontent, and manifestations. Soviet dilemmas.

Gidadhuli, R.G. Soviet Bloc initiative for a NIEO. EPW XXII(30) 25th July 1987: 1233-1234

Graziani, G. Capital movements within the CMEA. SEFT XXII(1) Spring 1986: 19-50

Contrary to a common understanding, capital movements do exist within the CMEA. They first appeared as transfers linked to post-war reparations and joint companies established afterwards, which were liquidated by the

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Soviet Union by the end of the fifties. Credit granting mostly by the USSR to its partners—a traditional form of capital movement. The size of credit flows and their distribution by country. Types of credits. Joint investments within the CMEA, mainly as a means of developing Soviet natural resources through capital transfers. Relatively disadvantageous for its partners. Assessment made in qualitative and quantitative form. Existence of capital movements intensify the operation of the trade network and strengthen mutual interdependence. Comparison with the mechanisms of the Western capitalist system.

Grigorova, Ekaterina. International specialization and cooperation in production among the CMEA countries in foreign trade with machinery and equipment. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFT XXI(4) Winter 1985-86: 90-103

The possibilities opened up by international specialization to increase the effectiveness of social production of the participating countries are realized principally through foreign trade. For this reason foreign trade not only reflects the processes of international specialization, but is also an important stimulating factor for the development and deepening of these processes.

Grinev, Vladimir Sergeevich. The management of the USSR's economic relations with the CMEA countries. (Tr. by Marian Sling) SEEFT XIX(3) Fall 1983: 80-89

The development of economic relations with other countries helps to accelerate scientific-technological advance and to lend greater effectiveness to social production. The economic mechanism of socialist integration can only be strengthened on the basis of improvement in the national forms of managing international economic relations.

Gruner, G. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 44

Report on the 35th Session of the Comecon Council at Sofia, July 1981.

Guru, D.D. India's trade with socialist countries. SER 6(4) Apr 1978: 159-178

Gwiazda, Adam. The next 'era of uncertainty' in East-West economic relations. OUW 28(2) June 1983: 158-163

The predominance of political over economic interests in East-West economic relations has been reconsidered by H. Vogel. This article discusses some aspects connected with the so called "over-politicization" of East-West trade and economic co-operation, which due to the ambi-

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

guous policies of both West and East is still "the co-operation of misused changes".

Hanson, Philip. Soviet foreign trade and Europe in the late 1980s. WT 42(8-9) Aug/Sept 1986: 144-146

The role of western Europe in Soviet hard currency trade with the West. Eastern Europe. The fall in energy prices hints at a change in the balance of forces in East-West trade. The East Europeans are not about to become dynamic trading partners but they are less likely to be absorbed into a more inward-looking CMEA than is generally thought. Room for closer links between eastern and western Europe.

--- and Vogel, Heinrich. Technology transfer between East and West: a review of the issues. OUW 23(2) June 1978: 97-110

Exports and imports of machinery and equipment, transport equipment, non-electrical machinery, licences purchased. Statistics.

Hedri, Gabriella Izik. The two systems of European integration and the process of detente. DP 2 Autumn 1981: 52-65

Trends of the two European systems of integration. EC's problems relating to the deepening of integration as reflected in East-West relations. CMEA and East-West relations.

Hlavacek, Oto. Contract prices in trade among CMEA countries. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XVII(1) Spring 1981: 42-62

For contract prices to perform their function better, it will be necessary to improve the system of price formation on the CMEA market. Statistics available.

Hnfzdo, M. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 38

Exchange of licences with the Comecon countries.

Holub, Alois. What hinders development should stimulate it. CED (2) Mar 1985: 77-86

Equitable international economic relations. The socialist countries in CMEA. Their economic relations with developing and advanced capitalist countries are not negligible, two-fifths of their foreign trade turnover and for some CMEA countries even more realized with the non-socialist world, with which they are linked to a smaller or greater extent through the international division of labour. New international economic order.

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Alliance of socialist and developing countries.

Hovelmans, Kurt, et.al. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 44

International economic co-operation within CMEA will have to be adjusted to meet the changing requirements of the European members states.

Indo-East European trade: classic division of labour.
EPW 12(53) 31st Dec 1977: 2144

Introduction and background to recent changes in Europe's trade. EBE 33(Chapter 1) 1981: 1.1-1.20

Recent changes in world trade and payments. Recent economic developments in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union--basic economic indicators--trade balances--foreign trade by direction--commodity composition of trade. Statistics.

Ivanov, A. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 35

Some economic and political aspects of the joint enterprises formed by Western companies and trade organisations in the Eastern Bloc.

Jackson, Marvin R. The economics and the political economics of East-South relations in the 1980s: an overview and review of the literature. SEEFT XXI(1-2-3) Spring-Summer-Fall 1985: 3-26

Statistical sources and problems. Economic aid and the arms trade. East and Middle East. The South as Members of the CMEA. Socialist client governments in the South. Two special cases of India and Argentina. The future of East-South economic relations.

---. Editor's Introduction (Cooperation of CMEA Member-countries and developing countries in the Resolution of the food problem). SEEFT XXII(3-4) Fall/Winter 1986-87: 3-4

---. When is a price a price? The level and patterns of prices in the CMEA. SEEFT XXII(1) Spring 1986: 100-112

What price Soviet oil? The value of noneconomic favors. CMEA and price structures of the world. The great differences in relative price structures means that if an East European country can barter its machinery and industrial consumer goods for Soviet oil at CMEA prices, it has a good bargain. The present price structure clearly discourages the development of Intra-CMEA trade. The few CMEA countries who have supplies of fuels, indus-

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trial raw materials, and foods to export, are tempted to sell them on the world market not only because of the relatively higher prices, but also for dollars with which to buy western machinery at relatively lower prices. Czechoslovakia and the GDR appear to benefit from the present price structure. As long as each member carries a veto, major changes in the price structure cannot be made.

Jaukovic, Radovan. Structural problems of East-West economic relations. (Translated). *EEE XXV(2)* Winter 1986-87: 22-59

The current account balance and its financing. Balance trade in goods. Changes in the dependence of Eastern economies on Western imports. Penetration of Western markets by exports from the Eastern countries. The industrial structure of East-West trade and the trade balance. Basic type of specialization in East-West trade, similarities in the structure of trade flows, and the growth of intra-industry trade. East-West economic cooperation. Structure of East-West trade according to absorbed factors of production. Balance of trade in services and capital transfers.

Kadar, Bela. East-West trade and the new epoch in the world economy. *AO 29(3-4)* 1982: 329-340

The earlier dynamics of East-West trade broke down in the second half of the seventies. Equilibrium and price relations as well as the indices of the modernization of the supply pattern became unfavourable for the CMEA countries. The share of turnover strongly shifted in favour of the Federal Republic of Germany and the U.S.A. in the West, and in favour of the Soviet Union in the East. Within the CMEA countries different trends appeared in the positions and problems of the Soviet Union and in those of the smaller countries. The diminishing relative international importance of the East-West trade over almost half a decade cannot be explained directly by political factors or sensitivity to business cycles, but much more by structural long-term processes. Not only greater economic effort, but also an improvement in the political atmosphere are needed to reverse this process.

Kamecki, Zbigniew. How changing interest rates affect East-West economic relations. *PFT (3/255)* 1986: 31-32

Kashik, Aleksei; Manukov, Viktor and Iakimov, Ianko. The international division of labour in petroleum seismic prospecting: (Tr. by Michel Vale). *SEEFT XXI(4)* Winter 1985-86: 50-57

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At the present stage of development of petroleum geophysics in the CMEA member nations, scientific and technological and economic cooperation in computer information processing is of major importance. To carry out the tasks facing geophysics, in particular seismic prospecting, which is one of the most important geophysical methods for prospecting for oil and gas, the combined efforts of many scientific and industrial teams are necessary. The CMEA countries signed an agreement to this effect. Multilateral and bilateral contracts.

Kerekgyarto, G. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 55

Discusses the role of Comecon under the changed world economic relations during the 1970s, the share of foreign trade among members on the one hand, and their trade relations with the capitalist and developing countries on the other.

Khadat, Djafar Al. The role of foreign financial aid in the financing of capital investments in the People's Republic of Yemen. (Tr. by Vale, Michel). SEEF XXI(1-2-3) Spring-Summer-Fall 1985: 222-232

The USSR and the socialist countries have given the most financial aid to Yemen, some of which was even non-repayable. The money was intended for the construction of various subsectors of industry, the modernization of agriculture and the fishing industry, the development of the infrastructure, etc. Financial aid granted has been concentrated mainly on the development of energy and light industry, and the returns from these investments are relatively low.

Khasnabis, Ratan and Chakraborty, J.P. Political economy of India's trade with socialist countries. SP 4(4) Mar 1977: 42-50

Klawe, Andrzej J. Notes on the trade in agricultural produce between the CMEA and EEC countries. PFT (5/6-251/252) 1985: 23

Kleer, J. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 64

Review of the growth of Comecon foreign trade in the last decade, with statistics of indebtedness to the West of individual Comecon countries.

Kloss, G. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 49

Comprehensive review of economic relations of European Comecon countries with industrially developed countries in the last decade, with numerous statistical data.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Knirsch, P. Political and economic determinants of East-West economic relations. AO 31(1-2) 1983: 105-124

Causes of special features in East-West economic relations. Influence of political factors on East-West economic relations. Trade promotion and protectionism by Western governments. Non-systemic trade barriers. Strength and weakness of the political determinants. Economic determinants. Discussion of mutual advantage. Structural problems. Financing problems. Forms of economic interdependence. Crisis in East-West economic relations.

Kochanov, P. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 37

International Symposium in Varna in May 1982 about Industrial Co-operation between East and West.

Kokoshkin, Lev. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 31

Two radically new research and production companies within the Comecon have been set up, where integration covers the whole production process from research to sale and servicing.

Kolev, Kolyu. Bold step to all-round cooperation. ENB XXV(1) 1984: 1, 3

Konstantinov, Iu. A. The interaction of national currencies with international socialist currency. (Tr. by Peter B. Maggs). SEEF X(1) Spring 1984: 57-75

At present the transferable ruble serves only international payments. It is not used within the boundaries of a socialist state, i.e., one cannot use it to pay for goods in store, etc. In the future, however, the transferable ruble could also serve the needs of citizens in connection with their travels in CMEA member countries. It could in principle be used as credit money in the form of checks on the International Bank for Economic Cooperation that could be exchanged for the national currency of the CMEA member countries. The strengthening of the interaction among socialist national currencies and the collective currency in the sphere of trade and non-trade commerce is an important prerequisite for raising the role of money and filling it with new socialist content.

---. The transferable ruble: the currency of the socialist community. PRE XXVI(6) Oct 1983: 71-93

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

International money in the CMEA region. The essence of the transferable ruble from three aspects, 1) as money, 2) as an integral element in the economic mechanism of socialist integration, and 3) as an instrument in the foreign economic policy of socialist countries. The transferable ruble is not the national currency of any single state, is not world money, is not emitted in the form of banknotes or coins. Raising the role of the transferable ruble. CMEA member nations use the transferable ruble as a means of payment in reciprocal trade. It acts as a purchasing instrument. Role of the transferable ruble can be raised through the development of the production of commodities and through the deepening of international specialization and cooperation and the creation of economically substantiated commodity reserves. An economic and political instrument.

Konstantinov, Yuri. Equitable cooperation or pressure policy? Two opposite lines in international economic ties. WMR 28(2) Feb 1985: 66-72

CMEA and international relations.

Koves, Andras. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 58

Analysis of results of a recent research study prepared by the Institute of Prosperity and Market Research, which in substantial part deals with the problems of economic relations within the Comecon.

---. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 51

Introversion or extroversion? The subject of this study is reflecting on the foreign economic strategy of the Comecon countries.

---. "Implicit subsidies" and some issues of economic relations within the CMEA. (Remarks on the analyses made by Michael Marrese and Jan Vanous). AO 31(1-2) 1983: 125-136

The nature of subsidization. Implicit subsidies and economic advantages. On the interpretation of CMEA price trends after 1973. Soviet raw material exports and economic relations within the CMEA. Consequences for foreign economic policy.

---. The import restriction squeeze and import-maximizing ambitions. (Translated). SEEFT XXIII(2) Summer 1987: 78-93

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Some connections of East-West vs. intra-CMEA trade. External economic alternatives. Import-maximizing endeavours in the CMEA. Raw material imports versus industrial imports. Difficulties of finding substitutes within the CMEA for imports originating in the West.

Koves, Andras. The import restriction squeeze and import maximizing ambitions: some connections of East-West vs. intra-CMEA trade. AO 34(1-2) 1985: 99-112

The smaller CMEA countries which are forced lately to cut imports from the West because of balance-of-payments considerations, tried at the same time to buy the largest possible quantities of the required commodities from inside the CMEA. In this article the motives, opportunities of limits to the said import maximizing endeavours are analysed and, in conclusion, it is stated that the contradiction between dependence on Western imports and inadequate export capacity, one of the main reasons for the unbalanced development of East-West trade till now, has only worsened in recent years. On the import side this contradiction cannot be resolved in a politically and socially acceptable way. On the other hand it requires comprehensive economic reforms over a longer range to produce any significant improvement in export competitiveness on the world market. Yet it is not quite improbable that East-West trade might get out of the post-1980 decline and show some degree of growth in the next years.

---. Turning inward or turning outward: reflections on the foreign economic strategy of CMEA countries. AO 26(1-2) 1981: 51-69

Arguing with the widely spread concept according to which the integration of CMEA countries would become stronger in the years to come at the expense of East-West trade, because of tensions accumulated there, the author proves that the inward looking economic strategy of CMEA-countries cannot be consistently realized taking present potentialities of their economies into consideration. Endeavours aimed at turning inward would lead to mounting economic tensions. Their lasting dissolution and elimination of structural disequilibria would become possible only by an economic policy trying to expand economic relations with other parts of the world. Such a policy may create the conditions for further development of CMEA cooperation, too. Turning inward as an alternative: causes and consequences. Establishing relations with developing countries at the expense of developed industrial countries. Opening to world economy.

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Kozolaev, A. Cooperation of the CMEA countries with Syria. SEEFT XXI(1-2-3) Spring-Summer-Fall 1985: 129-143

The cooperation of the CMEA countries with Syria is contributing to the development of key sectors of its economy, of decisive importance for the economic independence and an increase in the well-being of the people. These sectors are mainly industry and power, transport and communications, irrigation and water projects, agriculture, and the training of native-born skilled personnel. The Soviet Union occupies a leading place in this cooperation. The number of Syrian students studying in colleges, universities and secondary schools in the CMEA countries is growing.

Kunz, W. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 49

Review concerning intensification and integration in Comecon countries, discussing the main aspects of the problems in view of long-term perspectives.

Kupich, A. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 58

Review of problems in the economic integration of the Comecon countries.

Kuprevich, R. The "Tsvetmetpromeksport" All-Union Association. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFT XXI(4) Winter 1985-86: 68-78

This All-Union Export-Import Association assists foreign clients in designing, constructing and operating projects in nonferrous metallurgy, and the coal and gas industries, as well as other projects for storage and transport of petroleum products and gas. Technological and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and foreign countries including CMEA countries.

Kuznetsov, V. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 5

Economic integration of the CMEA countries has advanced primarily through a closer co-ordination of their five-year plans. However, some longer-term joint projects are also undertaken.

Landorova, Andela. Improvement of the monetary system of the CMEA countries. CED (3) May 1985: 53-78

The system of commodity-money relations within the framework of the socialist economic integration and utilization of these relations must be conceived as a specific

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form of plan-based development of the integration grouping. At present, the basic element of the international monetary system of socialist economic integration is the transferable rouble, the unit of the collective currency of the countries participating in socialist economic integration. Functions of measure of value, means of payment and means accumulation of foreign exchange reserves. These target functions not fully attained. Proposals for improving the international monetary system of the socialist countries.

Lang, Laszlo. East-South economic interaction in third world markets. DP 5 Autumn 1984: 47-61

Analysis of the aggregate effects, commodity factor, geographical factor, factor of competitiveness, Methodology used.

Lapackova, Helena. Development of the forms of relationships between foreign trade and industry. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XIX(2) Summer 1983: 53-70

Comparison of the forms of organization existing in the enterprise base of foreign trade activity in selected CMEA countries, namely, USSR, GDR, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary.

Lavigne, Marie. Consequences of economic developments in Eastern Europe for East-West and East-South relations. TD(4) Winter 1982: 129-147

This article has stressed that in the past the structure of East-West and East-South trade has been influenced mainly by the specific features of the Eastern European countries as intermediate economies from the point of view of their levels of economic development. In a dynamic perspective, the determinants of trade have also been of an economic nature. In the future, the reduced growth prospects in Eastern Europe and the need for the CMEA countries to reduce their indebtedness in hard currencies will strongly influence their foreign trade as well. Due to political considerations, economic cooperation among the countries members of CMEA might be strengthened. The trend towards an increase of the share of developing countries in the total trade of Eastern European countries might be intensified.

---. External finance as a factor of internal regulation in Eastern European economies. SEEFT XXIII(2) Summer 1987: 24-36

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Different policies of Eastern European countries toward their international indebtedness have influenced domestic policies. A periodization in four phases, 1) forced modernization (1970-74), 2) external finance vs. internal adjustment (1975-81), 3) the credit squeeze and the adjustments (1982-83), 4) resumed borrowing and internal recovery (1984 and after).

---. The Soviet Union inside Comecon. SS XXXV(2) Apr 1983: 135-153

How was the pattern of Soviet-East European relations and of intra-Comecon integration affected by the world disturbances following the 'energy crisis' of 1973-74? Two approaches. One is in terms of gains (benefits) and losses. Has the Soviet Union taken advantage of its position vis-a-vis its partners as main supplier for energy and raw materials? Assuming that the Soviet Union did not take advantage of the world crisis to maximise its gains, did it increase its pressure on the smaller Comecon countries? Here the answer is positive. By using both approaches a conclusion on the resulting prospects for Soviet-East European relations in the 1980s. Intra-Comecon trade: increased costs to the USSR? Soviet export prices increased from 1975. The increasing surpluses in Soviet-East European trade are an additional cost to the USSR. Socialist integration- increased Soviet influence? The shift towards investment co-ordination. Joint investment in the USSR-benefits and costs. Investment coordination and structural adaptation.

Lawson, C.W. Socialist relations with the Third World: a case study of the New International Economic Order. EP 16(3) 1980: 148-160

The NIEO demands and the initial position. The socialist reply to the NIEO demands. Soviet attitudes toward LDCs. General characteristics of the socialist response. Manufactured exports. Transfer of technology. Integrated Commodity Programme. Economic aid and debt. Assessments. The impact of the evidence which has been presented in this paper is that on the issue of the NIEO, the policies of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have been of only minimal advantage to the LDCs.

Ler, Ondrej. An important stage of CMEA activities. CED (8) Dec 1986: 5-9

Luft, Christa. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 41

Study on bilateral and multilateral relations between Comecon members in the past and present time.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Luft, Christa. Dynamics and intensity of foreign trade in a socialist economy. EQ 20(4) 1985: 23-30

The foreign trade of a country provides the impetus to its economic growth. Its role as a factor of the international division of labour. Significance of foreign trade of the CMEA countries under the conditions of the increasing internationalisation of economic life. Economic co-operation among CMEA countries for contributing to dynamics of economic growth of socialist countries.

---. Interrelations of planning and commodity-monetary elements in the development of socialist economic integration. AO 25(3-4) 1980: 307-322

The commodity form of exchange between CMEA member-countries and the planned character of cooperation. Uneven development of elements composing the control mechanism of socialist economic integration. Problems of cooperation and practical possibilities of their solution. Interrelations between domestic control systems of national economies and economic mechanism of cooperation.

Luftova, Christa. Organic linking of plan co-ordination with the application of commodity-money relations in the integration process. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XVIII(3) Fall 1982: 23-31

Main issues involved are : 1) To maintain the unity of the use-value, value, and financial aspects of reproduction in all forms of cooperation among CMEA members in the field of planning; 2) To perfect the currency and credit relations with a view to the given conditions in the CMEA community regarding material production and planning cooperation, and with a view to the actual position of these countries in world trade; 3) To expand and consolidate the CMEA international market increasing its absorptive capacity and its stability. It is important to provide answers to questions: 1) What factors have caused the decrease in the growth of intra-CMEA trade compared with the community's total foreign trade? In what sectors is there formation of these countries' own main commodity markets? Tendency to neglect studies on role of CMEA should be overcome.

Merhaut, Josef. Strengthening the integration activity of CMEA. SEEFT XXII(2) Summer 1986: 67-77

Czechoslovak views on CMEA integration. The author stresses the organic continuity of CMEA integration, noting that coordination of economic policies based on long-term

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goals will, in future, join investment coordination and structural specialization as coordinating mechanisms. The key areas for specialization are in technology, and area of great significance despite the author's inability to suggest any concrete ways in which CMEA cooperation can overcome system-caused shortcomings; fuels where the superiority of conservation over investment in new energy sources and food where autarky appears to be the key objective.

Mileta, Vlatko. Comecon in international relations. RIA XXXV(824-4) 5-20th Aug 1984: 34-36

Comecon establishes cooperation with capitalist and developing countries as well as with their organs and organizations through specially concluded agreements, in the fields of trade, transfer of technology and other economic fields. Improvement of bilateral cooperation between the member countries of Comecon.

Mojziskova, Sona. Foreign exchange regulations in the socialist countries. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XXIII(4) Winter 1987-88: 22-66

Thoroughgoing and wide-ranging survey of the foreign exchange practices and laws of the CMEA countries. State monopoly over foreign trade and exchange. Basic concepts of foreign exchange law. Handling values subject to foreign exchange regulations. Basic obligations of foreign exchange nationals. Payments dealing with other countries and trading in foreign exchange. Exporting, importing and tourism. Foreign accounts and foreign currencies. Foreign exchange control and supervision.

Monetary relations in socialist integration. CED (8) Dec 1986: 19-25

The dollar and the transferable rouble. Collective and national currencies.

Monkiewicz, Jan and Maciejewicz, Jan. Technology exports from CMEA countries and East-West-South industrial cooperation. DP 8(2) Autumn 1987: 106-122

Tripartite Industrial Cooperation agreements as a transferring vehicle for new technology. Technology as a motivating factor for TIC projects. Technology exports from CMEA countries and East-West-South cooperation: areas of conflict and cooperation.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Marna, D. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 36

Direct agreements on production co-operation between production units of different CMEA countries would facilitate integration.

Muller, Friedemann. East Europe's economic prospects and the future of East-West trade. OUV 30(2) June 1985: 147-158

The East European countries have lost substantially OECD countries' foreign trade without compensating these losses by new integrational dynamics within the CMEA. The prospects of trade between Eastern Europe and the West are not bright. The trade structure has not shifted towards those areas where the trading outlook would be most promising. However, the management of the debt problem signals an encouraging process of readjustment in the direction of a more realistic trade policy.

Mytelka, Lynn Krieger. Multinational corporations and regional integration in the Andean Group and the CMEA. DP 3 Spring 1982: 77-95

There are a number of factors which increase the likelihood of joint approaches to multinational corporations by the member-states of a regional integrative system. The state, the regional system and MNC. In CMEA countries until recently foreign investment in production was not permitted. Development of a regional approach to MNC as a technology supplier. Relationship of technology to the intra-regional industrial cooperation.

Nagy, Janos and Gabor, Judit. Questions relating to international cooperation between socialist countries in the sphere of agriculture. BRIAE (61) 1985: 25-34

Problems in cooperation. Problems of the price system. Common action on the markets of third countries. Complex systems of regional development, management of water supply and chemical processing. Probable cooperation forms.

Neustadt, Alojz. Construction of international prices on the socialist world market. CEP (20) 1982: 65-85

An attempt to compare the model presumptions and the real conditions. The mutual relation of world and international prices constructed on the socialist world market. Conditions of price construction on the international CMEA market.

Notzold, Jurgen. East-West economic relations. AP 32(4)
1981: 373-385

The new position of East-West trade. Political obstacles. What is at stake in matters of cooperation? Role of foreign trade in CMEA countries. Volume and structures of trade with the West. New forms of cooperation. Shifts in Washington's position. Back to the beginnings of the 1970s. Future objectives of economic relations. Significance of the transfer of technology. Cooperation in the energy sector and indebtedness.

---. Political preconditions of East-West economic relations. AP 36(1) 1985: 37-54

Economic relations and the situation in the East-West conflict. Prospects for economic relations.

Notzold, Jurgen, et. al. East-West trade at the crossroads. AP 37(4) 1986: 400-412

A new phase of East-West trade. Comecon countries are faced with new economic and structural challenges, essentially for three reasons: 1) Consolidation of their position took place without a structural overhaul of their economies, 2) The new challenges are marked by changes in the global economic environment, and 3) The beginning of a new phase of East-West trade before the backdrop of political initiatives in East-West ties. The development of energy prices. The Comecon countries' international competitiveness and their export potential to the West. Economic policy and reforms in the Comecon countries. The development of integration within Comecon. Global economic changes, economic prospects and the role of the EC. Developments on international capital markets. Transfer of technology. The political environment. New East-West links.

Nove, Alec. Some statistical puzzles examined. SS XXXVIII
(1) Jan 1986: 98-102

Statistical practices in east European countries proceed by imputing a non-existent profit to foreign trade and adding it to national income. Another puzzle is to value separately the surplus or deficit in foreign trade prices and that part of trade which balances in foreign trade prices, converting each separately into domestic rubles. One is also puzzled by the varying differences between national income produced and utilised whether this is in current tables or in volume or in respect of the price index. Some figures are valued in terms of commercial exchange rate and some in transferable roubles, i.e. at the official Comecon exchange rates.

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Nyers, Rezso. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 56

This study analyses traditions in, and possible adjustments of, co-operation within Comecon.

---. Tendencies of tradition and reform in CMEA co-operation. AO 30(1) 1983: 31-51

The attention in this paper is drawn to the following major problems of CMEA cooperation. Changing objectives and methods of cooperation. Heterogeneity of economic conditions in member countries while their social system remains homogenous. Different positions of the economies of the Soviet Union and of the smaller member countries. World economic positions of member countries and of the community as a whole. Present and desirable future role of economic instruments in cooperation.

---. Tendencies of tradition and reform in CMEA co-operation. SEEFT XX(2) Summer 1984: 6-36

Fundamental principles of cooperation and characteristic features of its development. Achievements and difficulties, certainties, and the quest for new paths. Stages in the development of the objectives and methods of cooperation. Homogeneity of the social system vs. the heterogeneity of economic conditions. Co-operation between the Soviet economy and smaller national economies. Real or shadow function of economic instruments. The changes for promotion of cooperation. Stopping the decline of integration in the field of energy and raw materials. Boosting the mutual trade in manufactured industrial products. World economic relations and CMEA and technological standards. International specialisation and cooperation. Long-term directions of co-operation.

Nykryn, Jaroslav. An interesting contribution to the theory of socialist economic integration. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XVIII(3) Fall 1982: 15-22

Confusion regarding the actual concept of "directness of relations" among the economic organizations of the CMEA countries. The question arises whether the entry of foreign trade organisations into relations among producers in any of the various cases of direct relations acts as a brake, or as a stimulus to their development. The problem of direct relations is becoming a problem for all CMEA countries, as they are internationalized along with the internationalization of production, the differences in the national form are becoming something of a brake on development. Direct relations in industry are not an aim in themselves but are simply a means for achieving greater effectiveness and mutual

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advantages in all the aspects of economic co-operation among CMEA countries which can be included under the heading of direct relations.

Ondracek, Mojmir. The attitudes of economists in the socialist countries to the question of a CMEA collective currency. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XIX(4) Winter 1983-84: 3-25

The role of commodity-money relations and the nature of a collective currency. Attitudes to developing the monetary functions of the transferable ruble. Views of Hungarian economists. Development of the Polish concept. The Bulgarian formulation of the "production concept" of the collective currency.

---. Views of economists from the socialist countries on handling currency matters in the CMEA-the role of exchange rates (coefficients) in planned economic management: (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XX(2) Summer 1984: 37-55

The work of Hungarian economists! The Polish view on the role of foreign exchange. Formation of Bulgarian attitudes. Other interesting view points. In countries where foreign trade took a large share of the gross social product, views were formed not only in the wider context of the overall approach to currency matters, but also independently, without any particular consideration of how to strengthen the role of the collective currency or of the specific problems of convertibility. Here attention is drawn mainly to the role of exchange rates in economic integration with reference to situations where the collective currency operates in the payments and accounting transactions among partner countries.

Pajestka, Jozef and Kulig, Jan. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the new international economic order. TD (1) Spring 1979: 67-81

The implicit NIEO philosophy and its interpretation. Basic features of the socialist economy: implications for the NIEO. Premises for a dynamic increase of economic co-operation between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and developing countries. Bilateral and multilateral forms of settlement.

Palocz-Nemeth, E. Exports of manufactures of CMEA and developing countries to developed industrial countries. AO 26(1-2) 1981: 93-106

One of the key issues of the development of East-West trade has been for many years to increase exports of

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socialist countries to the West and to reduce the disequilibrium of turnover. Difficulties and obstacles in this field have often been analyzed many-sidedly. Recently also another 'unfavourable' effect has been added to these problems, namely, the competition raised by the rapidly growing industrial exports of developing countries to the West. In the last 10-12 years both the dynamics and the structural development of industrial exports of developing countries to OECD-countries have been considerably faster than those of socialist countries. In order to know mutual effects of these two export flows on each other, their commodity pattern and regional composition have to be examined as well as changes in export positions in the individual OECD-sub-regions.

Parkanskaia, S. The problem of using the dynamic of world prices in the long-term planning of co-operation among CMEA members. (Tr. Marian Sling). SEEFT XVIII(3) Fall 1982: 47-61

Highly complex problem and of immediate importance in relation to co-operation among CMEA member states. The explosion in the world price structure of the nineteen seventies did not put a stop to the influence of the dynamic of price movement that was emerging then; rather, it indicated that new components were entering the mechanism of price formation, on the world market, the duration and scope of which call for closer examination. Basic trends. World prices in the context of the world capitalist production cycle. The inflationary component in the world price dynamic, difficult to estimate because the period covered is too short. It is going to be on somewhat higher level. The objective increase in material costs both of raw material production and of finished and semi-finished manufacturers with the growing demand for energy conservation playing a special part. Change in the mechanism by which various prices influence,

Parthasarathy, R. India and socialist Bloc: 1) Trade and economic cooperation, 2) More sophisticated form of co-operation. ETM 15th, 16th Dec 1983: 7, 7

Paszynski, Marian. The concept of new international economic order and the socialist countries. DP (1(2) Autumn 1980: 26-41

---. South-South cooperation and the socialist countries. DP 6(1) Spring 1985: 102-117

Pekhlivanov, Vasil. Problems of import pricing in the CMEA. SEEFT XXII(2) Summer 1986: 39-51

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Bulgarian view on the translation of foreign prices into domestic prices. In the traditional system, imported goods assumed the price of domestic substitutes upon entering the wholesale network. A large price-equalization fund was required to offset losses and gains brought about by the differences between foreign and domestic prices. No incentives existed for domestic users or exporters to respond to foreign prices; and there was no way of gauging the effectiveness of foreign transactions. Now a modified system where foreign prices are converted to domestic prices by means of a shadow exchange rate and some industry-specific coefficients. This might create some incentives for domestic producers and consumers to respond to changes in foreign prices, since these should not influence domestic prices.

Perova, V. CMEA-Member countries' cooperation in constructing industrial projects. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFT XXI(4) Winter 1985-86: 79-89

In recent years cooperation in the joint construction of industrial projects, especially those that would assure these countries long-term supplies of additional fuel and raw materials over the long term, has come into ever-increasing use. Forms of cooperation in constructing projects-turnkey construction, financial participation, participation with material and labour resources, participation on a subcontract basis.

Peters, H.J. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 44

A theoretical article on the results of the economic integration of Comecon countries, indicating that the effort must be increased and economic interests of individual countries taken into consideration.

Peters, U. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 44

Survey of the most important problems that countries of the Comecon face, such as intensification of production, integration, or cooperation in research. Some statistical data from materials discussed at Sofia, July 1981.

Pirec, Dusan. 'Perestrojka' in the CMEA. RIA XXXVIII (904) 5th Dec 1987: 25-27

Eastern European socialist countries are currently carrying out the reform of their economic mechanisms and the administration of the economy. However no reforms to the economic system can be carried out unless changes are effected in the approach to foreign trade-changes which must influence the quality of operations within

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the CMEA member-countries.

Pishtev, Ognian. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 25

The post war period in Europe's economic development has been characterized by the tendency towards regional integration within Comecon, the EEC and EFTA.

Plender, John. East-West trade. ET 283 22nd May 1982: 59-73

Whether the West can reach a longer-term consensus on trade and financial relations with the East? Foreign debts. Eastern European financial crisis was largely foreseeable and foreseen. The West's trade relations with Eastern Europe are bound to run down over the coming decade in a deteriorating political climate. A fair measure of economic reintegration within the Soviet Block is inevitable. Centrally planned stagnation. Real-world problems. Siberian gas pipeline project and West Germany and France. Grain embargo by USA. The debt problems of the Eastern European countries have many similarities with balance of payments difficulties of the third world. Sale of energy by the Soviet Union.

Poller, Roland and Tesner, Istvan. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 50

The authors examine the co-operation of the Comecon countries in investment. Two major projects are scrutinised.

---. Socialist economic integration and the investment co-operation of the CMEA countries. (Tr. by Andrew Boros-Kazai). SEEFX XX(1) Spring 1984: 6-26

The definition and significance of investment co-operation. In order to satisfy the member nations' growing need for raw materials, fuels, and energy sources, and to raise the level of scientific-technological achievement and to improve the efficiency of national production, it is imperative that the investment resources of the CMEA nations be unified and that within the selected areas of economic development, the national investments be more effectively coordinated. Co-relation between investment and the reproduction process of the investment fund. The coordination of investment activities. Projects serving common interests. Co-operation in the construction, enlargement or reconstruction of production capacities. Participation in projects by supplying specified material. Experiences gained during the construction of the Wood-Fiber processing plant at Ust-Ilimsk. Co-operation in jointly constructing facilities through direct participation.

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Pomianowski, W. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 61

At the European TV satellite meeting at Davos the Soviet Prime Minister advocates EEC-Comecon mutual recognition.

Postl, J. and Hejsek, J. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 34

A Comecon agreement on specialisation and co-operation in robot production is being prepared. Purchases of Western patents are considered and co-operation with Western firms sought for.

Problems of proportionality in a socialist economy. (Tr. by Arlo Schultz). SEEFY XXIII(2) Summer 1987: 6-23

A detailed look at the CMEA and the possibilities that it holds for promoting co-operation and specialization among its members. Conditions in individual member countries are also discussed and possibilities for structural change at both the national and supranational level are reviewed.

Prucha, Vaclav. 35th anniversary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. CED (3) May 1984: 47-54

From barter to coordination of plans. Comprehensive programme-- a basis of rapid development of integration.

Raczkowski, Stanislaw. The influence of international movements of prices and inflation on the economies of the socialist countries. EEE XXIV(4) Summer 1986: 3-28

The volume and importance of foreign trade. Movements in the terms of trade. The impact of changes in foreign prices on domestic wholesale prices. Changes in domestic retail prices. The impact on the balance of payments. An increase in commodity prices in the international markets and a high rate of inflation in the industrialised countries with market economies during the 1970s had an impact on the economy of the socialist countries. They were responsible for a deterioration in the terms of trade of the six East European socialist countries. The balance of payment situation deteriorated because of a deterioration in terms of trade.

Rao, S.K. and Jaikumar, R. Trade plans and production co-operation. FTR 12(1) Apr-June 1977: 103-114

Trade with East European countries. Trade plans- need and implementation. Rupee Payment Agreements- method of accounting. Preparatory work for trade-plans. Inter-Ministerial discussions. Negotiations with trade dele-

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gations. Transmitting information to trade and industry. Production cooperation. Genesis and factors conducive. Modalities- joint manufacture- transfer of technical know-how against delivery of the product- joint development- division of manufacturing range. Advantages of production co-operation & trade plans between India & East European countries.

Recent developments in East-West economic relationships. EBE 36, 37 (Chapter 2) 1984, 1985: 2.1-2.66, 43-84

Overview of recent developments. Trade volumes, prices and trade balances. Sharp decline in Western imports and upswing in Western exports. East-West financial developments. Eastern current account in convertible currencies. Funds raised in international financial markets and changes in eastern liabilities. Publicized bank credits. Official and guaranteed credit. Statistical tables.

Reichel, Hans-Christian. The CMEA states and the developing countries. AP 32(4) 1981: 386-392

Economic, political and ideological background. CMEA countries' cash aid to the developing countries. Trade with the developing countries.

Richter, S. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 59

The article deals with some problems of trade settled among Comecon countries in convertible currencies, increasingly practised ever since the early 1970s.

Rusmich, Ladislav. Value aspects in developing the process of international socialist integration. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEF XX(4) Winter 1984-85: 7-31

Overall approaches. Role of commodity - money relations. National and international value. Concept of an economically based rate of exchange. From exchange coefficients to a realistic rate. National and international currency relations.

---. Value aspects of the development of socialist integration. AO 31(3-4) 1983: 241-258

The integration/mechanism is to promote the judgement of national and international decision processes on the basis of identical standards. General approach. The role of commodity (market) and money relations. National and international value. The concept of an economically founded exchange rate. Transition from the foreign exchange coefficient (multiplier) to the real rate of exchange. External relative values directly influence

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the internal economic decisions. Details of the ways of solution of gradual transition in respect of both the national and the CMEA mechanism.

Russia is bearish about competition in Comecon. ET 289
15th Oct 1983: 75-76

Said Al-Samarraie, Khatan A. Some issues of the economic cooperation between Iraq and the CMEA member-countries. EQ 17(3) 1982: 15-26

Economic co-operation between Iraq and CMEA countries has contributed to the economic development of the former.

Sala, Antoni. Financial terms of East-West economic cooperation. PFT (2/254) 1986: 19-20

Sazanami, Yoko. The role of Japan in the development of the East-West economic relationships. OUV 26(3)
Sept 1981: 214-225

In the 1970's Japanese trade with Easter Europe, the USSR, and China experienced a rapid increase. The oil crisis and its aftermath. Possible policy measures to promote trade. Increasing Japanese surpluses in its trade with the CPEs may impede a further expansion of these commercial ties in the 1980's if the CPEs do not succeed in increasing their exports to Japan. Statistics.

Schroder, Klaus. Rescheduling the debts of CMEA countries. AP 34(2) 1983: 135-154

Rescheduling problems. Rescheduling Agreement between Poland and Western governments- negotiations on repayment due in 1981, 1982. Romania's rescheduling problems. Reasons for Romania's economic and indebtedness crisis. Rescheduling programme between Romania and Western banks. Romania and IMF. Averted rescheduling for Hungary.

Schuller, A. and Hamel, H. On the membership of socialist countries in the International Monetary Fund. AO 34(1-2) 1985: 113-130

Ever since its foundation in 1944, the IMF has worked towards a workable world-wide monetary system, with the participation of every country, notwithstanding its economic and political system. Starting with the main tasks of such an international monetary system, the inter-relation problems between national and supranational monetary policies are discussed with special reference to socialist member countries. In addition, the change

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in IMF principles of adjustment and financing policies based on various balance of payment theories are examined. Some current questions regarding the IMF membership of Hungary are analysed. To what extent is the exchange rate of the forint realistic? Adjustments of exchange rates, instead of adjusting the balance of payments and the desired compensation of higher, import prices and import subsidies. Domestic and world market prices. Decentralization of economic decision-making process. CMEA clearing system and universal external convertibility.

Scott, Norman. Interdependence in East-West exchanges of technology-intensive products: a note on concepts and quantification. DP 4 Autumn 1983: 50-64

Innovation and the transfer of technology. The scale of western exports of high-technology products to the socialist countries.

---, The scope for structural adaptation in East-West trade and cooperation. DP 2 Autumn 1981: 43-51

Sereghyová, Jana. The role of advertising in developing economic cooperation among members of the CMEA. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEF X(4) Winter 1984-85: 63-76

How advertising has and might contribute to CMEA integration. It is interesting to see how this most Western aspect of the economy can be applied in the East. The basis for advertising in the socialist countries. The direction and content of advertising. Advertising directed at foreign trade organizations, at the final consumer, at the home markets of CMEA members, at the potential participants in international industrial associations.

Shalamanov, Stoyan. Ten years of comprehensive CMEA programme. ENB XXII(6) 1981: 1, 3

Sharma, L.-R. India's trade with East European countries. EAF 23(6-7) June-July 1978: 211-222

Sharma, O.P. India's exports to the East European countries: Issues and prospects. FTR 12(1) Apr-June 1977: 30-102

Elements of a theory of bilateral trading. Issues in trade. Trends in India's exports to East Europe. Trends in East European countries' foreign trade and India's performance. Statistical tables available.

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Shiriaev, Iurii. Commodity-monetary instruments in socialist economic integration. (Tr. by Arlo Schultz). SEEFT XIX(4) Winter 1983-84: 26-44

Any member nation of the International Bank for Economic Co-operation that supplies commodities to the reciprocal trade market thereby creates a corresponding currency equivalent in transferable rubles that it can use to pay for imports from other CMEA countries. This essentially constitutes the collective "emission" of a socialist currency that is used in international transactions. Changing internal and external conditions pose new and by no means simple problems.

---. Problems in the development of direct relationships among economic organizations of CMEA member countries. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XVIII(3) Fall 1982: 3-14

Intensification of the CMEA economies calls for systematic employment of reserve resources for increasing the effectiveness of external economic relations, inducing direct relations among economic units at different levels, primarily among enterprises and associations as well as among scientific research and construction design organizations. Ideally, direct relations in production, science, and technology should be an important instrument for creating and developing international production systems of a socialist type; that means various forms of international organization of production based on participation by partners from different countries in joint operations. This requires regular direct links with feedback among the partners.

Shiriaev, P. Cooperation in investments: a factor in the intensification of production in CMEA member nations. PRE XXVI(1) May 1983: 74-89

Cooperation in the investment sphere is manifested not only in the form of the coordination of capital investments but also in specific investment measures. Fuel and raw materials problem by capital investments while the utilization of material, financial and labour resources by specific investment measures. Co-ordinated plan of Multilateral Investment Measures. The implementation of any large-scale investment program undoubtedly requires considerable financial resources. Formation of special investment fund and mobilization of resources on a co-ordinated basis in national plans for capital investments. While in the 1950s the economic cooperation of CMEA countries was mainly in the exchange/trade sphere, in the 1960s it made transition to production sphere and in the 1970s it has extended to sphere of capital investments.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Implementation of any of the directions of cooperation in the investment sphere requires the ascertainment of reserves.

Shiryaev, Yugi. CMEA: trends and prospects. Updating the CMEA countries' cooperation. SOS XV(2) 1984: 40-49

---. Working for intensification perfection of CMEA countries' economic cooperation. WMR 26(4) Apr 1983: 69-75

Silvestrov, S. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 36

Silvestrov of the USSR Academy of Social Sciences, talks about undesirable trends in CMEA economic relations, including the detrimental effect of prices being pegged to Western capitalist market prices.

Simai, Mihaly. The role of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe in the world economy. TD (5) 1984:331-348

Socio-economic foundations. Reforms and the new growth path. Increasing role of international economic co-operation.

---. Towards an international strategy for the eighties. DP 1(1) Spring 1980: 121-149

Slama, J. Gravity model and its estimations for international flows of engineering products, chemicals and patent applications. AO 30(2) 1983: 241-253

A gravitation model was used for the simulation of international trade flows and international flows of patent applications. The model was estimated on a log-linear basis over the period 1965 to 1978 in respect of 27 countries (7 CMEA, 19 Western industrial countries and Yugoslavia). With regard to the basic model preferences of varying strength for trade or patenting beyond national frontiers of CMEA and other international communities were quantified and interpreted. The estimates produced by the model for 1965-1978 permitted an analysis of the trend over the time in the correlations studied.

Social and economic policy. SLB (1) Mar 1987: 19-20

CMEA: Joint ventures and social development in CMEA countries.

Socialist integration: what has been and what remains to be done. WMR 25(1) Jan 1982: 115-121

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Spacek, Petr. Convertibility in the system of CMEA foreign exchange relations. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XVII(1) Spring 1981: 63-100

Convertibility of socialist currencies. Collective currency. Means of payment and accumulation. Economic co-operation.

---. Exchange rates and the effectiveness of foreign tourist traffic in CMEA member-countries. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XXIII(4) Winter 1987-88: 67-93

Problem of non-commercial exchange rates in intra-CMEA trade. Foreign tourism. Explanation of the issues involved and the mechanism by which surpluses in tourism are converted into values that can be used to pay off deficits in commodity trade. Problems in the efficiency and development of foreign tourism. A uniform exchange rate for the national currencies.

Stankovsky, Jan. East-West trade in 1979 and prospects for 1980. (Translated). SEEFT XVII(2) Summer 1981: 17-85

World economy and East-West trade. Western industrial and CMEA countries. Political and economic background. Principal trends. Exports. Imports. Prices. Indebtedness of the East European countries. East-West trade by products. Soviet grain needs. Statistical tables available.

---. East-West trade 1980 and prospects for 1981. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFT XVIII(2) Summer 1982: 40-119

This report presents an analysis of trade between the West and the East in 1980 on the basis of Western statistics. Presents a forecast for 1981. Definitions and delimitations. Factors determining East-West trade. Economic and political background. International economic development and world trade. East-West trade in the 1970s. East-West trade of individual Eastern countries. Balances of trade. Debt of Eastern countries to the West. Trade by commodity group. Competition on the Eastern markets. Importance of Eastern countries as trading partners. East-West trade in 1981. Poland's debt to the West. Imports of natural gas from the USSR to Western Europe. Statistical tables and figures.

---. Trade and credit relations between East and West. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFT XVIII(2) Summer 1982: 3-39

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Foreign trade relations between East and West in the 1970s. The status of inter-system trade. Structure of the world trade. Importance of East-West trade for the countries involved. Commodity structure of trade. Exports and imports of the West. Determinants of foreign trade in the West and East. The basis for the determining factors of foreign trade in the East. Sources of the determining factors and the development of East-West trade in the '70s. Expansion of East-West trade at the beginning of the '70s. East-West trade after the recession of 1974-75. Compensation agreements in East-West trade. Efforts of the Eastern countries to reduce their debt. Prospects for the trade.

State Trading Corporation of India: Trading opportunities and practices in East European countries. FTR 12(1) Apr-June 1977: 159-160

Statement on the main directions of the further development and deepening of the economic, scientific, and technological cooperation of the CMEA countries. CED (6) Sept 1984: 22-34

Stefanov, N. Expansion of trade and economic relations between developing and socialist countries. DP 1(1) Spring 1980: 69-80

Recent trends in trade and economic co-operation. Multilateral co-operation. Institutional and legal framework of trade and economic co-operation. Role of UNCTAD.

Stent, Angela E. East-West trade and technology transfer: the West's search for consensus. WT 40(11) Nov 1984: 452-462

American and European viewpoint. The post-pipeline studies and security. Energy technology. East-West commercial ties. Natural gas supplies.

Sterman, Walter. The functions of foreign trade in socialist and capitalist countries as seen in East-West trade (management of East-West trade). SEFT XVIII(4) Winter 1982-83: 5-100

Forms of trade management in East-West. The mode of function of a socialist enterprise in the economic environment of a planned economy - types of enterprises under socialism - state enterprises - cooperatives - the private sector - trade. Forms and functions of a planned steering mechanism. Planning and operations management. Democratic centralism. State management. Role of directives bearing

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on indicators. Economic planning in the socialist countries- coordination of national plans in the CMEA. Factors in the economic environment that influence enterprises- prices - foreign exchange rate- taxes and subsidies- profit- credits. Motivations of enterprises and their personnel- material and moral incentives- prices and wage increases- educative methods. Western management of East-West trade. Marketing management on the free market. Management in trade with the CMEA. Foreign trade organization and trade policy in East-West trade. Organization of foreign trade in a socialist economy- monopoly. Functions of foreign trade in the CMEA. Price formation in foreign trade. Specialization and cooperation as goals of foreign trade within the CMEA and with the West. Bilateralism in foreign trade. Organization of East-West trade. East-West trade- advantages and limitations- foundations and practice of financing. Socialist countries- financing of foreign trade- essential features and functions of money- credits for foreign trade- banking system- banks and the transferable ruble. Settlements of CMEA countries with the West in convertible currencies. Financing of foreign trade in Western countries- export guarantees and financing in Austria and France. Types of export and financing credits granted by the West to the CMEA countries. Debt of CMEA countries in the West. Traditional and new forms of East-West trade. Types of cooperation. Internationalization effect. Effect of technology transfer. Critical analysis of opportunities for training management for East-West economic relations in the East and West. Possibilities for management training in the East and West.

Strougal, Lubomir. The advantages of socialist economic integration. WMR 28(1) Jan 1985: 7-15

Structural changes in north-south trade, with emphasis on the trade of the ECE region, 1965-1983. EBE 36(Chapter 3) 1984: 3.1-3.40

Market orientation of the northern exports towards developing countries. Northern imports from the developing countries. Product composition of exports from the developing countries: the rising share of manufactures. Implications for the ECE region which includes developed market economies and centrally planned economies. Statistics.

Svetic, Filip. European economic redeployment. RIA XXXVIII(891) 20th May 1987: 24-26

Three economic integrated communities 1) European Economic Community, 2) COMECON, 3) EFTA. Attempts at bringing about rapprochement between the three.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Swoboda, H. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 45

CMEA is faced with the problem of creating the most progressive structures to facilitate beneficial change.

Szamuely, Laszlo. The eastern European economic situation and the prospects of foreign trade. NHQ XXV(95) Autumn 1984: 60-72

A modified situation in the European CMEA countries. Reasons and evaluations. Intensive (Qualitative) development. Short and long-term prospects.

Szentes, Tamas. East-West and North-South relations: disarmament and NIEO or further negative-sum-game. DP 7(1) Spring 1986: 3-29

---. Global nature, origins and strategic implications of the world economic crisis: an Eastern European view. TD (4) Winter 1982: 25-43

Background. Why do the conventional explanations and solutions fail? New international economic order.

Szwarc, Karol. CMEA- from trade to integration. PP XXVIII (2) Spring 1985: 15-19

The formation of CMEA to oppose an economic blockade of the socialist countries by the U.S. and its allies in early fifties. But the main aim was to form an organization which would further the economic progress of the socialist countries through co-operation since they represented very disparate levels of development and dissimilar structures. Coordination of trade. Scientific and technical cooperation.

Thank you, comrade. ET 296 13th July 1985: 45

Criticism of the Economist's Survey of Comecon and comments on it.

Tiraspolsky, Anita. An evaluation of gains and losses in intra-CMEA trade: Terms of trade from 1970 to 1982. (Tr. by Michel Vale) SEEFET XX(4) Winter 1984-85: 32-62

Evolution of intra-CMEA terms of trade. Value of an analysis of the terms of trade. Methodological details. Interesting insights on the impact of the increase in energy and raw materials prices on the CMEA economies. Terms of trade for individual countries of CMEA by group of countries. Structure of intra-CMEA trade by major product groups. Price indices for foreign trade for CMEA countries.

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Todorov, P. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 37

The varied work of 'Interatominstrument-Pleven'.

Tomczyk, Powel. CMEA foreign trade forecast, 1985-1990.
SEEFT XXIII(3) Fall 1987: 44-73

The author sets out forecasts of intra-CMEA trade for the period 1985-90 obtained from a large-scale econometric model. The model predicts that intra-CMEA trade will grow faster than East-West trade and that intra-CMEA relations will continue to be strongly influenced by the shift in terms of trade favouring the Soviet Union.

Trade plans with East Europe. FE 9th Aug 1977: 4

India's trade with East Europe.

Trade winds blow east again. ET 29 7th April 1984: 65

In 1981 and 1982, East-West trade was bogged by restricted credits and debit repayments. Last year, the West's business with Russia and Eastern Europe was more dynamic than its trade with the rest of the world.

Trade with East Europe: FICCI could have done better.
FE 17th Nov 1977: 4

India's trade with East Europe.

Trade with Red Block levels off. ETM 28th Aug 1977: 1, 3

India's trade with East Europe.

Upadhyay, K.K. Crucial features of India's trade and aid relations with the socialist block. SE 17(9) 1st Sept 1978: 9-12

Valek, V. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 40

International economic organisations of the Comecon members may have co-ordinating functions, or may be Khozraschet production organisations, or partnerships of natural production or research organisations.

---. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 40

Main features of co-operation within Comecon since the adoption of the Complex Programme in 1971.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Van Brabant, Jozef M. Another look at the origins of East European economic co-operation. Ouw 24(4) Dec 1979: 243-266

Origins of CMEA.

---. Further evidence of the relationship between socialist and world trade prices. Ouw 32(2) June 1987: 122-144

Summary of the results obtained from various tests of the relationship between East-West and CMEA trade prices reported earlier. Discussion of new results based on a modified model and new data. Good relationships between East-West and CMEA prices are obtained for the majority of commodities, and for a large number for which a modified test can be applied. 1975 provides a major watershed in price formation. Frequently the elasticities diverge markedly from unity. For products with a statistically weak relationship, other price determinants should be explored perhaps in conjunction with different samples. This recommendation is implemented for selected goods in the Penultimate Section. Further work on the subject needed.

---. The global economic recession and socialist economic integration in the 1980s. Ouw 29(3) Sept 1984: 192-212

The paper discusses the effects of the global economic recession on the recent economic performance of the Eastern European planned economies and how policy makers have reacted to it at both the national and the regional level. It also deals with current outlook for a resumption of faster growth, how regional integration is shaping up, and the realistic requirements for a sustained recovery of the groups as a whole.

---. The USSR and socialist economic integration- a comment. SS XXXVI(1) Jan 1984: 127-138

From recent events to prospects for CMEA integration. Energy shocks, the CMEA price mechanism, and socialist integration. CMEA and world oil prices. CMEA contract prices. A Soviet blueprint for the 1980s.

---. World prices and price-formation in intra-CMEA trade: selected empirical evidence. Ouw 30(3) Sept 1985:163-180

The main principles of intra-CMEA price formation are analyzed. Salient features of the trade data of centrally planned economies. A broad empirical test applied to 16 individual primary commodities, is discussed and analyzed with a view to verifying the official price-formation principles and to taking issue with the contention of

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some scholars that the price-reference base has recently been reduced to three years. The empirical results refute the latter contention, yield of the whole confirmation of the price-formation principles in case of some goods at least when it comes to price changes, but indicate growing uncertainty as one takes into account non-fuels and agricultural products.

Vanous, Jan. Commercial exchange rates of East European countries and realistic dollar/Ruble exchange rates for Soviet trade with Eastern Europe. SEEFT XXII(1) Spring 1986: 83-99

Commercial exchange rate of domestic currency. This exchange rate is used by Hungary, Poland, and Romania. Commercial exchange rate of devisa currency- this exists in East-Germany. It refers to the valuation of the valuta mark vis-a-vis the dollar and the ruble in commercial transactions rather than to the valuation of the domestic mark. Exchange rate based on average domestic cost of earning a unit of foreign exchange through exports, known as internal exchange rate also. This is generally used as a basis for setting parametric internal exchange rates and commercial exchange rates. Parametric internal exchange rate. Realistic value of the ruble vis-a-vis the dollar. Commercial and related exchange rates used by individual East European countries.

---. Soviet and East European trade and financial relations with the Middle East. SEEFT XXI(1-2-3) Spring-Summer-Fall 1985: 86-119

Exports of crude oil from the Middle East to the Soviet Union and East European countries. Overall pattern of centrally planned economies and Middle East trade. Financial relations with the Middle East. Statistical tables available.

Varshney, R.L. India's trade with EEC, Asean and East European countries. YN 26(6) 1-15 Apr 1982†

Verma, B.N. India's exports of engineering goods with socialist countries (1961-71): An analysis of growth, diversification and concentration. EAF 22(12) Dec 1977: 464-471

Vogel, Heinrich. The politics of East-West economic relations reconsidered: a German view. OUW 27(3) Sept 1982: 230-237

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

The politics of economic relations between East and West have been reconsidered for quite a time. Divergent views within the OECD call for the formulation of a new integrated strategy. This article discusses the feasible approach for a consensus which integrates political and economic interests of the US as well as other OECD countries.

Von Amerongen, Otto Wolff. Possibilities for trade between East and West in the second half of the eighties. PFT (5/6-251/252) 1985: 21-22

Vosicky, Emilian. Relations between CMEA and the European Economic Community. CED (3) May 1986: 55-58

Weidenfeld, Werner. The European Community and Eastern Europe. AP 38(2) 1987: 134-143

EC trade policy towards Eastern Europe. Comecon and West European integration. Beyond trade relations. Western Europe's All-European perspective.

Weiss, G. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 43

On 10 years of integration within Comecon, discussed at the Sofia Meeting of the Comecon Council.

Weiss, R. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 52

An analysis of the problems affecting the measurement of effective scientific and technical cooperation between Comecon member states.

---.and Zschiedrich, Harald. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 40

International economic integration in CMEA and the drive for greater intensification of production at national level are not always readily compatible.

Wetting, Gerhard. Eastern Europe in East-West relations. AP 37(1) 1986: 3-23

Soviet penetration in Eastern Europe. Economic aspects. Differing compromises concerning the needs of a nation's people. Security interests. Diverging foreign policy interests. Special case GDR. Coordination of interests between the GDR and the USSR as exemplified by a specific case. On the whole Eastern Europe is subject to Soviet control.

Winiecki, Jan. Central planning and export orientation. EEE XLIV(4) Summer 1986: 67-89

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The early model and export orientation. Modified models. Certain specific features of traditional central planning models made it impossible to attain an export orientation. Two types of distortions, 1) domestic prices that do not reflect scarcities and 2) a lack of international cost comparisons turned out to be the greatest obstacles to foreign trade efficiency and specialization choice. In the modified model continuous attempts have been made to overcome the consequences of systemic features distorting the basis for specialization. Exports to world markets and foreign trade theories. Conditions necessary to the development of an export orientation.

Wohlmuth, Karl. Structural adjustment in the world economy and East-West-South economic cooperation: A review. DP 7(2) Autumn 1986: 68-77

Economic interactions. Extra-economic determinants of economic relations and of economic development. World economic crisis, global economic management and East-West-South cooperation. Regional aspects of structural adjustment. New multilateral forms of cooperation.

Woolcock, Stephen. East-West trade: US policy and European interests. WT 38(2) Feb 1982: 51-59

This article examines the reasons for the divergence between the US and European approaches. Longer-term implications for East-West trade of the possible outcomes in Poland, and the US and European responses to these developments.

---. East-West trade: U.S. policy versus European interests. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFT XIX(1) Spring 1983: 3-16

The background. From Afghanistan to Poland. The Reagan Approach. Possible future developments.

World imports of engineering goods, 1961-1985. EBE(Chapter 3) Oct 1987: 45-69

This review of global trends in engineering goods imports is an extension of a recent Secretariat Study which focused upon the machinery and equipment imports of the European centrally planned economies. The growth of the volume of world engineering goods imports was found to have slowed considerably during the past decade, from an average annual rate of 12 per cent in 1971-1975 to only 4 per cent in 1981-1985. Eastern Europe, Latin America, parts of Africa and Southern Europe lagged behind most of Western Europe, the Soviet Union, Asia (especially the Pacific Rim and India) and North America in the improvement in their stocks of imported capital goods.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

World trade and the economies of the ECE region. EBE 39
(Chapter 1) Oct 1987: 3-16

This chapter reviews the changes in world trade and payments and surveys the interactions between output growth and trade in the market and centrally planned economies of the region. Recent economic developments in the market and the centrally planned economies of the ECE region.

Zevin, L. Z., et al. Cooperation of CMEA member-countries and developing countries in the resolution of the food problem. (Tr. by Michael Vale). SEEFT XXII(3-4) Fall/Winter 1986-87: 3-212

CMEA food imports from developing countries as well as food exports to the developing countries have risen considerably in recent years. The search for ways to further improve food supplies faces significant constraints on resources. In view of the authors, the developing countries are in special need for help and cooperation from the CMEA countries. According to them, the capitalist approach to agricultural development centered on the 'green revolution' and 'food aid', has not worked. Alternatives offered by the CMEA countries are examined. Numerous projects between individual CMEA countries and developing countries in agriculture, food industry, support industries particularly chemicals and machinery. Trade between the countries. The food problem in the modern world. Capitalist economy and developing countries. Cooperation of the CMEA countries in the agro-industrial sphere. CMEA trade with developing countries in food and the raw materials for its production. Economic and technological assistance to the developing countries in food production by cooperation in irrigation and hydro systems, construction and land reclamation, agricultural production, construction of ancillary installations, aid in production of tractors and agricultural machinery, fertilizer production, fishing industry and processing of marine products and food industry. Future areas and forms of long-term cooperation in the food industry. Multilateral cooperation. Some questions concerning the methodology of forecasting and evaluating the effectiveness of cooperation between the CMEA countries and the developing countries in the food and allied sectors.

Zschiedrich, H. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 44

An extensive survey and analysis of theoretical problems connected with the effort to improve Comecon cooperation in research and development.

ARSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 29

Report on the Bulgarian Trade Delegation's visit to India at the end of June 1980 for trade talks with Indian Ministers.

---. XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 37

Brief survey of Bulgarian foreign trade with some Comecon and Third World countries.

---. XII(3)(67) May 1982: 35

The state of trade between Bulgaria and Cuba during the last few years.

---. XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 28

About 80% of Bulgaria's foreign trade is with member-countries of COMECON. The USSR leads the list while the biggest proportionate increase will be with Romania.

---. XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 29

21 mn dollars of aid were granted to Bulgaria over 15 years, and supply of unique equipment, cadre-training expertise and consultations were extended through the UN Development Programme. Bulgaria participates in the realisation of UNDP projects in the Third World countries.

---. XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 30

History and activity of the Bulgarian-Soviet Electro-Instrument Corporation.

---. XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 24

Co-ordination of five-year plans, bilateral co-operation, joint research projects, joint firms, co-ordination of investments and techno-scientific co-operation, were the issues discussed at the meeting between Zhivkov and Gorbachev in Moscow on 12-14 June 1985.

---. XVI(3)(80) 1986: 25

Soviet deliveries in 1987 for items being built in Bulgaria with Soviet help are preliminarily determined.

---. XVI(3)(80) 1986: 26

Through a recently established venture Bulgaria-made electronics will meet 80% of the Soviet-motor industry's needs.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

ABSEES. XVI(3)(80) 1986: 27

Trade between Bulgaria and Poland is to rise by 43% in 1986-90.

---. XVII(1)(81) 1987: 28

Active trade co-operation has been effected with some Austrian and Swiss firms. The Chairman of some of these firms give estimates of their dealings with their Bulgarian counterparts.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 30

The continuing and increasing scale of imports of certain electrical tools from Fein C & E Company (West Germany).

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 31

Bulgarian trade with China in 1987 is envisaged to rise by 30%.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 31

A new protocol is signed on goods exchanges between Bulgaria and the USSR in 1987.

Aleksandrow, Kamen and Wojciechowska, Ewa. The foreign trade administration system in Bulgaria (after the 1979 reforms). (Tr. by Don Hank). SEEFT XVII(4) Winter 1981-82: 78-88

Alexandrov, G. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 28

Major items in Bulgaria's exports are electric and ice trucks. Some 83% of these are exported to the USSR.

Alexiev, S. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 30

Rodopaimpex is a specialized outlet for the growing meat production, a solid trading partner to 60 countries around the world.

Atanasov, A. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 34

About Bulgaria's participation in Comecon.

Bulgaria-India. ENB 27(1) Jan 1987: 6

Christov, Christo. Forty years of socialist foreign trade. ENB XXVI(1) 1985: 1, 5

BULGARIA

---. The new concepts and approaches. ENB XXVI(9) 1985:
1, 4

Cooperation with Bulgaria in 1986. PEN 7(573) 15 Apr 1986:
5-6

Daskalov, Peter. Forms of organising foreign trade. ENB
XXIV(2) 1983: 1, 6

Developments in Bulgarian arms exports, 1979-83. SEEF
XXI(1-2-3) Spring-Summer-Fall 1985: 80-85

In the case of Bulgaria the areas most shrouded in secrecy are arms exports and exports and imports of crude oil and refined oil products. From the Soviet statistics, estimate of Bulgarian arms is made. Although it is not possible to separate exports of arms from exports of civilian road vehicles and other transport equipment in bilateral export transactions, the data on the developments of both exports combined for 1979-83 are revealing enough.

Dimov, A. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 35

About Bulgaria's specialisation in the international market and especially within the framework of Comecon.

Economic partners: African countries-forms of teamwork with them. ENB XXIV(1) 1983: 6

Elmazov, E. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 27

A general statement of the conditions for farming mixed associations of a Bulgarian enterprise and a foreign firm, followed by a quite detailed statement about one such, 'Sistematrix'. Joint venture for agricultural cooperation.

Gavrilov, Ivan. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 30

Factors favouring economic co-operation between Greece and Bulgaria.

Georgiev, Spas. Economic relations: Bulgaria's foreign-trade policy towards the developing countries. ENB
XXIII(2) 1982: 6

---. Trade and economic ties with the Latin American countries. ENB XXV(8) 1984: 1, 6

Grozdanova, Sasha. Trade and economic relations between Bulgaria and the Arab countries. SEEF XXI(1-2-3) Spring-Summer-Fall 1985: 120-128

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Bulgaria maintains active and multifaceted economic ties with the Arab countries. Trade relations play an important role. Trade with Libya, Iraq, Algeria and Syria accounts for 77% of Bulgaria's total trade with the Arab world. Export of capital goods from Bulgaria. The principal exports are metal-working machinery, farm equipment, lifting and transport equipment, and power and electrotechnical machinery and equipment. Imports of agricultural products: rice, oils, citrus fruits, cotton, etc., from the Arab countries. Organization of high-level technical servicing of exported machinery and equipment and a regular supply of spare parts important for improving Bulgaria's reputation as an exporter. The Arab world is the second largest supplier of oil to Bulgaria after the USSR.

Grozev, Plamen. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 24

Bultex is a new Bulgarian-British joint venture for industrial co-operation.

Hristo, Ganev. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 25

The setting of joint trading companies, and other forms of joint ventures, have recently become a characteristic form of Bulgarian-Greek economic relations.

Indo-Bulgarian talks. Need to step up tie-ups-stressed.
ETM 22nd June 1980: 1

Ivandjiisky, K. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 37

Trade and industrial cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, especially in electronics.

Jankowski, Marek. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 31

In 1986 trade between Bulgaria and Poland reached 770 mn roubles. New directions in 1987 involve broader application of specialization and direct contacts between manufacturers.

Katzarov, Patric. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 26

A favourable French comment on co-operation between France and Bulgaria in light industry.

Khubenova, T. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 30

Bulgarian industrial cooperation with capitalist firms is expanding, most recently in the framework of national ten-year programme and general with business groups.

BULGARIA

Kofetarov, Nikola. Economic partnership persists. ENB
XXV(12) 1984: 1, 3

Cooperation with developing countries.

Kokoshkin, Lev. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 31

West Germany is Bulgaria's biggest trading partner in the West. Decrease in demand for exports. Imports of machinery and equipment, with cooperation between firms and corporations rapidly increasing.

Lazarova, M. and Nikolov, K. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 30

Review of Bulgarian foreign trade with developed and underdeveloped countries during the last 25 years.

Lev, Kokoshkin. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 25

Gorky, USSR, car makers and Bulgarian truck makers at Madara have throughout the years integrated with Soviet trucks being assembled at Madara, development of educational mobile workshops, and top level managers meeting regularly.

Lozanova, L. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 28

Bulgaria and the Soviet Union agree on collaboration in light industry, including setting up joint plants for production of certain consumer goods.

Marinov, Georgi. Characteristics and tendencies in the economic development of the Mongolian People's Republic, Cuba, and the People's Republic of Vietnam and cooperation between them and Bulgaria. SEEFT XXI(1, 2, 3) Spring-Summer-Fall 1985: 191-203

The economic development of Mongolia, Cuba, and Vietnam is distinguished by a number of specific factors due to their historical development, their natural and climatic conditions, the extent to which they are provided with mineral, material, financial, and labour resources, their geographical position, and their distance from the European members of the CMEA. Bulgaria is cultivating active economic ties with CMEA countries of a lower level of economic development. Mutual trade is rising steadily and 80% of Bulgaria's trade with these countries goes to Cuba. The conditions are gradually being created for moving on to a higher stage of cooperation and integration between Bulgaria and Mongolia, Cuba, and Vietnam.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Markova, Maria. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 32

Maimex sells and provides an extremely reliable servicing of medical equipment, deals in pharmaceuticals, and has a solid industrial base. Maimex trades throughout the world.

Mateev, Georgi. Specific aspects of the problem of economic development in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and its participation in socialist economic integration. (Translated). SEEFT XVII(2) Summer 1981: 3-16

Mihailov, Lyuben. Economic relations with Japan show great promise. ENB XXVI(8) 1985: 3

Moey, P. and Ilchova, Daniel. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 32

The main goal of Bulgarleasing is to meet the needs of Bulgarian manufacturers for new machines and production methods. It concludes deals with the well-established leasing firms in the world.

Palankovski, V. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 35

The Bulgarian enterprise 'Technoexportstroi' builds plants in more than 25 countries throughout the world.

Popov, U. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 29

The work of Bulgarian specialists in Tanzania and Mozambique.

Protich, Vesselin. Economic relations with FRG. ENB XXVI(7) 1985: 6

Raichev, Ventzel. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 32

A long-term trade agreement signed with the USSR for the period up to 1990 envisages growth.

Relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, 1967-1981.
YS XXIII(3) Jan 1982: 141-160

Political, economic and cultural relations.

Sotirova, Rumiana and Gocheva, Boryana. Credit relations in Bulgarian imports from the developed capitalist countries. SEEFT XXII(1) Spring 1986: 6-18

Useful information on interest rates paid by Bulgaria and on the banks most preferred by Bulgarian borrowers. Bulgaria's efforts to pay off debts in convertible currency.

BULGARIA

Talizin, N. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 37

Survey of trade and industrial cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union since the signing of the first Treaty for Cooperation and Mutual aid in 1948.

Todorov, Georgi. Bulgarian-Chinese trade to double. ENB 27(8-9) Aug-Sept 1987: 1, 5

Trade and economic relations with the ASEAN countries; state and prospects, ENB 27(6) June 1987: 1, 6

Tsankov, V. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 27

Bulgarplodexport, one of the country's oldest foreign trading companies, exports more than 300 brands of fresh and canned fruits and vegetables to more than 70 countries.

Tsarevski, Nesho. Participation in CMEA international banks. ENB XXIII(2) 1982: 1-2

Bulgaria as co-founder of the two international banks of the CMEA member-countries: the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, IBEC, and the International Investments Bank, IIB.

Velev, R. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 41-42

First and second article about perspectives for increasing economic collaboration between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Velev, Todar. The influence of Bulgaria's economic ties with CMEA members on some proportions in its economy. (Tr. by Peter Maggs). SEEF XX(2) Summer 1984: 56-68

One indicator of the participation of the country in the international division of labour is the relative rates of growth of national income and of international goods exchange. Since 1970 these rates have been significantly higher in foreign trade and show the open nature of the economy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They also show the influence of the international division of labour, and, above all, of socialist integration on our social and economic development.

Velikov, A.B. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 28

Joint ventures, and joint manufacturing of electric and electronic household appliances help improve their quality. Through industrial co-operation with Western firms,

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

socialist integration and international division of labour, the range of electronic products is extended.

Voutev, Georgi. Foreign economic relations. ENB ... (.
XXII(9) 1981: 1-2

Zheliazcov, H. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 27

Agreements have been reached on trade with Argentina and Brazil, the latter being Bulgaria's chief trading partner. Relations with Brazil include progressive forms of economic co-operation.

Czechoslovakia

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 37

Low efficiency of Czechoslovak exports is largely due to excessive consumption of energy and raw materials in producing them.

---. XI(3)(64) May 1981: 43

Signing of trade protocol with the USSR for the 1981-85 plan; policy concerning long-term supplies of energy and raw materials.

---. XII(3)(67) May 1982: 43

Comparison of prices per kilogram of Czechoslovak machinery exports to the EEC.

---. XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 43

Czechoslovak-Soviet economic and technological co-operation in the 1981-85 Five-Year plan.

---. XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 35

The Czechoslovak-Soviet trade protocol for 1984 foresees an increase of 12% as compared with 1983.

---. XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 35

In foreign trade with socialist countries stricter standards of quality and technical level are required.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

---. XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 38

Economic co-operation and trade between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

---. XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 32

Full text of the long term agreement on economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

---. XVII(1)(81) 1987: 36

Economic associations are entitled to enter into direct economic contact with economic units of other CMEA states, according to new rules issued by the Government.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 41

Industrial cooperation has become a significant part of Czechoslovak trade policy, particularly with non-socialist countries.

Assessment of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade in 1986.
ED (4) Apr 1987: 3-5

Augustin, P. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 38

Most Czechoslovak trade with capitalist countries is with the EEC which, however, practices discrimination.

Bakule, V. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 32

The fixed official exchange rate and a correction coefficient should be unified into a single realistic and flexible exchange rate.

Bautzova, Libuse. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 42

New agreements are being signed between CSSR and USSR on supplies of raw materials to the Czechoslovak chemical industry in return for a proportion of the finished product.

Bohm, Arnost. Economic co-operation with non-socialist countries. CED (4) June 1985: 72-84

Czechoslovakia's economic cooperation with non-socialist countries has been marked since the beginning of the 7th Five-Year Plan period by fluctuations on the market of the world capitalist system. Certain selected items in Czechoslovak exports recorded increases after 1980. Certain selected system measures adopted for the purpose of

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

raising the export performance of the Czechoslovak economy and of achieving more intensive utilization of all import inputs.

Burian, Gustav. Czechoslovak economic law and external economic relations. CED (3) May 1984: 63-88; SEEFT XXII(2) Summer 1986: 6-27

Survey of the legal environment of international trade in Czechoslovakia. Laws governing foreign trade. Relations between domestic producers and foreign trade enterprises. Promoting the interests of the state over those of the enterprises. Importance in enabling the state to honor trade agreements with other socialist countries but negative effects on enterprise performance and creates conflicts between producers and foreign trade enterprises. Specialization and co-operation in industry and scientific-technological cooperation with other countries. Experimenting with foreign trade organisations acting as export agents.

Cernohuby, Milan. Relations between Czechoslovakia and the European Economic Community. CED (1) Feb 1985: 50-62

Trade policy relations. Actual trade between Czechoslovakia and EEC. Sector agreements. Exports of steel products, textiles, mutton. Quantitative restrictions. Anti-dumping proceedings.

Cerny, Miroslav. Economic cooperation and coordination of national economic plans between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union after 1985. CED (1) Feb 1985: 41-49

Economic cooperation with the USSR is one of the decisive factors in coping with the majority of basic questions of the development of Czechoslovakia's economy. Mutual economic relations. Turnover of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade with USSR accounts for about 43 percent of its total turnover. Petroleum and other natural ores-major share of imports from USSR.

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance & Czechoslovakia. FE 10th Dec 1979: 7

Creation of joint ventures in Czechoslovakia by Czechoslovak organisations and companies from non-socialist countries and their activities. ED (5) May 1986: 2-13

CTK. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 41

A Czechoslovak-Chinese standing working party has been set up to co-ordinate joint energy projects in China.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak foreign trade, its organisation and the principles of the country's trade policy. ED (7,8) July, Aug 1986: 3-9, 3-9

Basic regulations determining the organisational arrangement and the conduct of Czechoslovakia's external economic relations. Administrative and legal regulations of terms of references. Foreign trade activities. International economic services. Industrial co-operation and specialization. Scientific and technical cooperation. Industrial rights and know-how. Establishment and running of trade representations of foreign trade. Statutory rules governing property rights. Customs regulations. Foreign exchange regulations. International agreements.

Czechoslovak-Soviet economic co-operation- facts, information, documents. CED (7) Nov 1985: 44-60

Main areas of cooperation in science and technology. Main directions of extension of industrial specialization and cooperation. Multilateral agreements. Bilateral agreements.

Czechoslovakia's economic relations with developing nations. FE 10th Dec 1979: 6, 7

Czechoslovakia's participation in scientific technological cooperation within the CMEA community. CED (7) Oct/Nov 1986: 30-34

Participation in nuclear energy industry, agriculture, computer technology, etc.

Danecek, Jiri. The basic relationships between foreign exchange instruments, prices, and the plan. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XIX(3) Fall 1983: 50-79

The basic role of conversion ratios. Flexible and inflexible conversion ratios. Influence of exchange relations on adjustment of conversion ratios. Influence of cross-rates on the adjustment of conversion ratios. The possibility of giving even greater accuracy to the conversion ratios in their function as criteria. Coordination of flexible conversion ratios with planning. Basis and conditions for a transition from conversion ratios to foreign exchange rates.

Development of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the CMEA countries. CED (5) June 1986: 23-24

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Divis, V. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 38

Agreements signed on technological cooperation and trade between CSSR and China.

---. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 43

A report of meetings between Foreign Minister Chnoupek and various leaders of the Chinese Communist Party.

Dlouhy, Vladimir and Dyba, Karel. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) 1983: 36

An econometric model of Czechoslovakia foreign trade indicates that a positive balance with Western countries would require reducing imports of raw materials and higher export prices.

---. Modelling Czechoslovak foreign trade flows with non-socialist countries (equilibrium and some disequilibrium estimation). CEP (23) 1985: 91-110

There seems to be tentative evidence that disequilibrium estimation is not required when estimating Czechoslovak aggregate trade flows with non-socialist countries. Equilibrium estimation results support the view that the planning authorities in Czechoslovakia really viewed exports to non-socialist countries primarily as a source of foreign exchange to cover imports and to reach a desired trade balance with non-socialist countries. Czechoslovakia is not a price taker in Western markets. However, the value of price flexibility is such as to suggest that eventual adjustment by means of increased supply of exports may bring an increase in the foreign exchange revenue.

Dyba, K. Adjustment to international disturbances: Czechoslovakia and Hungary. AO 34(3-4) 1985: 317-337

Balance-of-payments impact of the international disturbances and adjustment to them are compared between Czechoslovakia and Hungary. On average adverse balance-of-payments effects of disturbances were significantly higher for Hungary than for Czechoslovakia. Despite the systemic differences, the balance-of-payments effects of policies followed by both countries in response to external disturbances were quite similar both in macroeconomic and basic structural respects. On the whole, in terms of overall efficiency of adjustment both countries seemed to perform on even terms up to now. The question remains to what extent differing systemic experiences of both countries eventually pave the way for possible future differences in performance.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dyba, Karel and Kupka, Vaclav. Accommodating the Czechoslovak economy to external blows (a macroeconomic analysis for 1973-1981): (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XXIII(1) Spring 1987: 6-30

Theoretical-methodological introduction to the subject. Assessment of the impact of external blows on the balance of trade and of the principal economic policy responses. Interpretation of the aims and results of the economic policy response to external shocks. Projection of the economic policy response into the structure of home consumption. Reallocation of production resources and the development of economic performance. Economic policy response and intensification. The effects of higher energy prices and of deflationary policies on economic performance. Analytical and econometric techniques to disentangle the consequences of changes in the external economy and of policy reactions to these changes for domestic growth and foreign trade performance. The conclusion was that although planners were able to maintain both external and internal equilibrium this success came at a very high cost in terms of poor economic growth and in the failure of economy to undertake necessary structural changes.

For development of direct relations. CED (6) Sept/Oct 1986: 36-39

Garcar, Jan. Broad possibilities of economic cooperation. CED (5) June 1986: 50-54

Gurdip Singh. Czechoslovak-Indian ties: An assessment. FE 10th Dec 1979: 6

Hlidek, J. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 42

Directives for the coming Five-Year plan (1981-85) stipulate a gradual transition towards balanced foreign trade. Exports should grow faster than imports.

---. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 45

Basic features of Czechoslovak foreign trade policy and some problems arising out of Western inflation.

--- and Pasek, J. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 36

The Czechoslovak share in world trade dropped from 1.5% in 1965 to 0.8% in 1980.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Hloch, Alois. Expansion of economic cooperation with the socialist countries in the 8th Five-Year plan period. CED (5) June 1986: 16-22

Trade with Soviet Union, GDR, Poland, etc.

Horak, Vladimir. Czechoslovakia-Latin America: interest in broader relations. CED (8) Dec 1986: 36-39

Hradecky, Stanislav. Structural changes and international socialist economic integration. CED (1) Feb 1984: 70-83

Hrncir, Miroslav. External balance in planned economy. CEP (21) 1983: 71-87

The effect of the international division of labour and the balance of payments barrier. Essence of this barrier and its meaning for the development of planned economy. Characteristics of the maintenance of the equilibrium of the balance of payments relations: Examples from Czechoslovak economy. The balancing of the balance of payments and the external equilibrium of the economy. Demands on the creation of export and import flows in the normative conception of planned economy.

---. External criteria and the mechanism of the Czechoslovak economy. CED (1) Jan 1986: 58-59

---. Macroeconomic proportionality in an open planned economy. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XXIII(2) Summer 1987: 37-59

Effects of linking the national economy to the international division of labour. Macroeconomic and microeconomic dimensions of the effects of joining the international division of labour. Is the handling of macroeconomic proportionality in Czechoslovakia adequate for an open economy? Feasibility of various types of economic mechanisms for Czechoslovakia's future

---. Ways of achieving external equilibrium in the Czechoslovak economy. CED (4) June/July 1986: 39-70

The problem of external equilibrium in macroeconomic decision-making. Influence of external economic relations on the creation and use of the national income. Forms of attaining external equilibrium. Balancing financing of foreign-exchange results. Adaptation of export and import flows.

Industrial cooperation between Czechoslovakia and non-socialist countries. CED (5) June 1986: 47-49

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ivandjiisky, K. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 37

Trade and industrial cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, especially in electronics.

Jakubec, Jaroslav. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 42

The outline of foreign trade strategy to reduce the rising import dependence and balance of payments deficit.

---. Efforts to establish mutually advantageous relations. (Trade-policy conditions of development of Czechoslovakia's trade with advanced capitalist states). CED (5) June 1986: 42-46

Jirges, Miloslav. Irreplaceability of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in intensification of economic progress. CED (1) Feb 1984: 84-98

Jirka, Z. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 35

Rewards of exporting organizations will be linked to foreign trade profits according to the management rules of the new Five-Year plan.

Jung, Zdenek. From possibilities to concrete practice: Economic relations between socialist and advanced capitalist countries. CED (5) June 1986: 33-41

---. Trade normalization- an insoluble problem. Relations between Czechoslovakia and the United States within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. CED (6) Sept 1985: 87-95

An unwarranted act of discrimination. Barriers erected by U.S. trade legislation. The need to dismantle artificial barriers.

Komarek, M. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 42

Trade between Cuba and CSSR is set to increase with engineering goods, including power generation, keeping its leading role in Czechoslovak exports to Cuba.

Kraus, Josef. Can contract prices be based on regional prices? (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEERT XXIII(4) Winter 1987-88: 5-21

On the pricing of agricultural products within the CMEA. An argument against the proposal that the agricultural prices prevailing on the European Community markets be

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used for intra-CMEA trade. Because these prices are much higher than world market prices, that would lead to a deterioration of Czechoslovakia's terms of trade with the CMEA. EC prices for agricultural products are kept above world prices due to subsidy elements in the EC's Common Agricultural Policy.

Kudlak, K. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 34

A review of export performances in the 7th Five-Year plan, with attention to the weak showing of engineering in non-socialist markets.

Latta, B. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 32

Intra-CMEA and Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in electronics.

Major, J. and Pasek, J. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 35

Terms of trade with Western countries continue to deteriorate. A new arrangement where the producer is in a closer contact with foreign markets is tested.

Matejka, Karel. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 32

CMEA has adopted a programme of scientific technical progress, and Czechoslovak organizations are competing for the function of main organizations in 95 selected problems being tackled under CMEA arrangements.

---. Czechoslovakia in scientific-technological integration with the CMEA countries. CED (6) Sept/Oct 1986: 20-35

Scientific-technological cooperation- Nuclear energy industry- agriculture- computer technology. Comprehensive programme up to the year 2000- priority areas- Czechoslovakia's participation- management.

Mejstrik, Michal. Economic effects of export and their dependence on the quality of products. CEP (22) 1984: 57-82

Statistical considerations. Changes of the effects in time. Impact of non-price competition. Implications for the Czechoslovak exports. Optimization of quality from the viewpoint of export criteria.

Merhaut, J. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 35

Outline of the Agreement on long-term cooperation and specialisation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR signed in March 1980.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mechanicky, G. and Chronc, O. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 38

The USSR's share of Czechoslovak foreign trade is 45% and growing. But performance in non-socialist areas is disappointing.

Nineteen hundred and eighty-two (1982) results of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade. ED (11) Nov 1983: 4-6

Padevet, Zdenek. Trade with advanced capitalist states. CED (7) Oct/Nov 1986: 35-39

Trade policy and commercial conditions.

Pavel, M. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 34

The 7th Five-Year plan has finished favourably, but though the hard currency situation is stable, foreign loans in the future will not be ruled out.

Pavel, M. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 39

Conversation with Ing. M. Mikes, General Director of Skodaexport, on the main areas of its activity.

Petras, Rostislav. Czechoslovakia-Nicaragua: growth of trade and economic co-operation. SEEFT XVIII(3) Fall 1982: 90-95

On April 4, 1980, Czechoslovakia concluded several inter-governmental agreements with Nicaragua. Particularly important for foreign trade is the economic agreement under which the Nicaraguan government will be provided credit for supplies of machinery and equipment, mainly for developing the textile industry in the state sector. In addition, the importation of Czechoslovak machinery and equipment can be financed by credit granted by the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank to the Central Bank of Nicaragua. Material supplies to develop the Nicaraguan economy. Prospects for trade and cooperation in industry and technology. Mining industry. Field of energy. Cotton and coffee.

Petricek, Vaclav. Open system of economic instruments in foreign trade. CED (3) May 1986: 47-54

Production and foreign trade. Exports structure and effectiveness. Export and import- the need for more effective linkages.

Provisions for higher exchanges of goods with the CMEA countries. CED (5) June 1986: 25-27

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Results of Czechoslovak foreign trade in the period of the 7th Five-Year plan and its future tasks. CED (5) June 1986: 8-11

Results of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986. ED (11) Nov 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987: 4-7, 4-9, 4-6, 46

Rohlicek, Rudolf. Prospects and certainties. Program of long-term Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in economy, science and technology up to the year 2000. CED (6) Sept 1985: 24-32

Rous, Jan and Hejl, Lubomir. Contribution to the evaluation and stimulation of effectiveness in external economic relations. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEPT XX(4) Winter 1984-85: 77-105

The authors propose reforms not at the level of the CMEA but at the level of the individual enterprise. Indicator of current thinking about the reform of foreign trade in Czechoslovakia. Exports and export growth should be reviewed as a necessary adjunct to growth and development. Even if domestic and world market prices are brought into line, as the authors recommend, emphasis on export growth without any comparison of world prices with domestic costs of production is likely to lead to non-economic export transactions.

Rysavy, Pavel. Czechoslovak-Indian trade relations. FE 10th Dec 1979: 6

Sedivy, Z. ABSEES XIII(2)(79) Jan 1983: 35

Participation of Czechoslovakia in Comecon in 1981-85.

Significant role of the USSR in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade. ED (7) July 1984: 3-4

Simon, J. and Leschtina, J. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 39

Exports of Skoda cars to 20 countries.

Standke, Olaf. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 46

The GDR and Czechoslovakia have much in common in technological and industrial affairs and are vital trading partners for each other.

Stouracova, Judita. External economic relations: the only way forward-intensification. CED (6) Sept/Oct 1986:43-60

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Conditions in the world economy. Foreign trade position of Czechoslovakia. Position of internal economy.

Stransky, F. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 38

CMEA member states are Czechoslovakia's main foreign trade partners. In 1983, their share in the total turnover was 71.9%.

Sujan, I. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 38

Experimental simulations of economic development till 1990 show that a return to a balanced foreign trade is possible if a lower rate of growth is complemented by active pro-export policies.

Svatopluk, Smutny. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 34

The value in Marks of Czechoslovak-Federal German trade with a glance at import restrictions and at co-operation.

Tasks of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade in 1986. ED (4) April 1986: 3-4

Urban, Bohumil. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 38

The Minister of Foreign Trade on the tasks for 1984.

---. Higher criteria for the fulfilment of tasks. (A speech by Foreign Trade Minister). CED (5) June 1986: 3-7

Valek, V. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 32

Czechoslovak participation in investment in the Soviet iron ore industry in the 1980s.

---. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 37

An article giving a comprehensive survey of the development of production cooperation with non-socialist countries; one hundred registered with the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank.

Voracek, Josef. Cooperation in the engineering industry. CED (5) June 1986: 28-32

Worldwide exports of Czechoslovak equipment. FE 10th Dec. 1979: 6

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Zahalka, Vaclav. Leasing in foreign trade. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XIX(2) Summer 1983: 37-52

The nature of leasing. Financing leasing operations, computing their effect and the liquidity aspect. Opportunities for applying leasing in Czechoslovak foreign trade.

Ziak, Stefan. Current problems with the operations of Kerametal, joint-stock company for foreign trade, and its monetary relations. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XIX(1) Spring 1983: 55-69

This joint-stock company for foreign trade was founded as an independent legal entity on Jan. 1, 1970 in Bratislava. The main responsibility for this organization under the state plan is to ensure the importation of the basic raw materials for the Czechoslovak economy, the main component being iron ore for the metallurgical industry. Price movement and foreign exchange aspects of enterprise activities. Operations in non-socialist countries in the form of property participation.

Zverinova, Marie. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 36

Deputy Bocek announced in the Federal Parliament that the year's accounts showed a billion crowns earmarked for machine tool imports had not been taken up by enterprises.

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 49

An outline of the involvement of the GDR Academy of Sciences in the Comecon programme of bilateral and multilateral research for the period 1981-85.

---. XI(3)(64) May 1981: 52

Details of the long-term trading agreement between the GDR and Hungary, between the GDR and Romania, for the period 1981-85, and between the GDR and the Soviet Union for 1981. Besides, over the past three years the GDR has doubled its exports of machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles to Africa and the Middle East.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

---. XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 41

Report on the 30th Session of the USSR-GDR parity governmental commission on science-technical co-operation in Moscow.

---. XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 44

Goods and services exchange between the GDR and the USSR in 1984 will be Roubles 14 bn.; in some industrial branches the exchanges are 100% covered by specialization or cooperation agreements.

---. XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 47

The foreign trade enterprise Intercoop sells training facilities and services primarily to Third World countries.

---. XV(3)(76) May 1985: 44

An 11-point programme for co-operation in science, technology and industry until A.D. 2000 has been agreed between the GDR and the Soviet Union.

---. XV(3)(76) May 1985: 44

The GDR and USSR are to continue efforts to co-ordinate their economic plans for 1986-90 by concentrating on a number of industrial projects important to both economies.

---. XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 40

An outline of major areas of co-operation between the GDR and its Comecon partners.

---. XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 44

The prospects for GDR-Italian trade are good, but the GDR foreign trade authorities see a need for more market research on both sides.

---. XVI(2)(79) 1986: 50

The trade protocol signed between the GDR and the USSR provides for increased deliveries of Soviet oil in return for a wide range of engineering and electronic equipment.

---. XVI(3)(80) 1986: 43

The importance of trade between the GDR and the FRG is underlined by Gunter Mittag's visit to the Hanover Trade Fair.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 44

Agreements signed at the meeting of the GDR-USSR Government Commission in Moscow cover all important areas of the economy.

---. XVII(1)(81) 1987: 48

The extensive trading relations between the GDR and India have been taken a stage further with conclusion of a long-term agreement for 1986-90.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 50

Increased deliveries of microelectronic equipment characterize the 1987 GDR-Soviet trade agreement.

ADN. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 46

Report on the GDR-Japan foreign trade in 1983; A meeting of the Japan-GDR Economy Committee in Tokyo.

---. XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 47

Report on signing of a Protocol on economic and scientific technical co-operation between the GDR and Syria for 1984.

Beil, Gerhard. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 47

Report by the Minister for Foreign trade to the 9th meeting of the Central Committee of the SED.

Blessing, Helmut and Hannemann, Gerfried. Historical experience in managing foreign exchange relations of a socialist economy in its international transactions. EQ 20(4) 1985: 31-50

Experience of GDR in establishing equilibrium in its current account by a planned management of the foreign exchange relations and thus can be of benefit in organising the foreign exchange relations in developing countries.

Boot, Pieter A. East-West trade and industrial policy: the case of the German Democratic Republic. SS XXXIX(4) Oct 1987: 651-671

This article investigates the extent of loss of market share of the most developed CMEA country, the German Democratic Republic, in the years 1975-84. There follows an analysis of the causes of this development, the possible influence of external factors, the influence of structural

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

industrial policy and the behaviour of agents in the economic system. Attention to the reaction of the East German authorities to the wave of technical changes in the West in recent years. Industry and micro-electronics.

Chaudhry, Madhu. India-GDR trade expands. ETM 23rd Mar 1983: 7

Dumde, C. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 51

Review of the GDR-USSR economic and technical co-operation.

Ebersbach, Annette and Kuhn, Horst. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 50

The rapid development of science and technology will affect the structure of GDR exports in several ways which are not yet fully understood.

Frohlich, Gerhard. A theoretical problem of foreign trade effectiveness. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEF XIX(3) Fall 1983: 3-31

Premises. Various views. Comparative advantages. Effects of terms of trade. Value-price mediations. Export profitability. Productivity comparisons. Evaluation of performance. Foreign trade and profit rates. The value of national income.

Hahn, Karla and Jacob, Eleonore. The development of the economic relations of the GDR with developing countries. Eq 21(4) 1986: 16-24

With the growing strength of the GDR economy, there are increasing potentials for economic cooperation with developing countries. Diverse forms of cooperation with the respective partner countries. Ways of economic co-operation. Economic and technical assistance: CMEA's role. Better co-ordination needed.

Heidel, Waltraut. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 39

Co-operation in micro-electronics throughout CMEA draws heavily on GDR expertise.

Jefremenko, M. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 69

Protocol on mutual trade between Poland and GDR; some statistical data.

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Kosser, K.H., et al. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 44

Exporting is now one of the responsibilities of the industrial combines. Although they can rely on specialist assistance in certain areas, are expected to achieve results through their own efforts.

Luft, Christa. Strengthening the relationships between production and foreign trade in the GDR. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEFT XVII(1) Spring 1981: 3-20

Commodity structure of foreign trade. Total industrial output, exports and imports. Statistics.

Mehta, D.S. Indo-GDR ties: Model of cooperation. FE 28th Nov 1984: 7

MTI. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 53

Report on the agreement harmonising the economic plans between Hungary and the GDR; mutual trade worth 10 bn transferable roubles to go up by 16% by comparison with 1981-85.

ND. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 46

A report on important contracts signed at the Leipzig Fair with foreign partners.

---, XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 46

Report on the signing of GDR-People's Republic of China trade and payments agreement at Leipzig Fair.

Preussler, Jochen. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 43

Trade between Sweden and the GDR is dominated by co-operative ventures by large Swedish concerns and GDR combines.

Pries, Detlef-Diethard. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 55

Economic links between the GDR and China are moving away from exchange of commodities to cooperation and technology transfer.

Proft, Gerhard. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 50

The GDR is aiming to become the leading supplier of flexible manufacturing systems to the Soviet Union.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Rieck, H. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 38

GDR teams are at work on the natural gas pipeline and other related projects in the Ukraine.

Scharschmidt, Gerhard. Economic co-operation between the GDR and developing countries. EQ 19(4) 1984: 3-16

The GDR has in the 35 years of its existence increasingly developed its economic relations with developing countries. These relations are comprehensive and diverse and have actively helped to support the efforts of the developing countries at consolidating and expanding their economies and securing their economic independence.

---. Economic relations between the German Democratic Republic and developing countries. EQ 17(3) 1982: 3-14

The economic policy of many developing countries is oriented to the development of external economic relations with socialist countries. Hence the GDR as an industrial nation is increasingly becoming a trade partner for them. The structure and the tendencies in its external economic relations show this development. External trade and scientific and technical co-operation.

Scheler, Werner. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 42

The close scientific links between the GDR and the USSR are to be extended over the next 25 years.

Scheuermann, J. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 50

Report on the licence policy and activities of the leading GDR enterprises.

Standke, Olaf. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 46

The GDR and Czechoslovakia have much in common in technological and industrial affairs and are vital trading partners for each other.

Steyer, C.D. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 44

GDR participation in joint Comecon projects is vital for the country's long-term survival; discussion of the Yamburg pipeline project.

Trade between the GDR and the USSR in the light of reduced growth. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFY SVII(1) Spring 1981: 21-41

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Higher prices and restrictions on deliveries of raw materials plague the GDR economy. Statistical tables.

Verner, Paul. The SUPG: joint course toward the promotion of socialist economic integration. WMR 24(3) Mar 1981: 28-34

Waszczuk, E. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 75

Co-operation between Poland and GDR in electronics is rapidly developing, increasing by 30% every year. A report on the co-operation will be submitted to the next session of the Polish-GDR Economic Commission.

Weiz, H. and Martschuk, G. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 49

Review of the history of the GDR-USSR scientific-technical co-operation at its 30th anniversary, with some statistical data.

Wetting, Gerhard. Seclusion in the GDR's Westpolitik. AP 32(2) 1981: 121-129

West German payments and benefits accorded to the GDR. Co-operation with Eastern Europe.

Wieck, Harry. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 39

In recent years the GDR has established itself as a leading exporter of licences and scientific know-how throughout the world.

Windelen, Heinrich. The two states in Germany. AP 35(3) 1984: 227-241

The relationship between the Western and Eastern Germany. Political conditions, possibilities and limits of the special intra-German relationship. Intra-German trade. Communications and cooperation.

Hungary

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 52

Report on Hungaro-Soviet long-term economic agreements signed in Budapest.

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---. XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 53

Export of industrial complexes under Hungarian construction in Kuwait, Jordan, Romania, India, the USSR, and Mexico where a 5000 hectare farm is being established.

---. XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 55

Hungary's trade with Comecon countries.

---. XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 61

J. Fekete on foreign trade relations with the capitalist, third world, and socialist countries.

---. XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 63

Hungaro-British trade talks in Budapest. In 1980 Hungarian exports decreased by 16% while her imports increased by 13%.

---. XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 52

M. Timar, the Chairman of the Hungarian National Bank on increased export supporting credit limits, and adjustment of the forint exchange rates.

---. XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 60

Hungarian-Soviet trade worth 6.5 bn. roubles in 1981.

---. XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 52

Calcutta's underground network of 139 km. is to be finished by 1990. Hungarian participation.

---. XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 52

Talks between India and Hungary on possibilities of joint industrial and construction ventures in third countries.

---. XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 50

Analysing the continuous deterioration of the Hungarian terms of foreign trade during 1983, the report quantifies the year-by-year figures both in the rouble and dollar markets between 1973 and 1982.

---. XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 59

Deliveries to the Comecon countries to increase during 1984; some details on projected Hungaro-Soviet goods trade.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 47

Details of four loan agreements between the World Bank and Hungary between 1983 and 1984 totalling \$439.4 mn.

---. XV(3)(76) May 1985: 57

On the foreign trade 1984 results and the 1985 prospects.

---. XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 51

Report on the signing of the Hungaro-Soviet programme on long-term economic co-operation until 2000.

---. XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 53

Hungary has signed a \$75 mn World Bank credit for developing her transport installations.

---. XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 54

During a two-day conference in Budapest, Hungarian economists informed about hundred (100) Western businessmen about the Hungarian economic organizational and managerial characteristics and about co-operation with foreign partners.

---. XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 55

Report on the domestic and foreign financing and enterprising activities of the Hungarian Foreign Trading Bank.

---. XVI(2)(79) 1986: 59

Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress informed the press about the country's 1985 results in foreign trade and the 1986 plans.

---. XVI(2)(79) 1986: 59

Hungaro-Japanese agreement on importing Mitsubishi motorcars for part of the convertible currencies spent by Japanese tourists in Hungary.

---. XVI(2)(79) 1986: 60

How to increase trade with South-East Asia.

---. XVI(2)(79) 1986: 60

U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz on the Hungarian wish to enjoy unlimited most-favoured nation status in the U.S.A.

---. XVII(1)(81) 1987: 58

The chart shows the balance of foreign trade in billions of foreign trade in billions of forints, including the effectively paid transport costs.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 59

Peter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade, at his Budapest press Conference: instead of a \$400 mn surplus, 1986 closed with a \$400 mn convertible trade deficit.

Akar, Laszlo. Cooperation, joint appearance on third markets and joint ventures. MH (1) 1982: 4-10

Co-operation on third markets. Three operating joint ventures. Financial rules.

Angyal, Adam. Large companies and economic policy. HBH (3) 1986: 35-38

The issue of the special position and possibilities of big companies in the development of foreign trade.

B.I.G. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 56

The influence of the weakening rate of exchange of the U.S. dollar on Hungarian foreign trade.

Babus, Endre. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 57

On the problems of the companies with mixed capitalist participation; there are 31 operating, but their activities in various sections of the economy are still inconsiderable.

Bacsikai, Tamas. Hungarian rate of exchange policy. NHQ XXV(96) Winter 1984: 117-129

Survey of the situation. The long way to convertibility. The development of economic policy and the control system. The uniform rate of exchange was realized at the level of the commercial rate of exchange by a gradual lowering of the non-commercial (tourist) rate of exchange. This also contributed to the improvement of the competitiveness of the country in the travel field. At the same time the uniform rate of exchange improved the value-measuring ability of the forint, its role in the guidance of enterprises, and it also simplified administration. The rate of exchange of convertible currencies is quoted and published in forints by the National Bank of Hungary since the 1st of Oct. 1981. Money plays mainly a registration

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role in transactions with CMEA countries. When the connection between most domestic and foreign prices is direct, rate of exchange plays an important role.

Bako, Ede. Hungarian economic policy and the International Monetary Fund. MH (2) 1983: 4-8

General objectives of the IMF. Development of international credit relations. Hungarian economic policy.

---. Hungary and World Bank. HBH (1) 1987: 8-12

Balassa, Bela. Adjustment policies in socialist and private market economies. JCE 10(2) June 1986: 138-159

This article shows that although the outward-oriented newly industrializing countries suffered considerably greater external shocks than the inward-oriented NICs and two socialist countries, Hungary and Yugoslavia, this was offset severalfold by differences in economic growth rates. High growth rates were the result of output increasing policies of export promotion and import substitution in the outward-oriented NICs whereas inward-oriented NICs, Hungary, and Yugoslavia relied largely on external financing of the adverse balance of payments effects of external shocks that necessitated the application of deflationary measures once borrowing possibilities were exhausted.

Beck, Tamas. The chanted role of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in the Hungarian public life. HBH (4) 1986: 5-8

Activities of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

---. The Hungarian Chamber of Commerce facing significant tasks. MH (1) 1983: 9-11

---. New role and tasks of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. MH (2) 1984: 4-8

---. New status for the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. HBH (4) 1985: 9-10

Benedek, Istvan. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 53

On the operations of the Comecon banks in general and in relation with Hungary in particular.

Benedek, Istvan Gabor. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 58

On new methods in organizing complex investment projects constructed abroad by the Hungarian Trading Enterprise Komplex through committing the subcontractors to joint

responsibility for the successful functioning of the delivered plants.

Benedek, Istvan Gabor. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 59

On Hungary's trade relations with her Comecon partners.

---. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 57

New commercial possibilities with China; in 1985 the trade turnover amounted to 740 million Swiss Francs.

Berend, I.T. The Hungarian economy and the world market in the 20th century. AO 24(1-2) 1980: 1-20

Adaptation to world market requirements. Radical transformation of the production pattern implying consideration of the trends in both the CMEA market and the world market. Long-term process. Historical review.

Berenyi, Lajos. The organization of foreign trade in Hungary. HBH (1) 1986: 42-43

A renewed organizational model of Hungarian foreign trade is being drafted.

Biro, Gerd. A Letter (from the Editor to the Reader). MH (1 to 4) 1982, 1983, 1984: 2-3; HBH (1 to 4) 1985, 1986, (1, 2) 1987: 2-4

General economic situation and problems. East-West economic relations and Hungary. Exports. Joint ventures. Foreign capital.

Boda, G. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 58

Import intensity approximately doubled in Hungary between 1960 and 1980. For future economic growth it is of fundamental importance how this tendency continues.

Bognar, Jozsef. External economic policy in the new phase of world economic development. HBH (2) 1986: 4-7

Bossanyi, Katalin. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 58

Eight agricultural, industrial and economic exports' discussion on the Hungarian participation in the Soviet food programme.

---. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 57

Report on Hungaro-Japanese economic relations in which indirect links play an important part.

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Bossanyi, Katalin. ABSEES XVII(1)(82) 1987: 59

This item reviews various IMF and World Bank credits granted to Hungary since her membership in 1982, and specifies some of the spheres which are to be co-financed by the \$1 bn credit approved by the World Bank for the year 1986-90 period.

Buscher, Hans Werner. SICONTACT: as seen by the Western partner. HBH (2) 1986: 42-43

Corporate strategies (Interviews of the authorities on the related matters). HBH (1, 2, 4) 1985: 22-38, 27-40, 26-40; (1, 2, 3, 4) 1986: 24-35, 28-29, 23-24, 31-43; (1, 2) 1987: 20-27, 19-31

Various industries and problems of exports of their products. Product pattern, new machinery, innovation, development plans, investments, modernization, purchases of licenses from abroad, joint ventures, trading houses abroad, etc.

Csikos-Nagy, Bela. Easing conditions of direct investments by foreigners. HBH (4) 1985: 11-14

By the nature of things, direct investments in Hungary are of varying importance, depending on the production branch, group of products, technology applied, international competitiveness, and on the impact on the balance of payment in convertible currencies. Assurances needed to feel safe and stable to invest in Hungary. Integration of joint ventures in the Hungarian economy may affect the production culture and could create better conditions for joining the mainstream of world economy.

---. Foreign trade efficiency and economic reforms. MH (1) 1984: 4-9

---. Hungary's adjustment to the new world market relations. AO 30(1) 1983: 77-88

Due to the deterioration of the terms of trade Hungary had to export by 20% more at the end of the seventies for financing the same import compared to the situation a decade before. Second oil price explosion (1979-1980) will gradually affect the Hungarian economy in the period 1980-1984 as CMEA foreign trade prices follow world market prices with a delay. With an economic policy implemented in 1979, Hungary has succeeded to adjust itself to the new relative world market prices but an equilibrium could be achieved only with economic stagnation. The investigations for a new path of economic growth have not been clarified yet.

Dancs, I. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 53

The managing director of the Hungarian National Bank assessed the overall success of export development loans, totalling over 51 bn. forints over the past 12 years.

Darvas, L. and Salgo, Istvan. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 59

The article suggests that both exporting and importing industrial companies should seek direct contacts with their customers and suppliers abroad.

Demcsak, Sandor. Hungarian entrepreneurs- foreign partners. MH (1) 1982: 22-24

Establishing trading or producing-type ventures outside the country. Struggle for export markets. Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank's assistance.

Dezsenyi-Gueullette, Agota. The utilisation and assimilation in Hungary of advanced technology imported from the West. SS XXXV(2) Apr 1983: 196-207

Criteria for choice between Western and socialist suppliers of imports. Criteria for choice between different Western suppliers. The import mechanism and the assimilation of imported technology. Upstream industry and its technical capacity. Assimilation capability within the firm. Research and development within the firm.

Dobozi, Istvan. Factors affecting Hungary's economic relations with the Third World up to 2000. DP 4 Autumn 1983: 128-146; SEEFT XXI(1, 2, 3) Spring-Summer-Fall 1985: 253-279

Aim of this article is to define the main elements of those external economic conditions which affect the long-term cooperation between Hungary and the developing countries and to spell out the direction and intensify of their effects. The present features of the economic relations between Hungary and the developing countries. Share of foreign trade. Evolution of trade turnover. Commodity pattern of trade. Hungarian imports and exports- marked geographical concentration, distribution pattern of trade. Trade with newly industrializing countries. The anticipated evolution of the international economic environment as it affects the long-term economic relations of Hungary and the developing countries. Economic cooperation within the European CMEA. The impact of the expected structural changes in world trade. Anticipated evolution of the Third World's economic growth.

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Dobozi, Istvan. The Fifth Hungarian-US Economic Roundtable. AO 26(1-2) 1981: 186-194

Prospects of world economic development in the eighties. East-West and Hungarian-US economic relations. Hungarian economic development and mechanism. Energy policy, socialist finance, economic planning.

Drechsler, L., et al. Production co-operations among CMEA countries: aims and realities. AO 30(2) 1983: 193-202

In recent years many changes have taken place in the economic cooperation of the CMEA countries. Which factors influence the establishment of cooperation in the fields of research and development, production and sales? Making use of the cooperation experiences of a few big Hungarian enterprises, an answer is sought to the question. Factors motivating the establishment of cooperation in the early 1970s. The technological standards of the products produced in cooperation and the circumstances of their introduction. Conditions of economical production. Specific features of sales. System of conditions of cooperation in the early 1980s.

Dyba, K. Adjustment to international disturbances: Czechoslovakia and Hungary. AO 34(3-4) 1985: 317-337

Balance-of-payments impact of the international disturbances and adjustment to them are compared between Czechoslovakia and Hungary. On average adverse balance-of-payments effects of disturbances were significantly higher for Hungary than for Czechoslovakia. Despite the systemic differences, the balance-of-payments effects of policies followed by both countries in response to external disturbances were quite similar both in macroeconomic and basic structural respects. On the whole, in terms of overall efficiency of adjustment both countries seemed to perform on even terms up to now. The question remains to what extent differing systemic experiences of both countries eventually pave the way for possible future differences in performance.

Elias, Andras. An estimation of future external circumstances of our foreign trade-oriented production development. BRIAE (61) 1985: 43-48

On the prospects of the agricultural world market. The external circumstances and the Hungarian marketing prospects.

--- and Sebok, Emilia. Current questions of Hungarian food exports. BRIAE (52) 1983: 47-56

Emod, P. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 53

Report on the 'prepacked' buses: the Ikarus factory has since the 1970s sold some \$70 mn. worth of bodyworks to Iraq. Similar contracts exist with Angola, Cuba, Libya and Algeria.

Fay, J. and Nyers, R. Specialization and co-operation in the Hungarian economy and the CMEA. AO 27(1-2) 1981: 1-18

The authors analyse the state of specialization and co-operation as developed in Hungary and the CMEA. Unsatisfactory level of international specialization due to divergent nature of control rather than deficiencies of price and financial regulations. It is also disadvantageous that the whole system of goals of economic control and management is linked to the demand structure of financial use. In most of the member countries of the CMEA, the international economic mechanism do not promote the initiatives and independent action of enterprises in the field of international specialization and co-operation. The basic aim of participation in co-operation can only be the national economic efficiency.

Fayne, Peter Emese. Economic policy and foreign trade of Hungary. AV 29(3) Sept 1987: 251-261

Role of foreign trade and importance of international economic relations in Hungary's growth prospects. Main tasks of external economy. Economic relations with the non-socialist countries. New rules on foreign trade activity of enterprises. Granting of foreign trade rights in simplified procedure. Individual licencing. The Hungarian banking reform. Trading Houses of Hungary. Joint ventures in Hungary.

Fazakas, Szabolcs. Hungarian economic relations with Austria and Switzerland. HBS (2) 1987: 34-38

Fekete, Janos. Problems of international indebtedness- as seen from Hungary. NHQ XXIV(90) Summer 1983: 34-43

From inflation into recession. Two theories, 1) Umbrella and, 2) Pot theory. Realty.

Fendrik, Laszlo. Hungarian-Chinese economic relations. HBH (4) 1986: 28-30

Ferber, Mihaly. Cooperation possibilities of Hungarian power engineering machine manufacture with Austria. Co-operation in deliveries of power station equipment for third countries. MH (1) 1982: 15-18

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Gal, Zsuzsa. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 61

The growing potential of Hungaro-Chinese trading and industrial co-operation.

Gal, Zsuzsa. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 61

Report on the first Hungarian-Indian mixed trading company's initial results and future prospects.

---. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 61

The results of the visit by a Hungarian delegation led by Ferenc Havasi, to China and Japan, supplemented by previous reports on economic contacts with these two countries.

---. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 69

The article analyses the history of Hungary's endeavours to set up contacts, and eventually contractual links with the European Community.

Gonda, Gyorgy. The changing tasks of co-operation marketing. MH (1) 1984: 26-29

Hungarian companies and the West.

Gulya, A. Joint ventures from Hungarian point of view. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 237-239

Hagelmayer, Istvan. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 58

By introducing a uniform exchange rate for the forint, Hungary has made an important step towards turning her currency into a convertible one.

---. Exchange rate policy in the early eighties. MH (2) 1982: 11-13

Adjustment to world market prices. Possibility of a uniform rate. Towards convertible currency.

Heimer, Gyorgy. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 54

The detrimental effects of lower oil prices on Hungarian dollar-accounted export revenues.

Hernadi, Andras. Hungary's economic relations with western Europe, North America, and Japan. NHQ XXV(93) Spring 1984: 32-37

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- Hungary and East-West trade. Dependence and limitations. Other relations.
- Herpay-Deres, Eva and Gonda, Gyorgy. Co-operation experiences of Hungarian and Western firms. MH (3) 1982: 31-36
- Type of co-operation. Motivation for co-operation. Technical parameters. Investment need. Economic efficiency of co-operation.
- Honti, Laszlo. Marketing strategy as a means of improving competitiveness. MH (3) 1984: 15-18
- Buda-Flax: Main features of marketing strategy- organization and network, advertising.
- Huszti, Denes. Hungary's membership in the World Bank. MH (4) 1984: 19-21
- . New methods in trade promotion. MH (2) 1983: 33-35
- New small economic units, enterprises. Long-term and short-term goals. Services for foreign customers. Negotiations are carried on between Hungarian small businesses and Western companies on co-operation.
- Inotai, Andras. The present and future of economic relations between Hungary and the EC. HBH (1) 1987: 28-32
- Mutual interests and trade relations.
- Interviews with the Manager (of enterprises, associations, companies and such other corporate and co-operative bodies). MH (1 to 4) 1982 to 1984: various pagination.
- Problems of exports of the products.
- Izik-Hedri, Gabriella. A Hungarian-Austrian industrial free trade agreement. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFT XIX(4) Winter 1983-84: 73-89
- The status of a free trade agreement within international economic co-operation. Interpretation of the concept of the market economy and the planned economy. An attention should be given to the arguments of Stankovsky's concerning the future free trade agreements with the countries he calls market socialist. Possibility of inclusion of the CMEA countries by the Western partners in the free trade zone without any service in return on the assumption that free trade results in optimal allocation of production factors, i.e. mutual utility. Political aspects of

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East-West free trade zone. Experiences with the Hungarian-Finnish industrial free trade Agreement. A potential Hungarian-Austrian free trade Agreement. Why is Austria resistant to an industrial free trade agreement with Hungary? Why does Hungary want such an agreement?

Kadar, Bela. Changing terms of the Hungarian-Brazilian economic cooperation. HBH (4) 1986: 19-24

---. Direct investments in Hungary for structural adjustment. HBH (1) 1986: 17-20

Experience gained with foreign direct capital investments. Changes in the motivation of co-operation. Structural priorities. The most difficult task of structural policy is to elaborate and implement programmes of cutting down certain activities.

---. The economic conditions of East-West relations and Hungarian economic growth. NHQ XXVI(97) Spring 1985: 55-69

Structural transformation of the world economy. Necessity for modernization and adjustment strategy. Hungarian economic growth and cooperation with OECD countries. Advantages of specialization. Technical progress. System of management. External resources. External balance.

---. The Hungarian external economic system and organization. MH (2) 1982: 14-17

Main features. Directions in which economic organization may be developed.

---. The role of natural resources in Hungary's trade. MH (3) 1982: 23-26

---. Strategic aspects of Hungarian external economic policy. Part I and II. HBH (2, 3) 1986: 8-13, 39-43

Aspects of strategic requirements of Hungarian economic development, influence co-operation with the developed market economies in several ways. Market of the OECD countries.

Kalanovics, Janos. Technical and scientific co-operation between Hungary and the Nordic countries. MH (2) 1983: 29-32

Swedish, Finnish, Danish, and Norwegian co-operation.

Kaszas, E. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 52

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On the country's foreign financial relations and the prospects of introducing convertibility for its currency.

Kemenes, Egon. Innovation and competition in a socialist economy: the case of Hungary. HBH (4) 1986: 9-13

Kertesz, Pal. Transelektro: now a Trading House. HBH (2) 1987: 15-16

Transelektro, a foreign trading company and its working.

Kiss, Judit. Agricultural export and co-operation with developing countries. MH (3) 1982: 27-30

Characteristic features of Hungarian agricultural exports. Possibility and need for enhancing export orientation. Expectable trend in commodity composition. Export of means of agricultural production and expertise. Important forms of co-operation.

Kollath, Gyorgy and Torok, Adam. The Hungarian telecommunication industry and East-West co-operation. MH (4) 1984:26-29

The world market of telecommunication products. Hungarian industry on the international markets.

Koos, Tamas. Hungarian building industry abroad. MH (2) 1983: 36-38

Kovacs, Andras. The relationship between producers and foreign trade enterprises: observations on co-operation between an Impex and its producers. (Tr. by Andrew Boros-Kazai). SEEFT XX(2) Summer 1984: 69-87

The author discusses one producer-exporter chain and focuses on such issues as the sharing of risk, the method of price determination, technological backwardness, and the adjustment to the requirements of the world market. He also analyzes the factors motivating the producers and the foreign trade enterprises within the machinery of international commerce. An Impex is a specialized foreign trade enterprise. The forms of relationship between producers and FTE (foreign trade enterprise). Prices on the domestic market and abroad. What is exported and under what conditions? "Measuring days". Shock methods and plans to end the campaign.

Kovacs, J. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 59

Discusses the problems of Hungary's diminishing rates of increase in trade with the Comecon countries and calls for the discovery of new reserves in co-operation.

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Kovari, Istvan. Export of technical knowledge. (An Interview).
HBH (3) 1985: 36-37

Kovari, Laszlo. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 57

On economic relations with Japan and what should be done to increase trade and economic co-operation.

---. Hungary's economic relations with the developing countries between 1986 and 1990. HBH (4) 1985: 41-45

Economic co-operation in the early 1980s. Co-operation-joint ventures. Possibilities for co-operation in the second half of the decade. Possible scopes for economic co-operation.

---. Hungary's economic relations with the industrialized countries in the 1980s. HBH (2) 1985: 5-9

Major factors affecting economic relations. Principal trends of the economic relations with the OECD region in the years 1986-1990.

Kovats, Krisztina. Timely issues of East-West co-operation.
MH (1) 1984: 30-32

Hungarian and foreign companies.

Koves, A. and Oblath, G. Hungarian foreign trade in the 1970's. AO 30(1) 1983: 89-109

By the end of the 1970's growing indebtedness towards the West had become the basic problem of the Hungarian economy. Thus, any analysis of the foreign trade of the decade must try to answer the principal question why, under what circumstances, and how this disequilibrium had come about and accumulated. The research into the nature of external economic problems has become the focus of the Hungarian economic literature and economic thought. Disequilibrium and deterioration in the terms of trade. Volume changes in Hungarian foreign trade. Imports and economic growth. Some problems of foreign trade with Western countries. The external conditions of Hungary's foreign trade. Economic policy and adjustment.

Krasznaï, Zoltan. Hungary and the transnational corporations. NHQ XXVI(97) Spring 1985: 138-146

The TNCs as standard-bearers or enemies of progress. The transnational division of labour in the 1970s. Relations between Hungarian firms and TNCs: partnerships, forms, achievement. An assessment of progress.

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Krasznai, Zoltan and Laki, M. Conditions and possibilities of co-operation in production and trade with Western firms in Hungary. AO 29(1-2) 1982: 149-166

Objectives of development of inter-enterprise relations. External conditions of cooperation. Internal conditions of cooperation. The reason behind the problematic co-operation between Hungarian and Western firms is the lack of adaptation to conditions of international labour division, character of domestic market environment and regulators, characterized by the lasting superiority of sellers and contrary to the objective of stable production relations. Hungarian foreign economic policy tried to achieve a technological catching-up on the periphery in the sphere of inter-enterprise relations leading to no capital fusion in the 1960s and 1970s. Advantages of international labour division may be exploited only in case of adaptation to external conditions first of all in the centre, i.e. in the sphere of foreign economic relations accompanied by the fusion of functioning capital, as well as in that of a radical reform of inner economic conditions.

Krokhotkin, A. Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in the development of agroindustry. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFT XXI(4) Winter 1985-86: 37-40

During the visit of the Hungarian Party and government delegation to the USSR, in July 1983 an agreement was reached on the further development of cooperation between the USSR and Hungary in agroindustry.

Kumar, V. Trade with Hungary. 1) Opportunities in a changing economy, 2) Plans and targets, 3) The future lies in engineering goods. BS 30th Apr, 1st May, 4th May, 1982: 5

India's trade with Hungary.

Lakos, I. Hungarian export performance in Western countries. AO 28(1-2) 1982: 163-178

Relative export performance- an international comparison. About the role of external factors. The commodity pattern demand of exports and external demand. Other deficiencies of the commodity pattern.

Laszlo, Tamas. Co-operation between transnational companies and Hungarian firms. MH (4) 1984: 14-16

---. Hungarian-British economic relations. HBH (4) 1985: 46-48

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Laszlo, Tamas. Hungarian-Dutch economic co-operation. HBH (3) 1986: 15-17

---. Hungary and the counter-trade. HBH (3) 1985: 19-21

This business form of counter-trade is a well-known feature of Hungary's trade with CMEA countries as well as with Western countries. Not that counter-trade deal is a perspective up-to-date business method but is used in order to boost exports.

Levai, Imre. Hungaro-Indian economic trade relations. MH (1) 1983: 34-37

Structure of trade. New co-operation forms. 'Pure' trade relations.

Littvai, Istvan. Progress in the Hungarian telecommunication industry; potential fields of co-operation with the Austrian industry. MH (1) 1982: 11-14

Loidl, Matyas. Co-operation on third markets with firms of the Federal Republic of Germany. MH (2) 1984: 25-27

---. Hungarian-Austrian economic co-operation on Third Markets. HBH (1) 1985: 20-21

---. Hungaro-Swiss economic relations viewed from Hungary. MH (2) 1983: 17-20

Safeguarding the equilibrium of foreign trade. Co-operation and further possibilities.

Lorincze, Peter. Current problems and prospects of Hungary's foreign trade. HBH (3) 1985: 14-18

Economic policy, plans and foreign trade. How to be present on the market. Hungary's export pattern. The organization of Hungary's foreign trade. Trade between Hungary and Sweden.

---. South-East Asia seen from Hungary. HBH (4) 1986:14-18

Losoncz, Miklos. Economic relations of the Hungarian machine industry with Western countries. HBH (1) 1985: 39-43

Production pattern of the Hungarian engineering industry. Joining the international division of labour. Development possibilities in some engineering branches. Development of international relations.

---. The Hungarian machine tool industry in the world. MH (4) 1983: 26-29

---. Hungary and the division of labour in the world's pharmaceutical industry. HBH (2) 1986: 21-24

HUNGARY

Characteristics of production. Ways to join the international market.

---. Hungary's external economic strategy. HBH (1) 1986: 11-16

Problems of intra-CMEA relations. Economic relations with the OECD countries. Partner selection. Issues of external economic policy.

---. Hungary's furniture industry on the world markets. MH (3) 1984: 30-33

Characteristics of the furniture production. Organization patterns. Ties to the world market.

Lovasz, P. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 52

Interim report on foreign trade results in the first half of 1981.

McMillan, Carl and Dobozi, Istvan. Trade between Hungary and Canada: achievements, problems, and prospects. MH (1) 1983: 20-25

Factors affecting the growth of bilateral relations, and prospects for further development of relations.

Marinovich, E. Plans and tasks of foreign trade in 1987. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 103-104

Marjai, Jozsef. Efficient participation in the international division of labour. MH (2) 1982: 5-10

Marton, Adam. World market and Hungarian foreign trade prices, 1976-80. (Tr. by George Hajdu). SEEF 18(3) Fall 1982: 62-89

Tendencies of world market price changes. Changes in Hungarian foreign trade prices. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1976-1980), the roughly 4% deterioration in Hungarian terms of trade was determined by the roughly 10% decline deriving from the delayed "gliding" price determination of trade settled in rubles, while the relative prices of non-ruble trade improved by about 4%. The rise in prices - computed in forints at the commercial rate of exchange - was minimal because in this period the forint was revalued several times relative to the dollar, and particularly to the ruble. Comparative survey of price changes. It is a primary task of the first half of the eighties to improve the balance of non-ruble trade.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Merey, I. Hungarian export problems and the economic environment. AO 30(2) 1983: 179-191

The article discusses problems in the exports of Hungarian manufactures to Western countries. It endeavours to reveal the contradictions which prevent the central efforts aimed at developing the export capacity in Western relations from asserting themselves in the microsphere. One of the most important obstacles to enterprise production for Western exports is the duality in the system of criteria. As long as the system of criteria of adjustment to external markets basically differs from the internal one, Hungarian commodities and services cannot become really competitive on the markets of the advanced capitalist countries. With the various regulators only relative success can be attained.

Molendowski, Edward. Hungary's foreign trade under new external conditions. (Tr. by Don Hank). SEEFT XVIII(1) Spring 1982: 42-59

The effect of price changes in world markets on the Hungarian economy. Hungary's exports growing much slower than imports. Hungary's unfavourable assortment in trade with capitalist countries. The internal economic situation. The incorrect evaluation of changes in the world economy. Hungarian economic policy under changed external conditions. Updating the production structure and achieving a higher economic growth rate. Linkage with the international division of labour. About one-third of Hungary's foreign trade is with the advanced capitalist countries. Changing the export assortment. Discriminating selection of partners. Direct co-operation of enterprises. Linking imports with modernisation of the economy. Economic relations with developing countries--construction to complete industrial plants--production co-operation--scientific and technical co-operation. Co-operation with Third World partners. Steady development in co-operation with CMEA countries.

Molendowski, Edward. New mechanisms in the Hungarian economy. (Tr. by Don Hank) SEEFT XVII(4) Winter 1981-82: 89-95

To restore equilibrium in the economy, measures are being taken to modify the control system and production price system. Top priority given to commodity-money relationship. Economy's export capacity and foreign trade balance must improve. Improvement in foreign trade enterprises needed.

Mosoczy, R. Possibilities of and trends in the development of international economic cooperation in the 1980s. AO 30(3-4) 1983: 313-324

HUNGARY

Cooperation with the CMEA-countries. Hungary is linked to the Soviet Union, whose share in Hungary's foreign trade approximates 30 percent. Also several long-term agreements with USSR. The intensity of economic cooperation with the Central-European socialist countries is low. Relations with developed industrial and developing countries. Production cooperation, a trade in licenses and patterns of exports and imports.

MTI. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 52

Hungary may export 360,000 t. of steel products to the EEC countries in 1984; her 1983 deliveries generated revenues amounting to \$70 to 80mn.

---. XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 52

Report on 24 mixed companies operating with the financial participation of capitalist concerns.

---. XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 53

Concerning the Hungaro-Soviet trade agreement for 1984: the turnover to be increased to over 8.6 bn. roubles.

---. XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 55

Hungarian experts with researchers of other Comecon countries co-operate for the benefit of industry and agriculture.

---. XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 57

Signature of a \$210 mn credit agreement between the Hungarian National Bank and the First Chicago Limited.

---. XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 48

Report on Hungaro-Chinese economic discussions; agreement on Hungarian participation in development of China's energy, mining, agrotechnical and food processing industries.

---. XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 48

Report on some of the 27 industrial companies working in Hungary with the participation of capitalist partners.

---. XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 57

Report on increased Hungaro-British trade; two new joint enterprises are set up.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

MTI. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 58

Report on Hungaro-Swiss economic talks in Bern-Switzerland is Hungary's fifth capitalist trading partner.

---. XVI(3)(80) 1986: 55

Production of copper electronic and other precision components has started at Komex Metall Kft in Budapest, a recently established mixed Hungarian West German company.

---. XVI(3)(80) 1986: 55

Report on Hungaro-Japanese economic discussions in Budapest, and in Tokyo.

---. XVI(3)(80) 1986: 56

In response to a letter from the EEC Commission, Hungary announces her willingness to co-operate with the EEC.

---. XVII(1)(81) 1987: 55

The World Bank and the Hungarian National Bank sign a \$100 mn-credit agreement to aid the development of agriculture.

---. XVII(1)(81) 1987: 59

Further Hungaro-Soviet agreements on industrial specialization and cooperation.

---. XVII(1)(81) 1987: 59

Inauguration of the first Hungaro-Japanese mixed industrial plant in Budapest; the plastic-processing plant operates on Japanese engineering equipment.

---. XVII(1)(81) 1987: 60

Report on the visit to Budapest by Alan Clark, Minister of Trade and Industry; talks on the development of Hungaro-British economic relations.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 60

Report on the successful development of mixed companies in Hungary. Foreign capital investment totals nearly \$100 mn.

---. XVII(2)(82) 1987: 60

\$200 mn credit is granted to the National Bank by a group of Western banks.

---. XVII(3)(83) 1987: 66

A seven-line announcement informs that Hungarian currency is being devalued vis-a-vis the convertible currencies by an average of 8%, the foreign currency allocations for the public will be adjusted accordingly.

---. XVII(3)(83) 1987: 67

Sections of the Hungarian and Soviet Chambers of Commerce discuss how to assist the creation of new types of links between plants in both countries.

---. XVII(3)(83) 1987: 68

Report on the Hungaro-British talks with the Foreign Secretary in Budapest. An agreement on protection of foreign investments in Hungary signed. Britain supports the proposal of an agreement between the EEC and Hungary.

---. XVII(3)(83) 1987: 70

Report on Hungaro-Ethiopian economic talks in Budapest. Co-operation in agriculture and food industry.

Nadory, Istvan. Economic relations further expanding between Hungary and the Federal Republic of Germany. MH (1) 1982: 25-28

Foreign trade turnover. Co-operation on third markets. Joint ventures.

---. Firms of Hungary and of the North European countries on third markets. MH (2) 1984: 22-24

Possibilities of widening co-operation.

---. Following the Prime Minister's visit. HBH (1) 1987: 10-12

Hungarian-Japanese economic relations.

---. Heads of Hungarian and Greek governments meet- new perspectives of economic co-operation. MH (4) 1983:20-23

Evolution of trade. Future of co-operation in production. Development of the Greek industry. Chamber relations. Technical and scientific co-operation.

---. High-level dialogue; Dynamically developing economic relations between Hungary and Great Britain. MH (3) 1984: 6-8

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Trade- product pattern. Intensive co-operation methods.

Nadory, Istvan. Hungarian equipment for the food industry.
MH (2) 1982: 22-24

Export of equipment for the modern food industry.

---. Hungaro-Turkish economic relations. MH (2) 1983: 21-23

Development and concrete possibilities for the future.

---. Hungary's economic relations with EFTA countries.
MH (1) 1983: 30-33

Economic situation in EFTA countries. Trade relations.
Industrial co-operation. Joint ventures. Future prospects.

---. Moderate development and promising prospects: Hungarian-
French economic relations. HBH (2) 1985: 15-18

Slow expansion of foreign trade turnover. Product pattern.
French study on Hungarian-French economic relations. Import-
ant events in the last three years. Co-operation in Third
Markets. Prospects.

---. Prospects of Hungarian-US economic relations. HBH (4)
1986: 25-27

---. Reflections on the Hungarian-Austrian economic relations.
MH (1) 1984: 12-16

Political climate and economic interpenetration. Role of
credit. Commodity pattern. Energy, transport, and tourism.

---. Results and problems of Hungarian-Turkish economic
relations. HBH (1) 1986: 21-23

---. The role of technology transfer in Hungary's foreign
trade. HBH (4) 1985: 15-18

Technology transfer and Hungary's development policy. The
impact of technology transfer on Hungarian agriculture and
industry.

Nebrigic, Milenko. Relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary,
1974-1981. YS XXIV(1) Feb 1983: 125-136

Oblath, Gyorgy. Experiences with founding joint ventures.
HBH (2) 1986: 25-27

---. How to establish international production co-operations
and joint ventures? MH (2) 1982: 18-21

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Oblath, Gyorgy. Hungary: a potential marketplace for many. HBH (1) 1986: 44-45

Palfy, Jozsef. Austro-Hungarian relations-maintaining good neighbourliness. NHQ XXV(95) Autumn 1984: 16-23

Petho, Tibor. On Hungarian-British relations. NHQ XXV(94) Summer 1984: 26-36

Ravasz, Karoly. Hungarian economic policy and the transfer of technology. NHQ XXIII(85) Spring 1982: 213-219

Enterprises as the supplying and acquiring party. Transfer mechanism. Industrial cooperation.

---. The role of technology transfer in cooperation agreements. AO 27(1-2) 1981: 19-39

From among the transfer mechanisms available Hungarian enterprises usually prefer industrial cooperation, because it provides the most built-in-guarantees that the supplying party will live-up to its obligations and ensure that the transferred technology can be used satisfactorily. Other reasons for which this mechanism is preferred are the trade expanding and payment balancing effects of co-operation. Technology transfer is an essential part of most co-operation agreements made by Hungarian enterprises, and it stimulates trade both directly and indirectly. Two case studies discuss a transfer of technology from the FRG to Hungary, and from Hungary to India respectively, the first taken from the engineering and the second from the pharmaceutical industry. The paper concludes that cooperation agreements have mostly been useful and successful in transferring technology, in fostering a division of labour in R & D. They created an interdependence and proved to be a suitable transfer mechanism between countries with different economic and social systems.

Rejto, G. A debate in Hungary on the possibilities of co-operation with Western firms (1982-83): A review. AO 31(3-4) 1983: 327-340

A debate on the paper "Conditions and possibilities of co-operation in production and trade with Western firms in Hungary", by Zoltan Krasznai and Mihaly Laki. Two interrelated economic problems: 1) Indebtedness to the Western world. 2) Growing inflexibility of the production structure and their lag behind the worldwide development of technology. Raising the question. What is independence depending on? On the traditional relations. Why is functioning capital not functioning? Hungary in seeking

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its place in the technological division of labour in the world, may probably not only improve her own position by way of East-West mediation but may contribute to stopping the widening of the development gap between the two world systems.

Rekettye, Gabor. Opportunities for co-operation in the leather and footwear industry. MH (4) 1982: 37-40

Some characteristics of the industry. International relations. Possibilities and motives of co-operation.

Reti, P. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 53

Budapest Sicontact, the only mixed company that Siemens has created so far (1973)- experiences.

Rev, Lajos. Small and medium sized enterprises, industrial co-operatives in Hungary. MH (3) 1982: 15-17

Economic co-operation with foreign countries.

Revival of Hungarian-Italian economic relations. ABHEL 17 (1) 1987: 252-253

Richter, S. Hungary's foreign trade with CMEA partners in convertible currency. AO 25(3-4) 1980: 323-336; SEEF XVII(1) Spring 1982: 79-96

Hungary settles trade with her CMEA partners in convertible currency. European CMEA partners trade with each other in the key currency of the West. Swelling of dollar-settled foreign trade turnover. Up to now, the CMEA cooperation system has not had a mechanism by which it could cope with the new price sensitivity of the world economy. Many point of time there still are two prices for any export item depending on the direction of sale. The characteristics of trade through mediators of Western countries. Commodity patterns of trade between CMEA countries transacted directly in convertible currency and through mediation by Western countries.

Sajosi-Kovats, Magda. Hungary and the World Bank Group. HBH (2) 1986: 14-16

Economic development concept. External financing forms. Concrete borrowings. Invitation of tenders by the World Bank. Hungary's IFC membership.

Salgo, I. Economic mechanism and foreign trade organization in Hungary. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 101-102

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Hungarian foreign trade is handled by an organizational system which, by its nature, tends to isolate Hungary from the world economy.

Schiller, Laszlo. The socialist foreign trade contacts of Budaflax. (Tr. by Andrew Boros-Kazai). SEEFT XX(2) Summer 1984: 88-99

The mainstay of Budaflax's trade with CMEA countries is the export-import relationship with the Soviet Union, which has continued for years without major changes in its product structure. The development of exports to CMEA countries. The product structure of exports. The profitability of export. The development of direct contacts with the CMEA countries. Competition on the Western market among socialist countries. Possibilities for developing interenterprise contacts. The management and organization of socialist foreign trade. Role of enterprise in developing the structure and prices of socialist imports. Foreign trade rights and contact with export-import firms.

Schmidt, Attila. ABSEES XVI(1) (78) Jan 1986: 59

Customs officers combat smuggling of goods of Western origin. This smuggling is on a large scale.

Sebok, E. Facts and speculations on security- foreign direct capital in Hungary. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 78-79.

Siska, M. The first year of foreign trade. ABHEL 17(4) 1987: 92-93

Social and economic policy. SLB (2) June 1986: 215-216

Hungary: New role for Chamber of Commerce.

Somjen, Tamas. African countries south of Sahara and Hungary. HBH (2) 1985: 10-14

Drought afflicting a sizeable region of Africa and the subsequent famine have drawn world-wide attention to the grave economic situation. Present state of relations between Hungary and African countries. Financing and market presence.

Somjen, Tamas. Economic relations between Hungary and Latin America. MH (3) 1982: 18-22

Characteristics of trade turnover. Structure of foreign trade turnover by relations and commodities. Need for new methods of co-operation.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Somjen, Tamas. Hungary's economic relations with ASEAN countries and Hong Kong. MH (2) 1983: 24-28

Growing interest. Why the lag? Trend of foreign-trade turnover. Perspectives of developing foreign trade.

---. Hungary's economic relations with North African countries. MH (3) 1984: 9-14

Expansion of trade relations. Overcoming financing difficulties. Exports of products and know-how.

---. Nigeria-important market for Hungarian goods. MH (1) 1984: 17-20

---. Projects in developing countries with Hungarian participation. MH (4) 1984: 17-18

Stankovsky, Jan. Reply to Professor Gabriella Izik-Hedri. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFIT XIX(4) Winter 1983-84: 90-95

At present only the Hungarian system of planning and economic control offers any more or less certain guarantee of a relevant expansion of Austrian exports to the partner country that is protected from non-economic influences. Even if there were a freetrade agreement with Hungary, Austria would still be at a disadvantage in certain central areas vis-a-vis other CMEA countries. However, this discrimination which Austria would have to accept in the market, need not lead to a bilateral Austrian deficit in trade with Hungary. From the Austrian standpoint there is a fundamental difference between Hungary's economic system and that of other socialist countries.

Szakolczai, Gyorgy, et al. The dependence of the Hungarian economy on the world economy: facts and consequences. (Tr. by Andras Boros-Kazai). SEEFIT XXIII(1) Spring 1987:54-88

Graphic analysis. Econometric model-calculation and results. Hungary's economic performance is determined almost exclusively by developments on the international market, and particularly by those developments that influence Hungary's ability to export. Deflation and import substitution are taken as the only feasible domestic response to external disequilibrium.

Szauter, Istvan. Hungarian-Austrian credit agreement. MH (4) 1984: 30-34

To improve the quality of tourism. Expansion of capacities by drawing on Austrian credit, terms of drawing, impacts of the credit. Expanding relations.

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Szilagyi, Janos. Production and trade of consumer goods.
MH (1) 1984: 10-11

Szita, Eva. Non-conventional transactions of the Hungarian
agriculture. MH (3) 1984: 25-29

Co-operation between Eastern and Western production units.
Interests and hampering factors for Hungarian co-operation.
Exports of production units.

---. Textile and clothing products in the world market.
HBH (2) 1985: 41-43

Tarafas, I. and Szabo, J. Hungary's exchange rate policy in
the 1980s. AO 35(1-2) 1985: 53-79

Evolution of the exchange rate of the forint against major currencies. Hungary's exchange rate policy, its domestic price system and price regulation in the 1980s. In Hungary's economy changes in exchange rate influence first of all the price level while they only exert moderate effects on relative prices and income proportions. Cost and price-competitiveness of Hungarian exports. Though marked fluctuations can be experienced in the development of real effective exchange rates, it was found that these fluctuations do not influence Hungarian exporters' pricing behaviour which depends rather on the buoyancy of economic activity in external markets. An attempt to quantify the effects of prices and exchange rates on the development of Hungary's export in 1970-1983. Results suggest that on the supply side the domestic purchasing power control while on the demand side the external market situation have far stronger effects than those exerted by price and exchange rate developments.

Tardos, M. Options in Hungary's foreign trade. AO 26(1-2)
1981: 29-49

Disturbances in the course of Hungarian economic development were released by concurring external and internal factors. After the world market price explosion the conditions of Hungarian foreign trade relations clearly deteriorated and the new situation demanded alterations in the economic policy. Measures were taken to restore the balance of foreign trade and the measures did bring some improvements in the years 1979-80. In the quest to overcome the difficulties, economic growth was slowed down. The goal was realized mainly through reinvestment and non-socialist imports and stagnating living standards. The author assumes that a slower growth rate of domestic utilization of national income and a sounder export oriented policy would be needed, which goes with changes

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in income regulating methods as well as in price and exchange rate systems and in the investment mechanisms.

Tatar, Istvan. New projects in Hungary with foreign technology. MH (4) 1984: 23-25

Both in industry and agriculture new projects with foreign technology.

Technical assistance and mutual economic benefit (an interview of Commercial Director, Technoimpex, Hungarian Machine Industries Foreign Trade Company). HBH (3) 1985: 31-33

Ties with Hungary- scope for expansion. FE 19th Nov 1978: 6

India and Hungary.

Tihanyi, Janos. Hungary's chemical industry in the world market. HBH (3) 1985: 46-47

Activities of Chemolimpex Hungarian Trading Company for Chemicals. Business contacts. Relations with the chemical industries of developing countries.

---. Trading chemicals with developing countries. MH (1) 1984: 33-35

Toldy-Osz, Ivan. Accounting rules of joint companies in Hungary. MH (1) 1984: 21-25

---. Co-operation with small- and medium-scale enterprises. MH (1) 1983: 26-29

Role of small and medium-scale enterprises in foreign trade. Industrial co-operatives. Co-operation deals with foreign companies.

---. Hungaro-French co-operation on third markets. MH (2) 1984: 28-30

---. Joint venture club in Hungary. HBH (2) 1987: 10-11

A club was established under the auspices of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. Several objectives of the Club! Methods for realizing the objectives.

---. Leasing in Hungary. HBH (1) 1987: 33-35

---. SICONACT- from the Hungarian partner's aspect. HBH (2) 1986: 44-45

Toldy-Osz, Ivan. Tax concessions for joint ventures in Hungary. HBH (3) 1986: 44-46

--- and Kovats, Krisztina. Joint enterprises in Hungary. MH (3) 1983: 24-29

Joint enterprises with foreign capital participation. Several new regulations issued providing more favourable possibilities for the establishment of such enterprises. A few examples of what benefits may a foreign partner derive from a joint enterprise.

Tormasi, J. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 55

A survey of Hungary's economic contacts with the developing countries.

Torok, Adam. Hungarian power station turbine manufacture and international co-operation. HBH (2) 1985: 19-22

---. Hungary and the international co-operation of auto industries. MH (4) 1982: 32-36

---. Sectoral and enterprise structure of net exports settled in convertible currency of the Hungarian industry. AO 33(1-2) 1984: 127-145

Restoration of equilibrium of the upset balance of international payments in convertible currency has become a key problem of Hungarian economic development. The author examines on the basis of data of industrial enterprises subordinated to the Ministry of Industry (contributing more than 80 percent of the Hungarian export of manufactures sold in non-ruble markets) how the Hungarian large-scale industry served the solution of this task between 1970-1982. His computations show that the Hungarian industry as a whole was incapable of promoting a solution of this task. Relying on his analysis by branches of industry and enterprises the author draws several conclusions regarding the causes and the indispensable changes in structure.

Vajda, Peter. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 57

The potentialities of Hungarian products in the Canadian market; exports in 1983 totalled \$28.7 mn. and 1984 should bring a 15% increase in sales.

Varga, Andras. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 59

An article which analyses the enlivening Hungaro-British economic relations. There is usually a big British export surplus.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Verga, Andras. The first Hungary-Soviet joint venture in Vilnius. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 140-141

Varhegyi, Eva. Some macroeconomic components in the Hungarian economy's balance of trade during the Seventies. (Tr. by Andras Boros-Kazai). SEEFT XXIII(2) Summer 1987: 60-77

Components of the foreign trade dollar balance. Development of dollar balance within hard currency conversion. The effect of finished product use on the foreign trade balance. Hungary's hard currency difficulties stem from the fact that Hungarian production is structured in such a way as to exhaust hard currency earnings by the demand for imports of inputs from the West.

Varnai, Ivan. Hungarian-Italian economic relations. MH (3) 1983: 30-33

Contractual relations. Characteristic features of trade. Questions of trade policy.

Vas, Gyorgy. Investing in technology: Development and commercialization of innovations in Hungary. MH (3) 1983:34-36

Vegvari, J. The role of the CMEA in Hungarian foreign trade. AO 30(2) 1983: 203-219

The article reviews Hungary's trade with the CMEA countries in the periods 1967-73, 1974-78, 1979-81 pointing out the growing role of the USSR and the diminishing one of the other CMEA countries in both the imports and the exports of the country. The commodity pattern of trade is examined at current prices and at 1973 prices. According to the data, Hungary's role as exporter of finished goods and as importer of raw materials diminished in the period examined. Next the article reviews the development of prices and of the various terms of trade indicators, with particular respect to the rise in crude oil prices. Finally the author makes an attempt at presenting and evaluating the interrelations between the terms of trade, economic efficiency and the sectoral composition of foreign trade.

Vekony, Lajos. Innovation, technology transfer, efficiency. MH (4) 1983: 24-25

Vellai, Gy. and Veliczky, J. A statistical analysis of the 'openness' of economic processes. AO 30(3-4) 1983:447-462

This paper discusses the non-rouble foreign trade turnover of Hungary and the stochastic relationship between a number of economic indicators typical of the development of and business trends in most important West European partners

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of Hungary. A comparative analysis of results of various computations and of a detailed economic interpretation of the connections revealed. Means of analysis. Empirical forms of movement of the Hungarian non-rouble foreign trade in the period 1960-1979.

Vellai-Posta, Gyorgyi and Veliczky, Jozsef. A statistical analysis of the 'openness' of our economic processes. (Tr. by Andras Boros-Kazai). SEEFT XXIII(1) Spring 1987: 89-110

Model calculations. The dynamic factor model of foreign trade with capitalist countries. The dynamic factor models of the West European national economies. Stochastic relationships between our domestic economic processes and the dynamic factors of foreign trade. Empirical movement forms of foreign trade with capitalist countries between 1960 and 1979. Role of external demand factors in the cyclical development of capitalist exports to Hungary. Relationship between categories of domestic accumulation and capitalist exports. Domestic and external cycles. The analysis suggests that Hungary reacts relatively passively to demand conditions on Western markets, and therefore, that domestic developments are strongly influenced by the world economy.

Veress, Peter. Hungary's international economic relations in 1983. MH (2) 1984: 9-13

With 1) socialist, 2) industrially developed, and 3) developing countries.

Virag, Piroska. IC- a Hungarian company for trade promotion. HBH (2) 1987: 17-18

Intercooperation Trade Promotion Company- partnerships, marketing, exploring new markets, updating the organizational structure, major deals struck in 1986, plan for the future.

Zador, Imre. The principal tasks of the back-up industry of Hungary's engineering. MH (2) 1982: 25-27

Zalavari, Istvan. Stamps as publicity tools. MH (3) 1982: 28

Export of Hungarian stamps.

Zborovari, Katalin. Hungarian experiences on co-operation with Western partners. HBH (2) 1985: 48-50

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Poland

ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 60

Some statistical data concerning the current state of Poland's trade with other Comecon countries.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 68

Statistical data on Polish foreign trade, in particular foreign debt, and the cost of its servicing.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 62

Short report on exchange of goods between Poland and Yugoslavia in 1982.

--- XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 55

At a meeting of the Polish-Soviet inter-governmental Trade Commission particular attention was drawn to the need to intensify direct enterprise-to-enterprise linkages.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 70

Report on Session IX of the Polish Austrian Mixed Commission of Economic, Industrial, and Scientific-Technical Co-operation in Vienna.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 72

The experience of Bydgoszcz exporters is that they do not receive the priority in supply that is said to exist for exporters. In addition, export incentives are weaker than they need be.

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 66

An article analysing Polish indebtedness to the industrially developed countries, reaching US \$24.5 billion and- if there were no rescheduling- consuming over 70% of export income.

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 67

Polonian (foreign owned) firms have come under official scrutiny in the Warsaw region. As a result 7 out of 196 existing firms have been closed down.

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--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 68

Meeting of the Executive Committees of the Polish-American Economic Council; the first in several years in Warsaw.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 63

The Vice-Minister of Machine Industry reviews Polish co-operation with Comecon countries in his sector.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 70

Trade with Switzerland has risen in the last few years. Poland will make use of Swiss credits.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 27

Trade between Bulgaria and Poland is to rise by 43% in 1986-90.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 65

At the 10th Session of the Polish-Indian Mixed Commission at New Delhi a protocol was signed extending economic co-operation and trade.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 66

Poland will build many seagoing ships for USSR under a contract valued at Roubles 1,350 million. Small shipyards will take part for the first time.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 73

Recent changes, from 1st January 1987, in the system of decentralized hard currency accounts held by firms.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 83

Although Polish-Soviet trade turnover should increase by 35% over 1986-90, trade in manufacturing should increase much more.

B.M. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 74

The visit of Soviet Politburo member, Nikolai Ryzhkov, to Warsaw saw the signing of potentially important agreements on joint ventures.

Baczynski, Jerzy. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 69

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

On the black market in foreign currency; the unofficial exchange rate is five times the official one; total annual black market traffic is estimated at \$80-120 mn. and 2 tonnes of gold.

Baczynski, Jerzy. How to invest in Poland? PFT (4-256) 1986: 5-9

The law on companies with foreign capital participation, of 23rd April 1986: provisions.

Bartoszewicz, Tomasz. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 67

Radical improvements need to be made to the way the economic reform operates as regards foreign trade.

---. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 67

There is a wide concern that the figures announced for exports growth in the draft Five-Year plan are not nearly high enough for Poland to meet its external financial commitments.

---. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 68

Polish foreign trade is in a difficult situation; with Comecon countries all is well, but obligations to the free convertible currency payments zone require even bigger exports to repay debts, even when these are re-scheduled.

---. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 63

Export especially to the Western countries was not successful in 1985. Measures have to be found how to increase exports to these countries.

Bednarek, T. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 61

Interview with the Director of the Foreign Department of the Ministry of Finance, concerning the threat of the Polish bankruptcy because of the foreign exchange debt.

Bielecki, M. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 64

The Minister of Finance speaks about Polish foreign debts and exports.

Bien, Witold. Poland's debt. PP XXVII(4) Autumn 1984: 23-27

The fundamental causes of the balance-of-payments, difficulties lie in the mistakes committed in economic

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policy in the seventies which were responsible for borrowing exceeding safe limits and irrational use being made of a part of the foreign credits.

Bieriannicka, S. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 72

Forms of co-operation with USSR, especially barter trade, processing of materials, partly with re-export of products, investment credit, by the USSR.

Bilski, R. ABSEES XII(1)(65(Sept 1981: 68

The Polish hard currency debt has reached \$24.5 bn.; 90% has to be repaid within three years. The debt may reach \$33-34 bn. by 1985.

Blazyca, George. Comecon and the Polish crisis, WI 37(10) Oct 1981: 375-379

Poland's external relations. Statistics available.

Buczynska, Barbara. Trade and economic cooperation between Poland and the OPEC countries. EPR (15) 1987: 5-17

The OPEC countries, especially those in the Middle East and in Africa will in the near future be the main Polish trading partners among the developing countries. The OPEC countries offer more opportunity for financing Polish imports from that area. Polish turnover with the OPEC.

Cement Technology Poland. PEN 16(606) 31st Aug 1987: 2

A joint venture started in July 1987.

Chadzynski, Henryk. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 71

Poland and the USSR are intensifying economic co-operation over 1986-90 partly as a way of finding substitutes for imports from the West. New joint ventures are being discussed for a number of industries.

Changes in the structure of export of agricultural products and foodstuffs. PEN 17(583) 15 Sept 1986: 6-7

Charemza, Wojciech and Gronicki, Mirosław. Rational expectations and disequilibria in a model of foreign trade behaviour: the case of Poland. EP 18(2) 1982: 53-64

Institutional features of a foreign trade in a centrally planned economy. General assumptions. Macroeconometric estimations for Poland. Studies based on a highly simpli-

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

fied model are of limited importance. The requirements of economic decision-making call for a larger foreign trade model, disaggregated according to the main commodity groups and main directions of trade. Description and sources of data. Foreign trade variables and their components.

Cieslik, Jerzy. The regulation of technology transfer in Poland. OUV 28(3) Sept 1983: 217-233

The experience of Poland indicates that regulation of technology imports under central planning is much more complex as compared with the market economies. Three broad areas of regulatory activities might be distinguished: planning and programming of technology imports regulating the procedure of acquiring technology from abroad, and control over the implementation of technology policies. Poor results of substantial influx of modern western technology during the 1970s have not resulted from the lack of a regulatory infrastructure but merely reflected principal deficiencies of the economic system prevailing in Poland in this period.

Cieslik, Jerzy and Rapacki, Ryszard. Restrictive clauses in East-West licensing trade: the case of Poland. EP 17(1) 1981: 37-51

The aim of this paper is to determine how contract conditions in licensing agreements between Poland and the industrialized market-economy countries influence the long-term effects of imports of modern technology. Methods of analysis and description of empirical material. Contract terms and technical developments on the part of licensees. Diffusion of imported technology in the national economy. Post-licence co-operation. Restrictive clauses in licensing contracts and the development of Polish exports. Clauses indirectly influencing the licensee's position on the world market. Restrictions in technology exports.

Cipiur, Jan. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 68

Foreign trade performance in 1984.

Cipiur, Jan. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 76

Vice Premier Gwiazda points out that Polish trade and co-operation with Third World countries has to be profitable for both parties.

Companies with foreign capital share. PEN 23(589) 16 Dec 1986: 2-3; PEN 1(591) 16 Jan 1987: 3-9

Cooperation with Bulgaria in 1986. PEN 7(573) 15 Apr 1986: 5-6

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Cooperatives with a licence to export. PEN 12(602) 30 June 1986(1987): 4-8

Czepurko, Aleksander. Trends in trade with the West. PFT (2/254) 1982: 18-19

Dlugosz, Stanislaw. Debt in search of compromise. (An interview by Jacek Poprzeczko) PP XXX(2) Spring 1987: 46-49

Dobosiewicz, Zbigniew. Poland and the Third World. PP XXIX(1) Winter 1986: 35-38

Economic ties between Poland and the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Poland's trade with developing countries. Share of developing countries in Poland's foreign trade.

Dobroczyński, Michał. The economy looking outwards. PP XXV(4) Autumn 1982: 33-37

Dobrzynska, Elzbieta. Exports of food to the western markets. PFT (2/254) 1986: 6-8

Dorosz, Andrzej and Puvawski, M. Balance of payments 1984. PEN 9(551) 15th May 1985: 2-5

Credit aid. High surplus in trade turnover. Credit relations with the creditor countries.

Export and import by foreign companies. PEN 1(567) 18th Jan 1986: 2-4

Export and import of agricultural produce and foodstuffs. PEN 22(564) 30th Nov 1985: 3-4; 3(569) 14th Feb. 1986: 8-9

Meat and meat products. Fruit and vegetables.

Export-import: Foreign trade surplus in agricultural products. PEN 8(598) 30th Apr 1987: 9

Export of building services. PEN 24(566) 30 Dec 1985: 6-9

Fiebig, J. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 73

There are nearly 200 concessions granted to private artisan firms to export directly, which is half of all foreign trade concessions.

Foreign trade in 1987. PEN 3(593) 14th Feb 1987: 2

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Gajda, E. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 69

36 years of the Poland-USSR Treaty; survey of the volume of mutual trade, with statistical data.

Grabowski, Jerzy. Development and prospects of Polish-Finnish economic relations. PFT (3-255) 1986: 19-20

Green exports from Poland to the EEC countries. PEN 6(596) 31st Mar 1987: 9

Gruzewski, Stanislaw. The reform in foreign trade. PFT (3/237) 1983: 5-6

---. Sources of foreign indebtedness and those responsible for it. (Tr. by Don Hank). SEFT XVII(4) Winter 1981-82: 3-13

Guru, D.D. Economic relations between India and Poland. EAF 26(1) Jan-Mar 1981: 25-38

Gwiazda, Wladyslaw. We are on a good path of economic co-operation with India. (An Interview). PFT (3/255) 1986: 12-13

Hawryszko, Jolanta. Newly industrializing countries- competitors or partners of Poland? PFT (2) 1984: 27-28

Heller, H. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 78

A report on the first meeting of directors of enterprises authorized to export directly abroad; some rules have to be modified.

International contacts. PEN 14(604) 31st July 1987: 11-12; 18(608) 30th Sept 1987: 5-6

Co-operation with Vietnam. Polish-Chinese trade co-operation. Issue of Poland's debt.

Iskra, W. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 59

Survey of Polish foreign trade in the 40 years since independence, in particular the share of the socialist countries is examined. This share, high in the fifties, fell later and began to increase again after 1983.

Jackowska, K. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 63

Statistical data on exports and imports of certain foodstuffs, 1970-1981.

Jankowski, Marek. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 31

In 1986 trade between Bulgaria and Poland reached 770 mn roubles. New directions in 1987 involve broader application of specialization and direct contacts between manufacturers.

Jefremenko, M. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 69

Protocol on mutual trade between Poland and the GDR; some statistical data.

Jodko, Tomasz. Poland's trade with the Western countries: experiences and prognosis. PFT (4-238) 1983: 12-13

Jung, Aleksander. Cooperation prospects, PFT (3/255) 1986: 8-9

---. Exporting, refinancing, restructuring. EEE XXIV(4) Summer 1986: 40-50

An immediate preparation of the program of securing again the volume of exports equal to its 1980 level. Allocation of hard currency for the financing of the import needs of the producers. Negotiations with the creditor countries to achieve normalisation. Use of bilateral forms of commodity exchange with less-developed countries. Creation of wider possibilities of capital cooperation with interested foreign partners. Necessary to increase the role of the foreign-exchange account. Improvement in the marketing network.

---. Polish experiences in joint venture enterprises abroad. EPR (14) 1982: 121-138

In case of socialist countries and especially Poland, export of capital is only an instrument servicing the development of trade, financial and industrial relations with a particular country or in a given industry. It seems that the main reason for exporting capital lies not in high profit rate, but in sphere of trade and industrial goals.

---. Polish production partnerships in developing countries. (Tr. by Don Hank). SEEF XVII(1) Spring 1982: 29-41

Economic and political objectives. The crucial importance of Africa and the Near East. Deficiencies in the expansion of exports to the Far East and Latin America. Regardless of the basic motivation relative to Poland's participation in a mutual production, trade or production enterprise in developing countries, and regardless of the

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

functions ascribed to that enterprise, each partnership must be a fully profitable enterprise that shows a profit even when its secondary functions cease or are eliminated. It is necessary to adopt organizational principles and a decision-making process for creating foreign partnerships that force the machinery exporter to accept maximum responsibility for the production partnership's activity. The technical and economic report on which the decision to participate is based must not be prepared solely by the machinery and equipment exporter for which it is intended. It is necessary to perfect methods of guaranteeing Poland's interests in joint enterprises against the results of possible nationalization and excessive or double taxation.

Jurasz, W. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 72

Article by the senior adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the position of Poland in the economic system of the United Nations.

K.P. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 61

Polish-Soviet cooperation was best developed in 1975-80, but new forms of cooperation emerged in the wake of Poland's 1980 crisis.

Kalasiewicz, Ryszard. Poland-Belgium: the second step has been taken. PFT (3/255) 1986: 14-15

Kapuscinski, Jerzy. New impulses for development of Poland's economic relations with Libya, Algeria, and Tunisia. PFT (2/254) 1986: 3-4

Karcz, Zbigniew. Poland and the international financial system. (An Interview). PFT (4/244) 1984: 6-7

Kazimieczuk, M. ABSEES XI(3)(67) May 1982: 65

Review of the Polish foreign trade. Owing to foreign exchange problems, imports suffer, influencing exports.

Klawe, Andrzej J. Consequences of withholding most-favoured-nation-status in economic relations between Poland and the United States. PFT (3/237) 1983: 12-13

Kleer, Jerzy. Poland-Switzerland, a mutual interest. PFT (4/256) 1986: 14-15

Konieczny, M. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 70

Analysis of Polish trade with the Third World.

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Kopaczewski, Andrzej. Poland's economic relations with Latin America. PFT (1/253) 1986: 27

Kosmala, P. ABSEES XV(2)(84) Jan 1985: 60

Planned export growth for 1985 will be hard to achieve particularly in engineering, but it can be done.

Kotynski, Juliusz. Foreign trade in the years 1944-1984. PFT (3/243) 1984: 7-8

Kowalski, L.B. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 66

Poland has debts also in Comecon countries; trade with Comecon is advantageous, as in coal, fuels, and grain.

Kraus, K. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 66

The effectiveness for Poland of trade with USSR.

---. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 67

How to solve the long-term balance between exports and imports.

---. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 67

Interview concerning the effectiveness of Polish trade with the USSR.

---. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 58

Communication by Jaruzelski in the National Assembly on Comecon assistance by countries and with statistical data.

Kruze, A. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 66

Interview with the Vice-Minister of Finance concerning rescheduling of Polish debts.

Krzak, M. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 82

Much steeper zloty devaluations against the US dollar are needed if exports are to be substantially increased.

Krzemien, Elzbieta. Polish-Swiss economic relations. PFT (3/237) 1983: 14-15

Krzyminski, Aleksander. Cooperation on third markets. (Tr. by Don Hank). SEEFY XVII(4) Winter 1981-82: 66-77

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Leszczynski, A. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 70

The truth about exports: a country's economic security depends not only on its external debt, but on whether it can export to cover the balance of payments.

Lewicki, S. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 71

Review of the damage done to Poland by the USA and other NATO countries to exports and production by restriction of sales of strategically important technology.

Lobman, J. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 67

An article giving reason and justification of co-operation with the socialist countries, stressing economic security.

---. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 70

Article on the advantages of trade with the USSR.

Lubinski, Marek. Prices of Polish exports to advanced capitalist countries. (Tr. by Don Hank). SEEF XVIII(1) Spring 1982: 16-28

Level of prices obtained by Poland for exports to advanced capitalist countries and their relation to import prices and changes in the period from 1970 to 1978. Countries included are France, West Germany, Great Britain, and Italy. The commodities included are coal, copper, sulfur, softwood lumber, metallurgical products, slaughter horses, meat and meat products, and machines and equipment. Diverification of export prices was determined more by sales policy than by existing market conditions and price competition is used to boost sales. Financial and economic situation in advanced capitalist countries was also relevant.

Lubowski, A. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 60

Survey of the origins, and course of Polish foreign trade, indebtedness, 1971-1980, with some statistical data.

Lytko, M. ABSEES XII(1)(65) ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981:68

The necessity for introducing a convertible currency unit to assess the profitability of foreign trade.

Maciejewicz, Jan and Monkiewicz, Jan. Technology export from Poland. EP 18(1) 1982: 22-42

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Technological potential of the country. Magnitude and directions of technology export 1971-80. Polish trade in licences. Export of technical documentation. Export of turn-key plants. The cases of sugar mills and sulphuric acid plants. The role of imported technology.

Makulec, J. and Wojtowicz, G. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 61

Commentary on the new foreign exchange rates by the Foreign Department of Polish National Bank.

Mankiewicz, Zbigniew. It is easier to restructure debts than the economy. (Translated). SEEFX XXIII(3) Fall 1987: 97-102

Question of rescheduling Poland's debts guaranteed by Western governments. Poland's ability to service its foreign debt. Biggest problem is not the foreign debt but the low propensity to export.

Martko, Boleslaw. Sector agreements between Poland and the EEC. PFT (5-6/245-246) 1984: 4-5

Textile, steel, sheep, and footwear exports agreements.

Martowski, Adam. Current aspects of Polish foreign trade. PFT (5-6/251-252) 1985: 3-5

Current problems in view of past experience in the seventies and in 1980-1984. Centrally controlled allocations. Parametric retention quotas linking the availability of foreign currency with export performance of an enterprise.

Matusiak, M. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 72

The Polish external debt reached at the end of June 1986 \$31.3 bn and Roubles transferable 5.6 bn; this is high especially if related to export earnings.

---. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 77

Interview with the General Director of Pewex, the Polish internal trade organization which sells foreign goods for Western convertible currency.

Mikolajczyk, B. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 68

Main features of the trade Protocol between Poland and the USSR in 1982.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Mink, Georges and Tiraspolksy, Anita. Poland: prisoner of East-West dependence. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFT XIX(2) Summer 1983: 3-36

The economic strategy of the military authorities. Linear version: growth through coal. Tinkering with autarky. The record of socialist aid. Imports from the West. Number of statistical tables on foreign trade are available.

Miskiewicz, Henryk. Exports of energy equipment and installations. PFT (4/256) 1986: 12-13

Mojkowski, J. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 64

Recent Zloty devaluations against the \$US are designed to stimulate exports.

Mojkowski, Jacek. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 69

Poland is not able to service its debt. It cannot even pay interest in full. This means that the debt is expected to grow until 1990-81 when it may reach \$34 bn.

Monkiewicz, Jan. Possible effects of recent systemic changes in Poland on technology imports. OUW 30(2) June 1985: 140-146

The article discusses in a condensed form possible repercussions of the last systemic reform in Poland on her technology import performance. It begins with an analysis of licenses import under old and new systemic solutions. Thereafter the utilization of imported licences under the old and new economic mechanism is discussed. With regard to the first area it is claimed that one should expect the essential decrease of demand for foreign licences and the restructuring of their internal composition. With regard to their second area an improved performance in licences' utilization should be expected.

---. The role of licenses in Polish foreign trade from 1971 to 1978. (Tr. by Don Hank). SEEFT XVII(4) Winter 1981-82: 35-49

Moszczenski, J. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 62

Poland has been supplying Austria with coal over many years; from 1945 to 1984 it is expected, 1 bn tonnes.

Mozolowski, A. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 65

Opening of the economy to the West: its disadvantages compared with the Comecon trade.

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- Nanda, H.P. Indo-Polish cooperation for greater progress.
ETM 24th Jan 1977: 6; FE 24th Jan 1977: 7
- New regulations on trade in licences. PEN 3(569) 14 Feb
1986: 2-3
- New trends in Polish-Soviet economic cooperation. PEN
4(546) 28th Feb 1985: 6-7
- Olczak, Eugeniusz. New directions of economic collaboration.
PFT (5-6/245-246) 1984: 6-7
- Olechowski, A. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 61
- Report by the Institute for Trends and Prices in Foreign
Trade on the severe setback to Polish foreign trade in
1981, with numerous statistical data.
- Opalko, Wojciech. Reforming the foreign trade sector: the
stake is high. PFT (1/234) Oct 1982: 6-8
- PAP. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 60
- Polish foreign trade turnover grew by over 17% in the
first half of 1983; to capitalist countries goods worth
Zl. 246 bn. were exported; while Zl. 186 bn. were imported.
- PAP. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 63
- Report on the meeting of foreign trade representatives
with officials of the Chinese People's Republic and the
mixed Polish-Swiss Economic Co-operation Commission,
both suggesting increased trade exchanges.
- PAP. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 74
- Concerning the devaluation of the Zloty, as recommended
by the IMF and World Bank.
- Participation of the USSR in modernization of Polish repair
shipyards. PEN 13(603) 16 July 1987: 8-9
- Pietrzak, Edmund. Influence of changes in the internation-
al monetary system on economic relations between East
and West. PFT (2) 1984: 23-24
- Pioro, T. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 76
- Commercial exchanges with China are on the increase.
- Plesinski, Krzysztof. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 62

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Joint venture legislation was passed by the Sejm in April 1986 and due to come into effect on 1st July 1986.

Plesinski, Krzysztof. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 75

While Poland and USSR become increasingly keen on establishing joint ventures the question of the appropriate exchange rate remains to be solved.

Plowiec, Ursula. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 77

Much more rapid application of the reform in foreign trade is needed.

Podsiadlo, J. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 67

Review of coal exports over the last 30 years with numerous statistical data concerning coal and its share in Polish exports.

Pogodowski, M. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 64

Interview with the Deputy Representative of Poland in Comecon in Moscow on the Polish co-operation with Comecon; the Comecon countries help Poland also to further their own interests.

Polaczek, S., et al. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 67

Analysis by the Institute of National Economy of the reduction in imports from the West for the Polish economy.

Poland and IMF. PP XXIX(3) Summer 1986: 40-43

Poland's foreign trade in 1984. PEN 6(548) 30th Mar 1985: 2-4

Poland's half-learnt lesson. ET 296 14th Sept 1985: 53

Economic sanctions of the West against Poland dwindling. Poland signing a debt-rescheduling agreement with Western countries.

Poland-USSR coordinate plans. PEN 23(565) 16 Dec 1985: 2-3

Polish agricultural machines. PEN 2(568) 31 Jan 1986: 6-9

Polish debt. ET 294 16th Feb 1985: 76-77; 296 20th July 1985: 72

Poland is joining IMF and loans could begin to flow in 1986.

Polish-Soviet cooperation in agriculture. PEN 4(594)
28th Feb 1987: 10-11

Poprzecko, Jacek. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 73

The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Stanislaw Dlugosz, is interviewed on the debt problem.

Poprzechko, Jacek. Chances of Polish exports. PFT (1/253)
1986: 12-13

Pospieszynski, Ryszard A. The geography and commodity structure of trade. PFT (3/243) 1984: 9-10

Raczkowski, Stanislaw. Debts and obligations. Poland (4)
(352) 1987: 4-6

Polish debts constitute merely a fraction of the global debt. So much money lent to Poland because in 1970s Western banks had enormous free funds, so-called petrodollars. Poland has still not fully utilized production capacities and Poland is able to repay the debts.

Rapacki, Ryszard. Factors determining the demand for foreign technology in a socialist economy. (Tr. by Don Hank).
EEE XXI(1) Fall 1982: 56-76

Internal factors creating demand for imported technology. Initial stage. Consolidation stage. Stabilization stage. External factors that create demand for imported technology. The main prerequisite of technology imports is non-uniform development on an international scale and the attendant capacity to create technical progress. The end effect of the internal and external factors on the demand for imported technology is the product of the multidirectional forces and trends. In the short run this demand is defined primarily by the nature of the economy's working system and by its products, but in the long run the level and structure of the economy and the external factors play the key role.

---. Poland's exports of licences. EP 17(2-3) 1981: 53-63

Task of measurement and statistical evaluation of Polish licence exports is not easy. 1) Number of deficiencies in statistical recording and methodological shortcomings. 2) Very nature of phenomenon is to some extent heterogeneous. Variety of components subject to different regularities. Volume and rate of growth of exports. Geographical and branch structure of licence exports. Exports of licences- an evaluation.

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Report on the debt. PP XXX(1) Winter 1987: 14-24

Poland's foreign debt. The resources of the Polish economy are large enough to make it capable of solving its debt problem. Poland is not the only, nor the most indebted country in the world. Poland is in debt not only to the capitalist but also to the socialist countries.

Rymaszewski, R. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 58

Report on the XXVIIth Session of the Comecon Commission for Cooperation in Planning. Its main subject was aid to Poland.

Ryszkiewicz, Alicja. Norms of distribution and protection and restrictions on exports and imports in the Central Plan. (Tr. by Don Hank). SEEF XX(1) Spring 1984: 36-56

Central plan with export and import quotas. Central production and trade plan with value limitations. These limitations depend not only on a given country but also on the foreign partner who exercises his freedom of choice. Economic reform projects in Poland in the area of foreign trade provide for the maintaining of quantitative and value limits on exports and, particularly, imports during the transition period. Under these conditions the decisions of agencies conducting trade with foreign countries in accordance with the limitations adopted in the central plan must be guided by appropriately controlling the norms of distribution and production. This paper presents equations for the initial rates of such norms, that is, rates that cover the entire loss or take from the enterprise all wind-fall profits from the conduct of foreign trade.

S.L. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 70

The author considers what comprises the range of imports that are centrally managed.

Sanctions after Poland- assaulting communists, or subsidising them? ET 282 30th Jan 1982: 47-50

Eastern Europe's varied economic mess. Russia as the world's largest oil producer. Poland's problems. Nato and Cocom. Debts, external.

Sawicki, Janusz. Plan and perspectives of economic collaboration between Poland and Australia. PFT (2/254) 1986: 12-13

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Siebensichén, Jan. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 61

Foreign trade in 1983; a shift towards socialist countries and difficulties arising in trade with capitalist countries.

---. Provisions for Polish foreign trade turnover in 1983. PFT (3/237) 1983: 7-8

Stefaniak, ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 65

According to the Polish Minister for Foreign Trade the Polish-USSR trade gradually will return to a balanced exchange of goods in 1988. An agreement on credit was signed.

Strykier, Krzysztof. What future for foreign private capital in Poland? (An Interview). PFT (1/234) Oct 1982: 14-15

Swidzinski, J. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 61

New and higher customs duties now apply to some luxury goods, whereas duties have been practically abolished on items in short supply on the Polish internal market, such as foodstuffs and medicaments.

Sznajder, Andrzej. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 74

Data on Poland's top 500 manufacturers now encompass exports. A disinclination to export is evident.

Sznajder, Andrzej. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 77

In Poland there has been much decentralization in foreign trade.

Szostak, Mieczyslaw. Polish scientific literature on the new international economic order. EPR (14) 1982: 226-241

All publications dealing with New International Economic Order which appeared in Poland in the 70's can be divided into three groups: 1) General analysis, 2) Detailed analysis as a specific problems, 3) Analysis of non-economic aspects of the new world order.

T.B. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 68

Poland exported 35.2 million tonnes of coal in 1983, half to free convertible currency countries.

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T.B. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 70

Export of non-ferrous metals is one branch of foreign trade which not only reached the planned targets, but also surpassed them.

T.R. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 67

According to a Protocol signed for 1984, trade with the USSR will increase, Polish exports by 7% and imports by 13.9%.

Tabaczynski, Eugeniusz. New forms and trends in Poland's industrial cooperation with the West. PFT (6/240) 1983: 4-6

Tabaczynski, Eugeniusz. Towards the pro-export specialization. PFT (5-6/245-246) 1984: 3-4

Tomorowicz, Jacek. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 72

The author reviews the work of two recent World Bank Missions to Poland.

Waszczuk, E. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 75

Co-operation between Poland and GDR in electronics is rapidly developing, increasing by 30% every year. A report on the co-operation will be submitted to the next session of the Polish-GDR Economic Commission.

Wieczorkiewicz, Andrzej. Poland-FRG: the achievements till today. PFT (2/254) 1986: 9-10

Wojciechowski, Bronislaw. Domestic prices in Poland and how they affect external trading. PFT (3/255) 1986: 29-30

Wszelaki, Stanislaw. Polish-Swedish industrial cooperation. PFT (3/255) 1986: 21

Zielinski, S. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 69

Poland is the third exporter of coal in the world. Coal amounts to 22.5% of the value of Polish exports in 1984.

Zielinski, T. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 78

Policies in transfer of technology: about 450 licences were bought in 1971-80 but only six in 1981-85.

Zukowska, Bogda. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 71

Western firms seem interested in, but wary of the new Polish joint venture legislation.

--- ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 71

As from 1 January 1987 a new bank, the Bank for the Development of Export will grant credits exclusively to exporting enterprises of the socialist sector; its shares will be held by various organizations of the socialist sector.

Zwass, Adam. Poland's difficult negotiations to reschedule its Western credits. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEF XVII(4) Winter 1981-82: 14-20

Romania

ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 71

Short report on meeting of Romano-Cuban Mixed Economic Commission, with some indication of the subject-matter discussed. Short notice on the visit to the USA of the First Vice-President of the Romanian Council for Science and Technology, and his talks. Visit of Mr. Avram, Minister of the Engineering Industry to the U.S.A. concerning trade and business co-operation.

--- XII(3)(67) May 1982: 78

Report on the signing of a Trade protocol between Romania and the USSR enumerating some goods to be exchanged in 1982-85.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 74

Report on Romanian international co-operation with Western firms in third world countries.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 74

Some data on the structure of Romanian foreign trade.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 28

About 20% of Bulgaria's foreign trade is with member-countries of COMECON. The USSR leads the list, while

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

the biggest proportionate increase will be with Romania.

ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 69

Text of the address of the Romanian Prime Minister at the Session of Comecon, criticising its activities in co-operation.

--- XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 72

Editorial article on Romania's participation in Comecon organizations; the vital necessity of improving its quality of work.

--- XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 75

Meetings of the Romanian Vice-President of the State Council, Manescu, in Washington, with the U.S. Administration, the Institute for Public Policy and some companies concerning development of economic relations.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 82

Full text of the intervention by the Romanian Prime Minister at the 39th Session of Comecon at Havana. Romanian co-operation is stressed.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 85

Report on the IV Session of the Mixed Economic Commission Romania-EEC in Bucharest. It was stated that there were possibilities to broaden and diversify co-operation.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 78

The Romanian Prime Minister at the 40th Session of the Comecon Council criticizes unsatisfactory implementation of decisions of the 1984 Summit Economic Conference.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 70

Major provisions of the Romano-USSR Long-term Economic, etc. Agreement up to 2000.

---. XVI(3)(80) 1986: 71

Export is the highest priority task of industry; the President illustrates this with an example.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 72

An intersession meeting is held of the US-Romania Mixed Economic Commission.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 84

The plan results claim progress in several spheres but admit non-fulfilment in foreign trade.

Agerpres. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 71

Report on discussions between the Romanian and Chinese trade delegations in Beijing relating to trade exchanges in 1984 and 1985.

Agerpress. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 86

Report on a session of the Romano-Chinese Commission on Economic and Technical Co-operation.

Bajaj, Neelam. Trade prospects with Romania. ETM 21 July 1982: 6, 8

Brajovic, Aleksa, et al. Relations between Yugoslavia and Romania, 1967-1984. YS XXVI(3) Aug 1985: 137-156

Political relations. Cooperation between socio-political organizations. Economic relations- trade - economic co-operation. Financial- banking cooperation. Scientific, technical and educational cooperation.

Brates, T. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 70

Short note concerning the importance and geographical distribution of Romanian foreign trade.

Campeanu, A. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 78

A leading article on the development of the Romanian foreign, especially trade; policy with socialist countries.

Dinu, M. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 71

Romanian foreign trade with the developing countries grows faster than her total foreign trade; it reached 30% of the total turnover in 1982.

Fabian, M. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 78

A short note on discussions between Romania and the USSR on economic co-operation and exchange of goods in 1984.

Ionescu, Nicolae. Co-ordination of economic development plans among the CMEA member countries. (Tr. by Stevan Campson). SEEFT XX(1) Spring 1984: 27-35

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

The co-ordination of plans comprises a system of successive consultations and analyses, carried out for each five-year plan period. Bilateral co-ordination is done by the Central planning organs of the member countries, while multilateral co-ordination is within the branch organs of the CMEA. The member countries inform each other of the most important aspects and of the general directions for the Five-Year plans they have elaborated. They consult about problems of foreign economic relations which are of mutual concern. Both in the bilateral treaties concerning coordination of plans and in the projects carried out on a multilateral basis, in all CMEA organs and at different levels, Romania has consistently acted for maximum use of all opportunities for collaboration which could generate planned development for the member countries' national economies, for the amplification of cooperative actions in the most varied forms, and for the continued development of specialization in production and increasing deliveries, while keeping in mind opportunities to more fully satisfy within the CMEA framework the needs of the member countries' national economies for energy resources, raw materials, basic goods, equipment, and technological installations.

Lawson, Colin W. National independence and reciprocal advantages: the political economy of Romanian-South relations. SS XXXV(3) July 1983: 362-375

An explanation and an evaluation of Romanian policies towards the South. Contacts and policies. Trade reorientation. Membership of international organizations. The Group of 77 and the NIEO. Is Romania a less developed country? Conflicts and costs. Assessment. Statistical tables available.

Marijanac, B. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 86

First modest indications of improved foreign trade performance.

Mosoczy, R. Development of economic co-operation between Hungary and Romania. ABHEL 15(3) 1985: 185-186

Ovchinnikov, V. and Petukhov, S. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 90

The Romanian economic situation with stress on Soviet-Romanian trade and economic collaboration.

Paunescu, V. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 84

Review of Romanian international relations.

ROMANIA

Plopeanu, N. and Oros, V. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 80

Survey of activities in multilateral co-operation with the socialist countries.

--- ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 80

Survey of the Romanian co-operation and other forms of collaboration with the developing countries, and with other countries.

Popa, Ioan. Correlation of prices and the measurement of efficiency in the foreign trade of the socialist countries. SEEFT XXII(2) Summer 1986: 52-66

Tendencies concerning the correlation of prices in the foreign trade of the socialist countries. The relevance of the rate of return in evaluating efficiency. Requirements for affirming the new economic financial mechanism in Romanian foreign trade.

Rumania. ET 293 20th Oct 1984: 81-82

Opening curtain. Trade with West Germany.

Salgean, V. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 79

Brief analysis of Romanian foreign trade and reasons for its slow growth.

Stancu, S. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 64

The 1980 session of Comecon has once more underlined certain differences over economic matters between Romania and the other member countries.

Teodor, T. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 80

Romanian exports: a retrospective review.

Timofte, I. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 70

Brief statistics on Romanian co-operation and specialization agreements with foreign states.

Totu, Ioan V. Developing and perfecting collaboration among the socialist CMEA member countries. SEEFT XXII(2) Summer 1986: 78-95

The author stresses Romania's long-standing concerns with the need to use CMEA integration to raise the level of industrialization of the less-developed members and to

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

equalize the level of development within CMEA. He emphasizes Romania's willingness to cooperate in an almost variety of high-technology projects, most of which are designed to capture for his country an export position for some form of machinery. The author does not view self-sufficiency in agriculture as a useful goal. As a potential major exporter of food-stuffs Romania prefers a CMEA that promotes trade in agricultural products, although at more favourable prices than currently prevail. He argues for a CMEA pricing system that would fix intra-CMEA prices for longer periods than is now the case.

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 71

The planned export of 300,000 tonnes of maize in 1980 will be achieved.

--- XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 74

A unified projection for the balance of payments has finally been agreed between the republics, but only after the application of last minute political pressure.

--- XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 75

Signature of a new long-term programme on economic and scientific-technical co-operation between Yugoslavia and the USSR for the period 1981-99

--- XI(3)(64) May 1981: 79

Foreign trade figures for 1980.

--- XI(3)(64) May 1981: 80

The IMF has approved a three-year credit to Yugoslavia of about 2.2 billion dollars. This is the biggest IMF loan ever.

--- XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 87

Balance of Payments deficit will be significantly more than planned in 1981 and there is no immediate prospect of reopening the foreign exchange market.

YUGOSLAVIA

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 77

Balance of trade figures for the first eight months of 1981.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 78

Local reports suggest an increasing tendency to take republic-
anisation of the balance of payments to its logical conclu-
sions. Balance of payments situation of communes.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 82

The country's international financial position and the
measures being taken to reduce excessive foreign indebted-
ness.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 82

West German credit of DM 150 mn. has been granted in support
of the stabilisation policy.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 62

Short report on exchange of goods between Poland and
Yugoslavia in 1982.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 76

In order to improve foreign liquidity and the balance of
trade, exporting industries must be given special treatment.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 77

There is a good deal of disagreement about the burden of
Yugoslavia's debt service. But total hard currency debts
are now put at over \$20bn.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 78

A remarkable increase in exports to the developing countries.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 80

Recent EC-Yugoslavia meetings have produced some general
orientations but no concrete agreements.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 80

Working organizations are being very cautious about taking
up the credits offered by various countries for the pur-
chase of raw materials, etc.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 86

The rate of exports continues to grow while that of imports falls further.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 90

The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's biggest trading partner. Broader scientific and technical co-operation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is envisaged.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 90

Progress in economic relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC is possible and desirable.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 92

Poor export performance in 1986 is blamed on an overvalued dinar and a bad foreign exchange law.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 100

While the balance of trade is picking up, the overall balance of payments situation is less favourable.

Adamovic, Ljubisa S. The foreign trade system of Yugoslavia. EEE XX(3-4) Spring-Summer 1982:144-165

Importance of external economic factors. Evolution of foreign trade system. Period of decentralization in foreign trade, 1952-1961. Foreign trade reform of 1961. Joint business ventures. Export promotion. Basic considerations of import regulations. Economic reform of 1965.

Annual meeting of the businessmen from Yugoslavia and USA-trust in dynamic growth. YER (5-6) 1985: 10-11

Artisien, Patrick F.R. A note on Kosovo and the future of Yugoslav-Albanian relations; a Balkan perspective. SS XXXVI(2) Apr 1984: 267-276

Avramov, Smilja. Trade agreement of 1981 between Serbia and the USA, in the light of present-day relations between the SFRY and the USA. RIA XXXII(759) 20th Nov 1981: 8-10, 15

Babon, Ljubomir. Yugoslavia and the EEC: Trade and financial relations. RIA XXXVII(863) 20th Mar 1986: 4-7

Yugoslavia's overall foreign trade. An assessment of past trade and financial cooperation with the EEC. Financial

cooperation until 1990.

Babic, Mate and Primorac, Emil. Some causes of the growth of the Yugoslav external debt. SS XXXVIII(1) Jan 1986: 69-88

Yugoslavia is a non-oil developing country with large external debts. The rate of growth of the Yugoslav external debt between 1975 and 1983 was considerably greater than the rate of growth of its exports. Serious difficulties in debt servicing. Term structure of the Yugoslav external debt- long-term and medium-term. Sources of debt. Endogenous factors: 1) Rapid growth, 2) Over-investment, 3) Interest rate policy, 4) Exchange rate policy, 5) Import dependence of the Yugoslav economy, 6) Institutional factors.

Bajec, M. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 76

One of the major handicaps of Yugoslav exporters is disjointed production in all branches of the economy and small scale output which makes them uncompetitive on the world market.

Bajovic, Branislav. Relations between Yugoslavia and Australia, 1975-1984. YS XXVI(4) Nov 1985: 135-144

---. Relations between Yugoslavia and New Zealand, 1976-1984. YS XXVI(4) Nov 1985: 145-148

Balance of payments policy: economic equilibrium. YER (4) 1985: 6-8

Balance of payment trend. YER (1) 1986: 10-11

Beranac, Milorad. Yugoslav-Soviet relations. RIA XXXIV (793) 20th Apr 1983: 6-8

Bojanic, Milenko. Exports-essential to the more stable development of the Yugoslav economy. RIA XXXV(810) 5th Jan 1984: 5-7

---. Yugoslavia's economic relations with foreign countries. RIA XXXVI(839) 20th Mar 1985: 1-3

The substantial growth in commodity exports. The best results in foreign trade were recorded with the developed countries of the West.

---. Yugoslavia's foreign trade in 1985 and forecasts for 1986. RIA XXXVII(858) 5th Jan 1986: 3-6

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Consolidation of the Yugoslav economy in its transactions with other countries will be made possible by the strengthening of economic criteria for foreign trade operations, a tightening of financial discipline and responsibility on the part of those involved in foreign trade. Work is in progress on the drafting of several more laws in this field to regulate the execution of investment works abroad, etc.

Boskovic, Dragisa. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 89

A high official of the National Bank has criticized Yugoslavia's relationship with the IMF.

Brajovic, Aleksa, et al. Relations between Yugoslavia and Romania, 1967-1984. YS XXVI(3) Aug 1985: 137-156

Political relations. Co-operation between socio-political organizations. Economic relations- trade - economic co-operation. Scientific, technical, and educational co-operation. Financial and banking co-operation.

Brdar, D. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 99

Yugoslavia expresses anger over foreign governments' and banks' unwillingness to reschedule her debts.

Changing comparative advantages in manufactured exports from southern Europe, 1965-1978. EBE 33(Chapter-4) 1981: 4.1-4.59; 4.1-4.6

Composition of total exports from Yugoslavia. Relative factor endowments and levels of development. Factor intensity of exports of manufactures from Yugoslavia. Revealed comparative advantage. Statistics. Charts.

Cicanovic, Nikola. Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. RIA XXXII(760) 5th Dec 1981: 8-10

---. Yugoslav-Greek cooperation. RIA XXXII(752-3) 5th @ 20th Aug 1981: 3-5

---. Yugoslav-Iraqi co-operation. RIA XXXII(749) 20th June 1981: 5-6

Colanovic, Branko. Balance-of-payments policy. EBE XX(3-4) Spring-Summer 1982: 120-143

Consumer goods- leading exports. YER (7) 1985: 7

Cooperation with developing countries- mutual benefit and solidarity. YER (12) 1985: 6-8

YUGOSLAVIA

Strategy of development of economic relations between Yugoslavia and the developing countries. Exports. Imports. Credit arrangements.

Current account surplus registered. YER (9) 1985: 13-18

Current account of balance of payments. Anti-inflation policy. Interest rate policy and exchange rates.

Decermic, B. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 87

Repayment of foreign debts has been postponed for a long time.

Djokanovic, Tihomir. Yugoslavia's foreign debt. RIA XXXVII(869) 20th June 1986: 6-8

The burden of debt. Causes of indebtedness. The policy of the Yugoslav economy's openness to the world is one of the factors which should make it possible to cope with the foreign debt problem. Negotiations for rescheduling of payments. Problems of current payments balance proceeds and monetary reserves.

Dragasevic, Vuko. Yugoslavia and the developing countries. RIA XXXII(738) 5th Jan 1981: 11-13

Dragojevic, Dragutin. Foreign investments in Yugoslav organizations- after amendments more attractive. YER (4) 1985: 13-19

Economic situation and motives for joint investments. Importance of incentives to new joint investments. Increase in business security to foreigners. Characteristics of the Amendments to the Law on foreign investments. Legal frames determining the amount of investment by foreign persons.

Drazic, D. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 84

Yugoslav foreign indebtedness at present stands at \$18.3 bn.

Durdevic, V. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 77

Agreement has been reached on American investment in the Danube-Tisa-Danube irrigation system.

Dzalev, Josif, et al. Relations between Yugoslavia and India, 1978-1984. YS XXVII(1) 1986: 127-140

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Political relations. Cooperation of socio-political organizations. Visible trade. Services of Yugoslav shipping companies. Industrial and investment cooperation. Financial and banking cooperation. Cooperation in the fields of education, science, and culture. Economic relations.

Economic relations between Yugoslavia and Comecon countries- stimulation of structural changes. YER (5-6) 1985: 8-9

Ellis, Mark S. Yugoslavia's exports to the European Economic Community- an analysis of the 1980 Cooperation Agreement. EAWM XXI(1) 1987: 49-94

Industrial products analyzed within the 1980 Agreement- textiles and clothing. Agricultural products. The EEC's Common Agricultural Policy. Agricultural exports- meat products, beef, Morello cherries, tobacco, plum brandy, wine. Additional levies on Yugoslav agricultural products. Yugoslavia's unsatisfactory performance in its exports of agricultural commodities to the EEC can be mainly attributed to forces outside Yugoslavia's control.

Exchange rate policy. YER (2) 1985: 6-7

Export slowly increasing. YER (5-6) 1985: 6-7

Fabinc, Ivo. The system of foreign economic relations. STP XXVI(1) 1986: 123-134

Filipic, Petar. Imports of chemical products, 1953-1980. YS XXIV(3) Aug 1983: 69-78

Basic features of imports. Imports as a percentage of consumption of chemical products. Regional structure of imports. Imports by group of products.

Flaherty, Diane. Economic reform and foreign trade in Yugoslavia. CJE 6(2) June 1982: 105-143

This paper examines the reasons why economic reform failed to construct a foreign trade system which could provide the impetus for domestic industrialisation within a manageable balance of payments deficit. Yugoslavia's relatively low level of economic development for its participation in international trade and the importance of central control in mediating the influence of world market forces on domestic production. What precisely was the interpretation of the errors of the 1950s that lay behind the analysis of reform? What new prescriptions for trade policy were derived from the reformers' interpretation of the 1950s? Was the failure of these prescriptions a

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failure of analysis, which had been the case made against import-substitution or a failure of implementation, an appropriate choice of instruments of policy? The main conclusion reached is that the export-led growth strategy paid too little attention to underdevelopment of the economy and so understated the potential for instability in opening up the decentralised economy to the world market. The most important lesson to be drawn from the Yugoslav experience is two-fold: the difficulties of a domestic economy in transition require systematic co-ordination at least at the macro-economic level; and the difficulties of a small independent and still developing country, not a client of either the capitalist or the socialist block must be met with a trade policy that protects the domestic economy from the most extreme vagaries of the world economy.

Fluctuations in foreign trade. YER (9) 1985: 20-21

Foreign investments: more, or not. YER (1) 1985: 8-9

Foreign trade, 1978-1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984-1986.
YS XXI(4) Nov 1980: 155-156; XXV(2) May 1984: 149-150;
XXVIII(2) 1987: 159-160

Statistical tables- exports and imports.

Francuski, Dusan and Raspopovic, Jagos. Relations between Yugoslavia and Libya, 1965-1980. YS XXII(3) Aug 1981: 143-156

Political, economic, scientific and technical, cultural, and educational cooperation.

Free customs zones- development of the concept. YER (9) 1985: 36-41

Current trends in foreign trade and financial developments indicate that the major obstacle to their stable and long-term expansion is protectionism. Liberalization of world trade is urged. Customs zones. Currently seven free customs zones in Yugoslavia and the eighth is under way.

Globokar, Tatjana. Foreign trade between Yugoslavia and the European countries of the CMEA. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFT XIX(2) Summer 1983: 100-109

It is clear that given the situation in Yugoslavia- permanent inflation despite the introduction of a series of measures for economic stabilization, relative stagnation of trade with the West, and foreign debt- an

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expansion of foreign trade with the CMEA can only be beneficial and help to maintain economic activity and help employment. Moreover, the credit conditions granted by the Soviets are very favourable. In so far as trade relations between Yugoslavia and CMEA countries are based on clearing procedure (in dollar units), repayment of this credit obliges Yugoslavia to purchase more USSR products. Another advantage to be found from trade with the CMEA for Yugoslavia is the possibility of concluding long-term and middle-term trade agreements. How will Yugoslavia be able to continue this trade expansion with the CMEA while maintaining a certain balance in its position vis-a-vis the East and West?

Gnjatovic, Dragana. Cooperation with international financial organisations, 1944-1985. YS XXVII(4) 1986: 67-82

Cooperation with international financial organisations enables Yugoslavia to obtain long-term loans for its developmental programmes and projects and short-term funds needed for its foreign exchange liquidity. Yugoslavia and the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association and International Finance Corporation, Inter-American Development Bank, African Development Bank, International Investment Bank, European Investment Bank, and Bank for International Settlements.

Gyurky, R. Foreign economic tensions and efforts to find a way out in Yugoslavia. ABHEL 14(1) 1984: 154-156

Ilickovic, Miodrag. Relations between Yugoslavia and Canada, 1966-1986. YS XXVIII(3) 1987: 141-154

Political and economic relations. Commodity trade. Economic and financial cooperation. Cooperation in other fields.

Ilijin, M. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 86

The value of Yugoslav exports grew just 5% in 1985 as against a planned 12%, partly due to world export and terms of trade movements, partly due to internal factors.

India, Egypt and Yugoslavia. FE 5th Nov 1977: 4

Indo-Yugoslav trade lags. ETM 4th July 1987: 1

Jelic, Mirko. Relations between Yugoslavia and Greece, 1973-1982. YS XXIII(4) Nov 1982: 127-142

Political, socio-political organizational, economic, scientific and technical, educational, cultural relations. Trade in goods. Industrial co-operation.

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Jinker, M. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 93

Exported goods are sold at prices which are substantially below domestic prices.

Jovanovic, Milan. The Yugoslav economy geared to exports. RIA XXXV(828) 5th Oct 1984: 26-29

Substantial increase in exports during the first half of this year. Causes of autarchic economic development. Long-term programme points to a way out of the crisis by imports and not through restrictions. High growth rate in exports up to 1990.

Javovic, Dejan. Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Indonesia. RIA XXXIV(786) 5th Jan 1983: 30-31

---. Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Philippines. RIA XXXVIII(886) 5th Mar 1987: 29-30

---. How much is the IMF helping Yugoslavia. RIA XXXVII(876) 5th Oct 1986: 9-11

A conflict can be said to exist between Yugoslavia and the IMF's conception of short-term stabilization and rapid attainment of a payments surplus and Yugoslavia's conception of long-term development and stability as presented in its long-term economic stabilization programme which envisages a broader strategy of gradually overcoming the present economic difficulties. Basic controversy over the order of priorities and dynamics of the adjustment process. Nevertheless, the IMF has helped to initiate or accelerate certain changes and adjustments to create a balance-of-payments surplus and make timely debt repayments.

---. Trade between Yugoslavia and the South-East Asian countries. RIA XXXVIII(888) 5th Apr 1987: 22-23

In spite of geographical distance and insufficient knowledge of each other's needs and possibilities, Yugoslavia's bilateral cooperation with the ASEAN countries is making progress and there are objective possibilities for its expansion on a long-term basis.

---. Yugoslavia and the International Monetary Fund. RIA XXXVI(845) 20th June 1985: 23-26

Financial cooperation to date. New financial arrangement. The IMF's rigid monetarism. New structuralistic approach. Multilateral actions.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Jovovic, Dejan. Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with developing countries in Asia. RIA XXXIII(763) 20th Jan 1982: 25-27

Kesic, Dj. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 77

The seriousness of the situation in respect of Yugoslav foreign liquidity.

---. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 88

Reorganization of foreign trade agencies abroad has not yet improved their efficiency.

Kesic, J. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 86

Negotiations between Yugoslavia and the IMF as well as her other Western creditors on financial aid in 1984 have reached a successful conclusion.

---. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 80

The IMF in its new role of 'enhanced monitoring' of economic performance will no longer interfere in matters of internal economic policy, but its position will essentially change little as it will remain mediator in all Yugoslav rescheduling of debts with her foreign creditors.

Klaric, M. Yugoslavia and the International Monetary Fund. RIA XXXV(816) 5th Apr 1984: 25-27

New financial arrangement in the amount of 3.5 billion dollars. Positive assessment of the results achieved in the implementation of the programme of stabilization.

Klemencic, Vladimir. Yugoslavia and its external debt-normalization of the external liquidity of the SFRY on a long-term basis. RIA XXXVI(834) 5th Jan 1985: 5-9

Basic objectives of 1) reduction of the over-all level of medium-term and long-term debts owed to the convertible area by approximately 3 billions US dollars, 2) change of the structure of debts and reduction of short-term debts, 3) bringing of the coefficient of indebtedness (ratio of total obligations under foreign debts to total foreign exchange inflow) down from about 42 per cent in 1984 to 25 per cent by 1990. Negotiations with foreign creditors. Common stand. Various approaches.

Kostan, Sime. Exports and imports of metal goods, 1975-1984. YS XXVI(4) Nov 1985: 73-84

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Exports by commodity division, by major commodity group. The pattern of exports by area of destination. Imports by major commodity group, by beneficiary, by area of origin. Balance of exports and imports of metal goods. The balance of trade by region. Statistics.

Kovac, Oskar. A quantitative analysis of foreign economic relations. STP XXVI(1) 1986: 135-151

---. Relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC. RIA XXXVIII(887) 20th Mar 1987: 1-3

In view of Yugoslavia's specific international position as a non-aligned and developing country, an agreement was concluded with the Community for the basic purpose of establishing the appropriate contractual frameworks for arresting unsatisfactory economic trends, notably in trade and ensuring more balanced economic cooperation.

---. System and policy of Yugoslavia's economic relations with foreign countries. STP XXVII(3-4) 1987: 77-87

Economic motivation of exports. Necessary adjustments in credit relations with foreign countries. Some questions relating to the selection of export structures.

---. Yugoslavia and the new international economic system. STP XXVI(8-9) 1986: 52-65

Yugoslavia's position in international relations. Yugoslavia's development strategy and the new international economic system.

Kovaccvic, Milan. Joint ventures with Yugoslav organisations. YS XXVI(2) May 1985: 99-110

The foreign investments in Yugoslavia have been based on the contractual concept from the outset. Changes prior to 1984. Basic results. Institutional changes in 1984. Amount of foreign capital. Sectors exempted from foreign investment projects. Profit sharing. Joint management. Repatriation of invested capital. Use of credits. Taxation. Changes in the foreign exchange system.

Kovacevic, Zivorad. Yugoslavia's cooperation with the developing countries. RIA XXXV(824-5) 5-20th Aug 1984: 1-4

Development of all-round cooperation with the developing countries is a long-term and vital part of Yugoslavia's non-aligned policy. Owing to her economic structure

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Yugoslavia needs to cooperate with other developing countries in order to ensure the more stable development of her own economy. Economic cooperation. Financial, banking, scientific and technical cooperation.

Krekic, Nenad. The export constituent of Yugoslavia's development in 1987. RIA XXXVIII(882) 5th Jan 1987: 33-35

Pronounced balance of trade problems. Increased exports needed. In 1986 export business adjusted to the new system of foreign economic relations as provided for by statute in 1985.

Kulisic, Josip. Crediting exports of capital goods. YS XXIII(3) Aug 1982: 61-70

Specialized institutions for crediting exports. Funds for crediting exports of capital goods, 1976-1981. Statistics.

Ledic, Michele. Debt analysis and debt-related issues: the case of Yugoslavia. EAWM XVIII(1) 1984: 35-64

External indebtedness as an integral part of the development process. Background to Yugoslavia's debt problems. Evaluation of past debt experience of Yugoslavia, 1973-1982. Terms of external public borrowing. Liquidity or solvency problem. Present debt and its renegotiation. Projections of external debt and debt service payments till 1990.

Lopandic, Dusko. Enlargement of the European Economic Community and Yugoslavia. RIA XXXV(821) 20th June 1984: 12-16

General importance of Yugoslavia to the EEC. EEC and Yugoslav exports- agricultural and industrial products.

Maes, Albert. Successful cooperation between the European Community and Yugoslavia- a mutual wish to resolve difficulties. RIA XXXVI(843) 20th May 1985: 8-9

Margan, Ivo. Yugoslavia's multilateral cooperation. RIA XXXIII(778) 5th Sept 1982: 8-9

Question confronting the developing countries is how to respond to the strategy of the industrially advanced countries. Yugoslavia has established different forms cooperation with over 100 developing countries.

Marinkovic, Milan, et al. Relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, 1970-1980. YS XXIII(1) Feb 1982: 137-158

Political relations. Cooperation between socio-political and social organizations, between republics, provinces, and

YUGOSLAVIA

towns. Economic cooperation. Industrial cooperation and specialization. Credit arrangements. Cooperation in the fields of science and technology, education, and culture. Statistics.

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More than one country

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The author presents the views on the transformation of the banking system and organization in connection with the research on economic mechanisms that began in socialist countries in the 1960s. The opinions concerning the questions of a one or two level socialist banking system, or of the status of the central bank were closely related to the extent of changes in the economic control system, i.e. to the degree of decentralization. For various reasons the banking system of socialist countries- except for Yugoslavia- has remained a one level system. In Hungary certain steps have been taken with a view to raising the banking system and organization to a higher level, yet in these days the idea of a sharper separation of the functions of the central bank from those of credit banks has been raised again.

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process. Aim of learning more about the function of credit in relation to monetary circulation. The common features of credit usage. Operational credit. Investment credit. Balance of personal deposits in banks and savings banks. Trend of personal credit balances. Differences in procedures, use of credit and concepts. Differences will continue so long as the methods of economic planning and management continue to differ.

Bulgaria

ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 28

Bulgarian National Bank Regulations about the competition for the allocation of capital investments.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 27

The Law on the State Budget for 1985 is adopted, with confirmation of the outturn for 1983.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 30

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--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 23

The procedure of financing capital investments from the budget is due to be changed.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 30

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Vuceva, Hristina. Financial standards for planning and regulation of the economic activity. ABBSLE XXIX(3) 1986: 21

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An amendment to the Income Tax Act, reducing to 45% the tax on the profits of foreign individuals and corporate bodies from non-socialist countries.

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ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 34

The 1984 budget is balanced. Incomes will increase by 2% above 1983.

--- XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 38

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Bosak, B. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 37

Czechoslovak budgets were balanced in 1980. The planned total profit target of state enterprises was not fulfilled due to increased financial costs of production.

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Hrudka, Lumir. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 38

New regulations covering the duty on privately imported goods, particularly electronic ones.

Jajek, R. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 45

The financial and monetary plan for 1981- difficult economic conditions. Tight credit policy is expected.

Jindra, J. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 37

New and stricter credit conditions will become operative in 1986. Foreign importers of Czechoslovak goods may be given credit.

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A new type of credit is offered to innovating organizations for actions not already included in the annual plan.

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The 1982 Federal and Republican budgets are planned to be balanced.

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Financial policy for 1984.

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Principles of financial policy with a view to (1) creating financial prerequisites for the attainment of the concrete targets of the plan and for carrying out structural changes for achieving intensification of the economy, (2) raising the export capability & the effectiveness of external economic relations, (3) stabilizing the monetary and financial equilibrium and ensuring a balanced state budget. Ways of carrying out the financial policy.

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Sourek, Stanislav. Modifications in the system of financial management of economic production units and enterprises for the 8th Five-Year Plan. CED (3) May 1986: 11-23

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The monetary plan is becoming an important tool of economic control. A mild current credit squeeze is planned for 1985.

Zamecnik, M. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 34

In the first quarter of 1985, the increment in the bank credit granted to enterprises was substantially less than in the previous year.

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ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 43

Statistical summary of the GDR budget account for 1979 showing main items of revenue and expenditure of state organs according to composition, sources and purposes.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 44

A 'Bank of Reserves of Productive Funds' in Leipzig has been instrumental in providing some 100,000 hours of cooperative production.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 44

Finance Minister Ernst Hofner on the 1980 budget.

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ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 45

Basic statistical data concerning state revenues and expenditures in 1980.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 42

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--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 42

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Fuchs, D. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 54

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Kappe, J. and Prassler, J. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 42

Report on a Seminar concerned with the role of money under socialism and in the GDR in particular.

Schlieber, W. and Zufelde, Ursula. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 42

The function of money in a socialist economy is not fully understood and understood and will probably be affected by electronic banking methods.

Schmieder, W. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 51

An outline of the main financial allocations contained in the 1981 economic plan by the Minister of Finance.

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GDR: Private and co-operative sectors get extra development credits.

Hungary

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 53

Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi's report to the autumn session of the National Assembly about the implementation of the 1979 State Budget.

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--- XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 60

On the activities of the Hungarian National Bank.

--- XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 61

The credit policies of the Hungarian National Bank in 1980 and 1981.

--- XII(3)(67) May 1982: 57

The Winter Session of the National Assembly approved the 1982 Budget Bill envisaging revenues amounting to 491.5 bn. and expenditures to 506.5 bn. ft.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 58

Report on the annual general meeting of the Hungarian National Bank; its profits in 1981 amounted to 10.5 bn.ft.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 51

The Council of Ministers authorised the National Bank of Hungary to increase the interest rates for credits and deposits of state enterprises and cooperatives by 2% from 1 October 1982.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 58

The National Assembly's Winter Session adopts the 1987 state budget, total revenue 606.9 bn, total expenditure 650.7 bn forints.

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Andor, T. and Fogaras, I. International forum of savings banks in Hungary. AO 24(1-2) 1980: 181-185

Antolik, Katalin. The Hungarian banking system undergoing transformation. HBH (1) 1987: 4-7

Implementation of the reform of the banking system. Strict monetary policy with a strict and selective credit policy. Institutions of the new banking system. The management of banks.

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Asztalos, L. Gy.; Bokros, L. and Suranyi, Gy. Reform and financial institutional system in Hungary. AO 32(3-4) 1984: 251-268

Major contradictions in the functioning of the present Hungarian banking system. The most important tendencies of the ideas about the further development of the banking system. The purpose of transforming the banking system. Relationship between planning, the state budget, the banking system and enterprise management. Relationship between the spheres of the issuing bank and of the credit bank. In the long run the establishment of a two-level decentralized system of competing banks is necessary which would secure an actual possibility of choice for every income-holder. For the short run the authors make a proposal for such transitory measures which partly take into account the existing restrictions, and partly promote an activity of the financial institutions based on interest in income.

Bacskaï, Tamas. The Hungarian banking system on the way of transformation. ABHEL 16(6) 1986: 325-326

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Balazs, A. Some thoughts on the tax-reform. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 175-176

Balazsy, S. The tax reform, criticism and counterproposal. ABHEL 17(5) 1987: 67-69

Banfi, T., et al. Bonds. ABHEL 16(5) 1986: 94-98

Barta, I. Positive ways and directions in the development of the Hungarian banking system. ABHEL 15(6) 1985: 232-233

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Benedek, Istvan Gabor, et al. ABSEES XV(3) (76) May 1985: 56

The National Assembly adopted the 1985 Bill of State budget. Expenditures should total 610.3 bn fts, the expected deficit amounting to 2.5 bn fts.

Biro, D. Financial policy tasks in the field of public expenditures. ABHEL 12(6) 1982: 319-320

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Boc, I. A debate on the tax reform. ABHEL 16(1) 1986:
55-56

Body, L. Credit policy for 1981 onwards. ABHEL 11(2)
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---. Credit policy 1986. ABHEL 15(6) 1985: 309-310

---. Development of the Hungarian banking system. ABHEL
16(4) 1986: 175-177

Bonifert, D. Value-added tax and its introduction in Hungary.
ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 82-83

Bossanyi, Katalin. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 56

A substantial survey of the enlivening bond market since the 1983 decree issued by the Presidential Council to provide a new medium of mobilising capital resources among the state, communal and co-operative enterprises by issuing and acquiring long-term bonds at lucrative rates of interest.

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As from 1st Jan. 1987 the banking system will be comprehensively modernized. Most important is the forthcoming establishment of five new commercial banks.

Breitner, Miklos. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 58

Report on the activities of Hungarian banks abroad and of foreign banks in Hungary.

Credit and money circulation in 1981. ABHEL 12(1) 1982:
244-245

Csikos-Nagy, Bela. Nine questions on financial incentives.
NHQ XXIII (85) Spring 1982: 46-51

It seemed obvious that control by values (price and incomes policy) was better than natural controls (production and distribution policy). That control by financial means (monetary and budgetary policy) was better than control by values.

Dolecsko, Kornelia, et.al. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 57

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ABHEL 17(2) 1987: 183-185

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Fabri, E. Change and unchangeability in stockpiling processes
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The solving of the stock problem with the bank's assistance
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Better allocation of capital is needed.

Farkas, I. Credit policy 1987. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 103-105

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impact of world economic changes on Hungarian economic
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Present state of the international monetary system. Disintegration
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Demonetization of gold. Balances of payments and credit markets.
Impact of world economic changes on the Hungarian economy.
Hungarian economic and monetary policies. Links with CMEA.

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of the financial system. Financing by monetary means.
New credit constructions for increasing efficiency.
Statistics.

Foldes, Istvan. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 65

About the forthcoming tax reform. Introduction of a
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price increase.

Forro, D. and Tanner, Gy. Actual problems of credit
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Gado, Otto. The tax system in Hungary. MH (4) 1982:23-28

Taxation of enterprises. Producers' differentiated turn-
over tax. Profit tax. Other taxes.

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Gergely, I. A more modern tax system. ABHEL 14(2) 1984:
127-128

Hagelmayer, I. Budgetary dilemmas. ABHEL 14(4) 1984:217-218

Hagelmayer, I. Concept of the state budget for the new phase
in Hungary. AO 33(1-2) 1984: 17-30

The following study gives an analysis of the changes in the state budget in the period between 1967-1982 (its proportion to GDP, changes in the structure of expenditures and revenues, growth of different items, etc.). Through the whole period, except for two years the proportion to GDP was higher than 50 percent. The structure of revenues did not change much, while expenditure showed massive fluctuations. The author arrives at the conclusion that redistribution must be decreased and the mechanism of allocating subventions must be changed. In order to control inflation he finds it expedient to form a budget surplus while improving external equilibrium.

Hagelmayer, I. Financial policy in Hungary. ABHEL 15(5)
1985: 76-78

Hargitai, S. On special financial policy tools within the public finance system. ABHEL 12(5) 1982: 201-202

Havas, Peter. State Development Bank- primarily a bank for state intervention (an interview). HBH (3) 1985: 22-24

Hetenyi, I. Bill on the implementation of the 1983 state budget of the People's Republic of Hungary. ABHEL 14(5)
1984: 217-219

---. The financial policy of the Sixty Five-Year plan.
ABHEL 11(5) 1981: 280-281

---. The state budget for the year 1985. ABHEL 15(1)
1985: 264-265

Hungarian bonds. ET 294(7384) 9th Mar 1985: 76

Hungarian credit policy and the changes in the banking system.
ABHEL 17(2) 1987: 271-273

Hungary. ET 302 3rd Jan 1987: 56

Decentralization of banking system to introduce competition.

Hungary. Taxing times. ET 304 12th Sept 1987: 56

Tax reforms as part of a stabilization programme.

Hungary takes another leap into the unknown. ET 305
31st Oct 1987: 45-46

4. FINANCE. CREDIT. BANKING.

Hungarians bracing themselves for what many fear will be their most difficult year since 1956. The country's net hard currency debt has risen to some \$9 billion. Austerity will be accompanied by continuing reform. The biggest change is a sweeping tax reform. At the beginning of next year, both value added tax and a progressive income tax will be introduced. The new taxes are bound to be unpopular and prices could rise substantially. Factory managers are unsure about how the tax reforms will affect them. Universal apprehension about the reforms.

Hungary's bond-market horrors. ET 305 26th Dec. 1987: 95

Hungary's domestic corporate-bond market collapsed and returned to normal.

Huttl, A.; Losonczy, I. and Orszigety, G. The financial regulator model. (Tr. by Paul Hare). Matekon XIX(4) Summer 1983: 3-20

Financial regulator model to aid formulation of the Sixth Five-year plan.

Implementation of 1980 budget. NH 20(8) Aug 1980: 7

Kocsi, Ilona. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 58

Report on the situation of the bond market. In its third year this is well beyond its peak, but buyers' interest is still considerable.

Kollarik, Istvan: The motives of the tax reform. ABHEL 17(4) 1987: 68-69

---. On the personal income tax. ABHEL 14(6) 1984: 65-66

---. Small ventures and the system of taxation. MH (4) 1982: 29-31

Historical background. 'Black' economy and taxation. Taxation principle for the new enterprise forms.

---. The tax reform and the regulations. ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 19-23

Kupa, M. Personal income tax- principles and polemics. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 75-77

Lang, E. The role and scope of central banks in current economic development. ABHEL 16(6) 1986: 238-239

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Ligeti, S. Reorganization of the banking system. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 106-108

Lukacs, J. The general turnover tax. ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 83-85

Major, A. - The first year of the use of the bill of exchange. A0 36(3-4) 1986: 343-348

Advantages and dis-advantages of using the bill of exchange. Medgyessy, Peter. Budget policy in 1982. ABHEL 11(6) 1981: 199-200

---. Debt policy of the socialist state. A0 33(1-2) 1984: 31-41

What is meant by debt policy of the state? Debt policy of the state may not be separated from economic policy and budgetary equilibrium may only be interpreted together with equilibrium relations of the entire national economy. Development of Hungarian budgetary deficits. National economic role of the budget. Major factors influencing budgetary policy. The Hungarian budget has shown deficits ever since 1968 and in the course of years government debts of about 40 thousand million forints have accumulated. The narrowing down of foreign financial sources has required strict limitation of domestic demand since the early 1980s which has become mainly a task of the budget owing to the particular features of the Hungarian financial system.

---. Hungarian fiscal policy and regulation. MH (3) 1983: 12-14

Morvakozi, L. The effectiveness of monetary regulations. ABHEL 14(1) 1984: 329-330

MTI. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 54

Report on the setting up of a new bank in Budapest which will henceforth administer the entrepreneurial fund previously run by the Hungarian National Bank.

---. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 54

The National Bank of Hungary raised a \$300 mn credit from an international banking consortium.

---. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 64

Report on the annual general meeting of the National Bank. Its 1986 profits amounted to 12.8 bn forints, 1.8 bn less than in 1985.

4. FINANCE. CREDIT. BANKING.

Murakozy, L. The budget of Hungary in an international comparison. ABHEL 15(5) 1985: 212-214

---. Thoughts on the receipts and expenditures of the state budget. ABHEL 17(2) 1987: 331-332

The 1988 budget. The jurisdiction of Parliament and the Council of Ministers in alteration and reallocation. ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 140-141

Novak, G. Business banks and their conditions. ABHEL 15(4) 1985: 210-212

---. What is expected from the two-tier banking system? ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 215-217

On the activities of 1980 and the future tasks of the National Bank of Hungary. ABHEL 11(2) 1981: 223-225

Palkovits, R. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 55

On Hungary's credit policies in 1985 and on some substantial institutional changes in its credit banking functions.

Petschnig, M. The sphere of central-bank issues in the banking system. ABHEL 14(3) 1984: 100-101

Pongracz, A. Budget, 1983. ABHEL 12(6) 1982: 244-245

---. Budget and tax policy. ABHEL 15(1) 1985: 268-269

---. Current issues of Hungary's budget policy. ABHEL 15(2) 1985: 49-50

---. The 1985 budget in the service of competitiveness. ABHEL 14(6) 1984: 141-142

---. Reflections on some issues of the link between the budget and the credit system. ABHEL 11(2) 1981: 150-152

Rak, Gy. On personal income tax. ABHEL 14(5) 1984: 188-189

---. Possibilities and constraints of the introduction of a personal income tax. ABHEL 17(2) 1987: 99-101

Remenyfy, I. Some correlations of the reform of the Hungarian turnover tax system. ABHEL 17(4) 1987: 219-221

Rona, T. Some considerations concerning the principles of taxing population wealth in Hungary. ABHEL 12(4) 1982: 93-94

HUNGARY

Rott, Nandor. The further developments of the system of financial institutions- proposal for the establishment of a food economy bank. BRIAE (56) 1984: 103-115

Support for the conception of a one and single. business bank. Trusts as 'quasi-sectoral banks'. Business banks but without the functions of proprietor.

Rotyis, J. Alternatives of regulating the money supply of banks. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 241-242

---. Financing the state budget and the quantity of money. ABHEL 17(5) 1987: 314-316

Sari, J. Banking systems- in the long run. ABHEL 15(2) 1985: 145-147

---. Improving the conditions of capital flow in Hungary. AO 29(3-4) 1982: 271-284

Capital flow has become an issue in connection with the further development of the system of economic management in Hungary. The objective of the paper is to review the way of creating more liberal conditions to capital flow. For this reason the author treats the method of planning, capital formation and flow, the circulation of securities and the question of involving foreign capital. Along with maintaining the present framework of the banking system it should be necessary to set up, in addition to the existing monetary institutions, also a special bank in charge of the circulation of securities. Capital accumulation and capital flow in the enterprise and the cooperative sector. Forms of saving. Role of the government budget in financing capital expenditure.

Soos, K.A. Some important common features of the post-reform economic mechanisms in Hungary and Yugoslavia- capital market, capital ownership functions, and budgetary limits. ABHEL 14(5) 1984: 184-186

State Budget, 1987. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 108-109

Sugar, Tamas. Financial institutions in Hungary. HBH (2) 1987: 32-33

The National Bank of Hungary and other banks.

Suranyi, E. and Jarai, Zs. Bonds in Hungary (Reviews). AO 34(1-2) 1985: 165-173

The practice has proved that with appropriate regulation,

4. FINANCE. CREDIT. BANKING.

bonds-as well as market, money, credit and, in general, the categories of commodity and value- can be well fitted into socialist planned economy. The justification of bonds in a socialist economy. Bond as a form of credit. The mode and conditions of issuing bonds. Propensity to buy bonds.

Szell, Andras. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 52

According to the new financial regulations in force since the beginning of 1985, the issuing and discounting of bills of exchange has been renewed for commercial transactions.

Tardos, M. Question marks in Hungarian fiscal and monetary policy (1979-1984). AO 35(1-2) 1985: 29-52

The economic policy evens out the economic results of Hungarian enterprises on three levels: through price control, the subsidies and levies of the state budget and the credit mechanism. The mechanisms of income levelling after 1979 put a strong break on the consolidation process becoming necessary on account of the credit crisis. The changes introduced in 1985 allow a mitigation of income levelling. In spite of the changes the prospects are uncertain.

---. The role of money; economic relations between the state and the enterprises in Hungary. AO 25(1-2) 1980: 19-35

The new economic mechanism was unable to bring about a buyers' market in Hungary. The author argues that this was not only a result of the survival of the supervisory role of branch ministries and the inconsistent regulation of the economy after the price explosion in 1973, but also of those parts of the regulatory system which hinder the free circulation of money in the economy.

Tibor, A. Tax-system approach: the value added tax. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 243-245

Timar, Matyas. Changing banking system (An Interview). ABHEL 14(5) 1984: 309-311

---. Hungarian credit policy in 1982. ABHEL 11(6) 1981: 197-198

---. Interview with the President of the National Bank of Hungary. MH (2) 1984: 14-16

---. The National Bank of Hungary in the service of Hungarian economic policy. ABHEL 11(3) 1981: 190-191

HUNGARY

- . Some current problems concerning the flow of financial resources and the further development of the banking system. ABHEL 14(5) 1984: 219-220
- Towards a tax reform- arguments pro and con. ABHEL 17(2) 1987: 181-183
- Turjan, S. Thoughts on taxation according to profitability. ABHEL 14(1) 1984: 176-177
- Vago-Jakus, M. The interest policy toward population savings and credits. ABHEL 12(4) 1982: 88-90
- Vekas, I. Banking organization, the banking system and regulation. (Some remarks on the further development of financial institutions). ABHEL 15(3) 1985: 45-46
- Vincze, I. The value added tax. ABHEL 13(4) 1983: 291-293
- Wiesel, I. On the tax reform. ABHEL 17(4) 1987: 70-71

Poland

ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 60

Comprehensive statistics on 'financial accumulation' of the whole Polish economy, among sectors, between 1978 and 1981, with indication of causes.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 60

Text of the Instruction on granting credit to socialist enterprises by banks.

--- XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 66

The fiscal year 1983 ended with a deficit of zloty 27 bn. in 1984. Indebtedness in socialist countries is expected to reach roubles 4.5 bn (zloty 306 bn.) and in free convertible currency countries U.S.\$29.3 bn.

--- XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 66

Report of the Institute of National Economy of the Planning Commission published a report on the role of money, on which improvement of the economy depends, in particular the motivation of individuals and enterprises.

4. FINANCE. CREDIT. BANKING.

ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 58

The Ministry of Finance announces a reduction in the equalization tax; the threshold is higher and the rates lower.

Bartoszewicz, T. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 65

Interview with the Vice-Minister of Finance on the origins and development of the budgetary deficit and solutions to the problem.

Jezioranski, Tomasz. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 71

The Five-year plan stresses the need to secure economic equilibrium, so for the first time the Sejm was told that the state budget will balance in 1987.

Kaminski, J. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 59

The state budget for 1984 shows no sign of equilibrium.

Mariej, Iwanek and Marcin, Swiecicki. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 80

The building of a capital market would be highly desirable in Polish conditions.

Majewski, Stanislaw. The role of banks in the process of reforming the Polish economy. PFT (2) 1984: 6-7

Mieszczankowski, M. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 69

Tax policy towards firms oscillates sharply and at present may be too sharp.

Plesinski, K. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 68

A new bank is to be set up to be responsible for investment in export-oriented activity.

Pospieszynski, Ryszard A. Changes in the economic financial system in 1983. PFT (3/237) 1983: 3-4

Changes in foreign trade, tax, and price systems.

Stanislaw, Albinowski. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 81

Finance Minister has made it clear that subsidies throughout the economy must be reduced.

Romenia

ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 79

Announcement by the Savings and Deposit Bank of the new issues by the Bank and which carry not only interest but prizes by regular draws.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 78

The Law on the State Budget for 1986 and approval of the account for 1984 incomes and expenditures.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 85

The text of the stage budget for 1987.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 90

The official report on a session of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party concerning banks' interest rates.

Carlan, C. and Laza, I. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 80

Leading article on discussions, organized by the newspaper, on the role of the economic-financial budget which has become important in connection with the self-financing of enterprises.

Popovici, M. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 69

A survey of the activities of the Romanian Deposit Bank indicating the number of current accounts, savings books and credits granted by the Bank.

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 79

Basic statistics on Yugoslav banking reveal the overwhelming preponderance of the developed regions and the continued absence of association in Croatian banking.

4. FINANCE. CREDIT. BANKING.

ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 83

The commercial banks are responding to the government's call for a higher interest rate structure. Interest will now be paid on current accounts, and the lending rate on long-term investment credits will go up to 12-16%.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 75

The share of total investment finance coming from the banks has dropped sharply over the past two years. But investment in the non-business sector is growing faster than investment in the business sector.

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 86

Many Yugoslav bankers feel that banks should have more independence in their credit policy. This would involve clarification of the nature of banking capital.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 86

The Federal Budget for 1986 was adopted by Parliament on 28th Dec. 1985.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 78

Another rise in interest rates on deposits in the domestic and foreign currencies.

Cubra, Nikola. Financing total national defence. YS XXV (3) Aug 1984: 17-26

Financing- federal-republics- wartime- commodity reserves. Dimitrijevic, Dimitrije. Interest rates. YS XXIV(4) Nov 1983: 91-102

The role of interest rates. Aims of interest rates policy. Formation of interest rates. Movement of interest rates.

Gedeon, Shirley J. Monetary disequilibrium and bank reform proposals in Yugoslavia: paternalism and the economy. SS XXXIX(2) Apr 1987: 281-291

The financial problem and the role of the banks in Yugoslavia. Proposals for controlling the issue of high powered money. Selective crediting. The centralization camp. The National Bank of Yugoslavia primary credit emissions should be limited to the financing of marginal temporary working capital need and that selective rules and criteria should be firmly established by the NBY in order to avoid the virtually unconditional credit financing

YUGOSLAVIA

of qualifying commercial bills. The Decentralization Campaign argues that selective granting of credit places too much power in the hands of the central bank. It allows the central bank to decide not only how much money to create but also to whom it should be issued. Fractional vs 100% reserve banking: secondary emission. Implications of the proposals.

Gligoric, Pavle. Taxation of income of basic organizations of associated labour. YS XXII(1) Feb 1981: 103-116

Basic features of the income tax. Global and selective effects of the income tax. Further development of the system of income tax payable by basic organizations. Statistics.

Golijanin, Milan. Commercial banks. YS XXV(3) Aug 1984: 77-94

Banking system. Organizations. Banks' credit potential and basic indicators of business transacted, 1978-1983. Basic problems and directions of change.

Inventory management in Yugoslav economy. YER (11) 1985:6-9

Actual performance of investment, credit and monetary policies. Effective management of working capital is very important segment of the economic stabilization policy. Basic forms of working capital.

Jovanovic, Milan. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 98

The weakness of monetary policy in Yugoslavia is largely attributable to poor financial and accounting discipline amongst banks and enterprises.

---. Measures for the financial consolidation of the economy. RIA XXXV(826) 5th Sept 1984: 30-32

Dinar illiquidity is one of the main sources of many difficulties. Causes of illiquidity. New measures. Rescheduling of debts. Tightening of conditions for the obtainment of investment credits. Personal incomes and spending. Credit-monetary, and banking system.

Jurkovic, Pero. Content and characteristics of the public financing system. (Tr. by Don Hank). EEE XXI(2) Winter 1982-83: 3-49

Scope and content of the public financing system. Functions and the institutional basis. Financing general

4. FINANCING. CREDIT. BANKING.

social needs. Revenue sources of socio-political organizations. Distribution of budget revenues. Financing collective needs in the area of social activities and social welfare. Financing other collective needs. General characteristics of the public financing system. Distribution of public revenues according to levels of socio-political organizations. Volume and structure of financial transfers on the federation level. Functional structure of public spending. Revenues of interest groups involved in social activities and social welfare.

Knight, Peter T. Financial discipline and structural adjustment in Yugoslavia: Rehabilitation and bankruptcy of loss-making enterprises. EAWM XIX(1) 1985: 101-126.

The legal framework. Recent experience of rehabilitation programme. Inter-enterprise credit.

Laszlo, Gy. and Veress, J. Contributions to the relationship between enterprises and the banks in Yugoslavia. ABHEL 14(1) 1984: 309-310

Lavrac, Ivo. Micro payments flows as a data source for the national accounts. EAWM XVIII(2) 1984: 175-178

Yugoslavia's particular socio-economic setting offers possibilities to the compilation of national accounts and the use of computers.

Mihajlovic, Dragan and Vukajlovic, Dragoljub. Taxation of foreigners. YS XXIV(1) Feb 1983: 73-82

Conditions under which foreign persons may engage in economic and non-economic activities. Direct taxes. Other taxes, charges, and revenue stamps paid by foreigners in Yugoslavia. The effects of taxes paid by foreign citizens.

Mihaljek, Dubravko. Financing of public services in Yugoslavia: a Lindahl equilibrium model for the labour-managed economy. EAWM XX(2) 1986: 135-168

A model of the public services sector in Yugoslavia. The household's optimization problem. Optimization problem of the public services firm. The role of the SIZ (self-managing community of interest). Alternative ways of financing public services- a comparative analysis. Personal income tax. Tax on the firm's wage fund and commodity tax.

Mijovic, Branko. The banking system. EEEE XX(3-4) Spring-Summer 1982: 100-119

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The role of the financial system. Central bank- functions. Implementation of the monetary-credit system. Commercial banks. Basis and structure of credit and banking system. Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation. Savings and loan institutions. Association of banks. Business policy of banks. Guarantees for foreign placements. Role of banks in financial mediation. Statistics.

Miletic, Vladimir and Sankovic, Mladen. Insurance of property and persons. YS XXIII(3) Aug 1982: 71-80

Function of insurance. Formation of insurance contacts and types of insurance. Coinsurance and reinsurance. Assets. Organization and management.

Monetary and credit policy. YER (1) 1986: 8-9

Nedeljkovic, D. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 89

High interest rates are now claimed to be the major cause of Yugoslav financial problems.

Nikolic, Vojislav. The sales tax system. YS XXII(3) Aug 1981: 77-90

Basic sales tax. Special sales tax on products and services. Regional distribution of sales tax revenue. Effects of the sales tax on products and services. Statistics.

---. Taxation of the sale of real property and rights- the system and policy. YS XXIII(3) Aug 1982: 39-46

Basic elements of the system of taxation. Revenues from the sales tax on real property, 1979-1981. Special issues of tax policy. Statistics.

Perisin, Ivo. The monetary and credit system of Yugoslavia- reasons for its frequent change. EEE XX(3-4) Spring-Summer 1982: 84-99

The changes are designed not only to prevent the widespread creation of money and capital without coverage but also to forestall the formation of autonomous banking capital.

Raicevic, Bozidar. Financing general social needs in Republics and Autonomous Provinces. YS XXIV(4) Nov 1983:55-70

Financing government expenditure at Republican and Provincial levels- government expenditure- resources for the finance. The finance of Government expenditure at Commune level- funds for financing. Financing Government

4. FINANCE. CREDIT. BANKING.

expenditure at the level of municipal communities of communes- funds for financing. The volume of funds for financing government expenditure.

Raicevic, Bozidar. Resources for financing public and collective needs, 1981-1985. YS XXVIII(3) 1987: 77-88

General frames for implementation of the policy. Results of economic development. Revenue rates of growth. Structure of revenues. The net outlays.

Real level of interest rates. YER (3) 1985: 14

Tisma, Tosa. Financing of collective and general social needs, 1975-1980. YS XXII(3) Aug 1981: 31-40

Total social revenue by source. Composition of revenue from the socialized sector. Social revenue from the private sector, household obligations and other revenues. Social revenue by recipient. Statistics.

Vukadin, Bosko. National accounts, 1976-1983. YS XXV(3) Aug 1984: 43-56

Production. Distribution of national income. Final consumption of gross material product. Revenue and expenditure of households. General and collective consumption. Investment.

Vukajlovic, Dragoljub. Taxation of private individuals. YS XXV(1) Feb 1984: 75-86

Taxation system. Effects of the taxes collected. Pattern of change. Tax on workers' personal income (wages and salaries). Taxation of personal income from farming, independent performance of economic and non-economic activities, copyright, patents, and technical innovations, other kinds of property and property rights. Tax on buildings and other property, on inheritances and gifts, on winning in games of chance, on citizens' overall revenue, etc.

Vukovic, Dusan. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 73

It is expected that almost all banks will sign the Agreement on granting credit to private individuals who desire to sell their foreign currency deposits to the banks.

The Yugoslav economy under financial pressure. ABHEL 15(3) 1985: 60-61

5. NATIONAL INCOME. DISTRIBUTION

REGULATION OF EARNINGS. SAVINGS

More than one country

Debroy, B. Income inequality in East Europe. AV 28(3)
Sept 1986: 253-316

The nature of the data. Measuring inequality and problems of estimation. The wage and salary distributions. Inter-sector and intra-sector inequality. The per capita distributions. Sources of income. The role of household size. Inequality and economic development.

Flakierski, Henryk. Economic reform and income distribution: a case study of Hungary and Poland. EEE XXIV(1-2) Fall-Winter 1985-86: 3-194

The analysis is focused on whether or not the increased use of the market mechanism in some Eastern European Countries has changed the pattern of income distribution in those countries. Relationship between economic reforms and changes in the degree of inequality. Two countries, Hungary and Poland are examined. A theoretical overview of the economic reforms and their relationship to income inequalities. A discussion of the rationale both for and against wage differentiation in the socialist countries. A justification for choosing Poland and Hungary, as well as a discussion of the quality of the statistical material. Statistical analysis of the relative dispersion of earnings and household income are presented for Hungary and Poland. Conclusions derived from the statistical analysis. Analysis of the contribution of the independent trade union solidarity to the question of egalitarianism and economic reform. Statistical tables in Appendix.

Hartwig, Karl-Hans. Involuntary liquid assets in Eastern Europe: some critical remarks. SS XXXV(1) Jan 1983: 103-105

According to most of the literature dealing with private saving in the centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe, a great part of liquid assets of private households represents involuntary savings. It is argued that under normal conditions there would be no incentives to accumulate money and near-money to such a great extent. The result of continuous excess demand in the consumer goods market at fixed prices, which prevented economic units from spending their involuntary liquid assets. With the existence of an extended second economy,

5. NATIONAL INCOME. DISTRIBUTION

growing cash and savings bank deposits do not indicate forced saving, but only show that private households are unwilling to pay the higher prices on the different types of markets outside the public to pay bribes or to incur other forms of transaction costs. They prefer liquid assets. The decision to accumulate money and near-money under these circumstances is voluntary.

Murrell, Peter. Incentives and income under market socialism. JCE 8(3) Sept 1984: 261-276

The purpose of the present paper is to provide an initial contribution to an economic theory of comparative income distribution by comparing market socialism and competitive capitalism. An examination of income distribution under market socialism has to begin with a theory of managerial incentives. Without knowing how managerial performance is rewarded, one can make no comments on managerial incomes. The theory of market-socialist incentives. Nature of bonus function under market socialism and the implications of such functions for a comparison of income distribution under socialist and capitalist economic systems. It is shown that when efficiency is required, when enterprise shut-down rules are taken into account, and when information is decentralised, the bonus will be equal to the profits of the enterprise. Lange's social dividend must be zero. One can make no strong conclusions when comparing the degree of inequality of the income distribution under competitive capitalism and market socialism.

Porket, Josef L. Sex-related differences in income under Soviet-type socialism. OUW 27(3) Sept 1982: 213-229

The mass inclusion of women in social production accomplished under Soviet-type socialism raises a number of questions. Two of them, that of income differences between male and female workers and that of the main causes of these differences, are examined in the present article which, in addition, inquires into income differences between male and female pensioners as well. Throughout the article, comparisons with modern societies of the West are attempted.

Pryor, Frederic L. Comparable GNPs per capita: an addendum. EJ 89 Sept 1979: 666-668

East European countries- estimation of the per capita GNPs. Three different sets of estimates. Statistics.

Bulgaria

Berov, Ljuben. Changes in the real incomes of the working people in the P.R. of Bulgaria (1944-1979). ABBSLE XXV(4) 1982: 29-30

Bozilov, Jordan and Gocev, Goco. The incomes of the population, policy and management. ABBSLE XXVI(3) 1983: 33-34

Debroy, B. Earnings, incomes and living standards in Bulgaria. AV 26(4) Dec 1984: 341-368

Ivanov, Kostadin. Possibilities of improving the system of formation and distribution of the profit and income in enterprises and economic organizations. ABBSLE XXX(2) 1987: 6

Kolev, Ganco. The economic approach and the distribution of the net income. ABBSLE XXIV(2) 1981: 11-12

Petrov, Georgi At. Distribution of the incomes in the socialist enterprise. ABBSLE XXX(2, 3) 1987: 8, 6-7

Sapkarev, Petar K. Turnover of the gross national product in the P.R. of Bulgaria. Statistical-economic study. ABBSLE XXX(4) 1987: 6-7

Taseva, Rosica. Regularities in the changes of the gross national product structure under socialism. ABBSLE XXIV(1) 1981: 14

Czechoslovakia

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 42

Information about the increase in savings of the population.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 37

In first half of 1981, the money incomes of the population increased by 2.4%.

--- XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 38

Factors in the growth of the national income.

5. NATIONAL INCOME. DISTRIBUTION

Bouchal, Milan. Trends in private cash holdings. CED (4)
June 1985: 85-95

Monetary questions are becoming increasingly urgent in connection with achieving an effective growth of the Czechoslovak economy. Private cash holdings in Czechoslovak conditions are the decisive part of the money in circulation which exists in the form of the ready money. Historical and present situation. Factors influencing the level of private cash holdings.

Ernst, M. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 45

Survey of the post-war economic development and comparison with the pre-war period. The national income of the Czech Socialist Republic increased by 6.3 times in 1948-1980 that of the Slovak Socialist Republic by 11.0 times.

Hirsl, M. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 41

An analysis of the share of social incomes in total incomes in total incomes in various types of households in 1976 has shown that social incomes primarily helped the less well-paid households and those with the largest number of members.

Jordonkova, L. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 37

On the need for greater income differentiation.

Snopek, B. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 45

Basic information on creation of the national income in the 6th Five-Year plan (1976-80).

Tyll, J. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 48

The People's Control Commission reports that the Five-Year plan target of growth of national income is in danger of not being fulfilled.

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 43

The national income grew by 171% between 1970 and 1982. In 1984, the national income should for the first time grow faster than the production of industrial goods.

Hungary

HUNGARY

ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 57

Incomes were 7.5% higher than a year ago.

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 57

A statistical graph shows that the per capita real income of Hungarians increased 3.5-fold between 1950 and 1984.

Andorka, Rudolf. Origins of secondary incomes in the light of statistics. MH (4) 1982: 19-22

Time devoted to agricultural small-scale production. Home building and maintenance from own resources. Repair and maintenance of consumer durables. Changes in the time budget between 1963 and 1976-77.

Csikos-Nagy, Bela. The "second" economy- a socialist approach. MH (4) 1982: 15-18

The encroachment of unlawful economic processes is a universal phenomenon today. Inadequate factory structure-shortages. The contested questions of planning and regulation. Bureaucratization and over-bureaucratization. Widening the legal frame-work of the economy.

Ekes, I. Methods for estimating invisible personal incomes. ABHEL 14(4) 1984: 159-160

Elteto, O. and Vita, L. Invisible incomes and income inequality. ABHEL 17(4) 1987: 128-130

Farkas, Gy. The driving forces of income generation. ABHEL 16(2) 1986: 59-61

Havas, G. Public savings and production finance. AO 28 (1-2) 1982: 109-132

The growth of savings has slowed down in Hungary and this in itself necessitates new and attractive forms of saving. Consuming versus saving propensity and its malleability. About the new type of deposit and capital allocation, i.e. the investment company. The capital requirements of small enterprises and the desire of money saving people to preserve the value of their wealth could meet by setting up investment companies. In case such companies were financed from funds originating from public savings then these small enterprises could be buyer-oriented. Saving and inflation. The reconciliation of investment companies with socialism raises many a question, e.g. the scruple about earning money without working. From the public point of view it is also necessary to consider the most expedient spending of high incomes, that develop also in socialism.

5. NATIONAL INCOME. DISTRIBUTION

Hoch, R. and Kovacs, I. Income paradox. ABHEL 15(2) 1985: 99-100

Holtzer, L. Educational level and incomes in Hungary. AO 29(3-4) 1982: 309-328

Attaining a higher educational level- which is one of the preconditions of producing competitive products incorporating advanced technology- is not motivated in Hungary by a hope for higher incomes. As a matter of fact higher incomes associated with higher educational level are not so high that they could not be neutralized by other strong factors working in the opposite direction. In the computations the author investigates 'life-time' incomes by educational level and position. He points out that even if the incomes originating from the so-called second economy are neglected (the inclusion of which would only increase the seriousness of the conclusions) the relative incomes of the non-manual (intellectual) workers have diminished over the last decade in comparison with the manual workers. The levelling. Lifetime earnings. Wage system in Hungary neither stimulates for more successful performance, nor differentiates to an adequate extent between unskilled and highly qualified labour. Time at which lifetime earnings of persons with higher qualifications catch up with those of manual workers' groups. Connection between the level of qualification and earnings. Other factors influencing earnings.

Horvath, P. and Sandor, Gy. National and enterprise income. ABHEL 17(4) 1987: 283-285

Income and consumption of the population, 1970-1985. ABHEL 17(2) 1987: 15-18

Income distribution in the national economy, 1976-1982. ABHEL 14(3) 1984: 28-31

The income stratification of the population in 1982. ABHEL 14(5) 1984: 154-158

Juhasz, J. Changes of income of national economy and personal incomes. ABHEL 15(4) 1985: 174-176

Juhasz, M. Enterprise incomes in Hungary, their generation, distribution and differentiation. (Review). AO 33(1-2) 1984: 166-180

Income trends on the level of the national economy. Changes in relative incomes. Division of net income between the budget and enterprises by sectors.

Profitability trends on enterprise level. Profitability of the "three markets". Correlation between enterprise size and profitability. Profitability and budgetary relations of big enterprises.

Keller, J. Relationship between personal savings and credits. ABHEL 16(1) 1986: 96-97

Kemeny, Istvan. The unregistered economy in Hungary. SS XXXIV(3) July 1982: 349-366

On the question of classifying, defining, and evaluating unregistered economic activity. The legalised private sector and its legal or illegal market transactions. Transactions within the legally unrecognized private sector. Market transactions undertaken by salary-earners and linked to their regular work. Payments made to persons who misuse their power in order to render services: bribery. All these activities contribute towards increasing the GNP, and play a role in the redistribution of income. Salary earners and contractors. The market, past and present. The 'underground' country. Conflict and compromise.

Kozma, F. Thoughts on income policy. ABHEL 15(1) 1985: 167-169

Leszak, Ferenc; Orban, Arpad and Orosz, Lajos. Economic development, earnings, and income relations in Hungarian agriculture. (Tr. by George Hajdu). EEE XXI(2) Winter 1982-83: 50-75

Characteristic features in the development of the national economy and the main economic branches. Earnings and income from work. Earnings in agriculture. Changes in the dispersion and structure of earnings. Relative development of output and gross income and shares. The level of output and sharing. Agricultural incomes. Real incomes of the main social groups.

Magyar, L. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 61

According to Peter Galasi, co-author of an internationally renowned economic book on the characteristics of the second economy, the illegal "third economy" amounts to 60-66 bn fts. in Hungary, i.e. at least 15% of the total income of the population.

Major data on income distribution in the Hungarian economy, 1980-84. ABHEL 17(5) 1987: 287-291

5. NATIONAL INCOME. DISTRIBUTION

Nyitrai, F. Income stratification of the population in the last two decades. ABHEL 11(1) 1981: 228-229

Petschnig, M. Income differences and savings. ABHEL 16(4) 1986: 243-244

Pongracz, L. Changes in earnings regulation in 1987. ABHEL 16(6) 1986: 228-229

Possible influence of invisible incomes on the sector of personal incomes. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 14-16

Prager, Laszlo. The impoverished rich and the well-to-do poor (investigations concerning personal income). (Tr. by Andrew Doros-Kozai). EEE XXIII(2) Winter 1984-85:3-28

Investigation focuses on socialist enterprises, on the individual income situations prevailing within them, and on family earnings. The occupational groups, stable and elastic hierarchical layers. The grand system of earnings by workers in enterprises. Family income. "Required income". Measuring phase-mobility. The base wage (Hierarchical limitations). The system of scattered, splintered allocations of income. Incomes derived from additional work. Net income at the enterprise. Earning structure of family.

Sebok, E. Problems of the differentiation of incomes. ABHEL 16(4) 1986: 146-147

Suranyi, B. and Vita, L. Alternative ways of assessing private incomes. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 24-25

Suto, D. Before and after: income regulation of small enterprises. ABHEL 16(6) 1986: 71-73

Szarvas, P. Capital formation in Hungary in international comparison. AO 32(3-4) 1984: 303-316

Methodological considerations. General tendency of the rates of capital formation. Extent and duration of the decline. The Hungarian investment cycle and the international business cycle. Comparison of the rates of capital formation with the aid of the ICP (International Comparison Project of the UN) results. The rate of capital formation was high in the seventies. The strong reduction from 1979 on and the accounting for the distor-tive effects of the Hungarian price system resulted in Hungary stepping back into the band of countries with medium capital formation. The extent and protraction over time of the decline cannot be considered extreme, either.

HUNGARY/POLAND

Szikra-Falus, K. Equality-inequality in incomes. ABHEL
15(1) 1985: 208-209

---. Income and property distribution in the eighties,
ABHEL 17(4) 1987: 45-47

Extremely little information is available in Hungary about the income and property distribution of the population. According to the official income statistics, income differences are diminishing in Hungary. Everyday experience is contrary to this tendency.

---. On enrichment in Hungary. AO 29(1-2) 1982: 47-68

The number of families having some wealth has increased in Hungary in the seventies. Such families can be found in every social class and stratum. The majority of families have some real estate. Also incomes deriving from wealth exist to a limited extent. To expand the scope of families having wealth is a major economic and social interest. Savings from incomes. Enrichment and the increase in price level. Hungarian interest policy, wealth in personal (movable) property. The stimulation and limitation of wealth formation.

---. On high personal incomes in Hungary. AO 24(1-2) 1980:
81-94

Ways for easing the tensions related to high personal incomes in a socialist society in two directions: partly in restricting the economically and socially unjustified incomes and partly in expanding the possibilities for spending the justified incomes.

---. Wage and income disparity between the first and the second economies. ABHEL 16(2) 1986: 177-179

Venyige, J. Incomes and consumers. ABHEL 15(6) 1985:
293-294

Poland

ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 59

Some figures showing the depth of the Polish crisis. In 1983 real incomes of the population have started to grow but for almost half of the population they have fallen by more than a quarter since 1978.

5. NATIONAL INCOME. DISTRIBUTION

Flakierski, Henryk. Economic reform and income distribution in Poland: the negative evidence . CJE 5(2) June 1981: 137-158

A statistical analysis of income distribution. Distribution of wages and salaries. Empirical analysis of relative dispersion of wages and salaries in the socialist economy. The distribution of per capita household income. Poland in the 1970s experienced a considerable increase in the inequality of pay. In contrast to experience elsewhere in Eastern Europe, the Polish leadership did not use the distribution of social benefits to mitigate the increase in relative dispersion of earnings. The distribution of social benefits was itself, in many respects, blatantly unjust, and perceived by the workers as yet one more mechanism in a system of cumulative privilege.

Wisniewski, Marian. The economy and its shadow. EEE XXIV (4) Summer 1986: 29-39

The second economy as a source of secondary income flow. The second economy is the shadow of the first economy that is state planned, legal, and private legal economy. The inflationary gap and the secondary income flow. The evaluation of the size of the secondary flow in incomes. The future of the secondary flow.

Romania

ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 78

Survey of wages, incomes and prices in 1970 and 1980.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 74

Text of the Decree concerning the increases in incomes of workers in the national sector of economy.

Ciucur, D. and Popescu, C. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 76

An account of the improvement in purchasing power of the incomes of industrial and agricultural workers during the period 1950-80.

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 91

The downward trend in personal incomes may stop this year. The trend in inter-regional distribution is now towards greater inequality.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 94

Due to falling living standards a growing number of workers' families are compelled to look for supplementary sources of income.

Bogdanov, Dusan. Decision-making on income by workers. STP XXI(6-7) June-July 1981: 31-38

Estrin, Saul. Income dispersion in a self-managed economy. EM 48(190) May 1981: 181-194

This paper has established that large income differences within and between sectors did emerge in Yugoslavia as market self-management evolved. Statistics.

Gross domestic product and national income in Yugoslavia 1975-1981, 1980-1984. YS XXIV(2) May 1983: 155-157; XXVII(2) 1986: 157-160

Statistics

Kesic, Dj. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 86

Social differentiation is acquiring ever increasing proportions. The serious problem of illegal enrichment.

Majstorovic, Lazar. Household savings and credits, 1970-1980. YS XXII(2) May 1981: 111-120

Savings. Savings deposits. Credits. Credits to households, 1) loans in cash, 2) consumer credits for purchase of industrial goods, 3) credits for promotion of economic activities, 4) credits for housing construction. Statistical tables.

Nicolic, M. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 76

Personal incomes have grown at a much higher rate than production or productivity.

5. NATIONAL INCOME. DISTRIBUTION

Resetar, V. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 94

Money incomes are being increased even in loss-making enterprises, yet the fall in real wages has not been halted.

Rivera-Batiz, Francisco L. The capital market and income distribution in Yugoslavia: a theoretical and empirical note. QJE 94(1) 1980: 179-184

The theoretical under-pinnings and the empirical procedures used by Vanek and Jovicic have to be modified. The author has exposed an alternative model and analyzed it empirically.

Sojic, Milan. Capital accumulation and expansion of production in the socialised economy, 1965-1984. YS XXVII(2) 1986: 63-78

The long-term Economic Stabilisation Programme stipulates that the solution of the capital accumulation question is a sine qua non for the solution of current contradictions and a qualitative change in the economic development. Capital accumulation potential. Rate of capital accumulation and expansion of production ability. Capital pooling. Major causes of the low capital accumulation ability. The capital accumulation ability depends on, 1) economic system, 2) material production volume and social product growth, 3) labour productivity, production capacity employment and turnover of capital, 4) price relations, i.e. disparities in the primary distribution, 5) new produced value and social product distribution structure, 6) sectoral capital distribution, 7) inflation rate, 8) operational losses as a negative capital, 9) domestic and foreign indebtedness, 10) terms of trade and the like.

---. Income and major factors determining its generation, 1976-1981. YS XXIII(4) Nov 1982: 37-46

General trends in the movement and level of income. Major factors influencing income. Current losses incurred by the socialized sector of the economy. Some short-comings in the system of accounting gross income and income.

Stallaerts, Robert. The coefficient of variation and the growth pattern of personal income in Yugoslav industry. EAWM XVI(3) 1982: 309-322

The inter-industry growth pattern of personal income. Evidence on the growth mechanism of personal income in branches of Yugoslav industry.

Vacic, Aleksandar. Income and relations governing income-principles, problems, and prospects. STP XXI(3) 1981: 18-33

Place of income in socialist self-management system. Substance of income. Income formation, allocation, distribution of resources for personal income.

6. INVESTMENTS

More than one country

Dudas, J. The unification of monitoring the efficiency of investments in the CMEA. ABHEL 12(5) 1982: 190-191

--- and Nagy J. Investment activity in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, 1950-1979. ABHEL 12(4) 1982: 36-38

Dyker, David A. A note on the investment ratio in Eastern Europe. SS XXXIV(1) Jan 1982: 96-105

The value of this exercise is twofold. First, it provides cross-checks on the general reliability of East European investment series. Second, it highlights differences in statistical practice between countries. Given that a number of international organisations, notably the United Nations, continue to report East European economic performance exclusively in terms of official statistics, the issues raised are more than purely scholastic.

Podkaminer, L. Investment cycles in centrally planned economies: an explanation invoking consumer market disequilibrium and labour shortage. AO 35(1-2) 1985: 133-144

The interpretation of cyclicalities in the productive investments' growth rate under central planning focusses on the labour market situation. The investment expansions which are to some extent caused by the authorities' preference for full employment, are shown to accelerate the deterioration in the consumer market situation. There are five mutually reinforcing mechanisms which transform market disequilibria into a declining quantity and quality of work performed by consumers. The ensuing acute shortage of labour finally paralyzes the investment expansions and much of the current activity of the whole economy. To

6. INVESTMENTS

avoid instability of investment a much more flexible wage and price policy is needed. A sustained investment expansion requires a measure of open inflation.

Poller, R. and Tesner, I. Investment co-operation of the CMEA countries in the process of socialist economic integration. ABHEL 12(5) 1982: 185-187

Tyson, Laura D'Andrea. Investment allocation: a comparison of the reform experiences of Hungary and Yugoslavia. JCE 7(3) Sept 1983: 288-303

Both Yugoslavia and Hungary, despite reform efforts, have continued to exhibit investment cycles. An analysis is presented of why the Yugoslav and Hungarian experiences have been so similar despite major institutional differences. An examination of three different capital allocation systems in Yugoslavia identifies both institutional and behavioral factors that undermine reform efforts and reproduce investment cycles not only in Yugoslavia, but also in Hungary and other socialist economies. Investment cycles and their implications for economic performance. Changes in the capital allocation system in Yugoslavia: 1) traditional system, 1952-1964; 2) the decentralised system, 1964-1974; 3) The self-managed system, 1975 to the present.

Valek, Vratislav. Selected questions concerning the effectiveness of joint investment activity by CMEA members. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFIX XIX(4) Winter 1983: 45-61

The joint investment is concentrated in the main in the areas of the extraction and processing of fuels and raw materials, including rational transportation facilities for them, energy, and certain progressive branches of industry (engineering, chemicals). Basic forms for the construction of joint undertakings within the CMEA. Basic factors that influence the effectiveness of joint investment projects. Estimating budgeted investment costs. The time factor- ensuring equivalence in accounting. Choice of indicators- quantitative and qualitative. The concrete indicators of economic effectiveness can be divided into three groups- indicators characterising the requisite conditions for a given investment project- for assessing the performance of the finished projects- for effectiveness of foreign relations in the context of agreed cooperation.

Winiecki, J. Investment cycles and an excess demand inflation in planned economies: sources and processes. AO 28(1-2) 1982: 147-161

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

Author presents his views on the by and large unexplored linkages between investment cycles and the excess demand generated inflation in centrally planned economies. Traditional explanations for the existence of inflationary gap in a planned economy. Sources of excess investment demand, other explanation. Investment cycle and its impact on the size of the inflationary gap. Inflationary gap and the rise in costs of living: a note on their multiple linkages. Remarks on policies reducing demand inflation in a planned economy.

Bulgaria

ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 28

Bulgarian National Bank Regulations about the competition for the allocation of capital investments.

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 29

In the final year of the 1981-85 Five-Year Plan, 8.65 mn leva of capital investments are to be commissioned. The State plan specified some 100 projects of national and key significance.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 23

The procedure of financing capital investments from the budget is due to be changed.

Angelov, Ivan. Evaluation methodology of economic efficiency of investment projects. ABBSLE XXVIII(4) 1985: 5-6

Brusarski, Krastju, et al. The investment policy in farming during the eighth Five-Year plan period. ABSEES XXV(4) 1982: 42-43

Danov, Krastjul. The scientific and technological revolution and the investment process. ABBSLE XXX(4) 1987: 7-8

Editorial. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 29

A total of 5,590.1 mn leva will be invested in the country's technical and material base in 1987. The share of investment in machinery and equipment will rise, and in construction will go down.

6. INVESTMENTS

Editorial ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 30

New trends in budget spending and investment financing.

Govrenov, Sava. The investment policy as the Second Party Programme. ABBSLE XXVII(4) 1984: 23

Jordanov, Georgi. Capital investments and certain problems of improving their effectiveness. ABBSLE XXIV(2) 1981: 57

---. Increase in efficiency of capital investments. ABBSLE XXVIII(1) 1985: 7-8

Karadimova, Raina and Petrov, Ilia. Data-base design for working out the plan for capital investments in the State Planning Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. ECECSR XIX(3) 1984: 83-89

Karastateva, D. Contemporary trends in the development of capital investments in the P.R. of Bulgaria. ABBSLE XXVII(2) 1984: 20-21

Konstantinova, Vesela. Improvement in planning the capital investments in the period of rapid intensification of agriculture. ABBSLE XXVIII(4) 1985: 21

Latifian, Ovanes, et al. The economic effectiveness of capital investments. ABBSLE XXIV(1) 1981: 17-18

Stojkov, Ivan. Dependences and regularities of the investment processes development in the P.R. of Bulgaria. ABBSLE XXVI(2) 1983: 12-13

Totev, Stojan and Petranov, Stefan. Capital investments according to sources and destination and the coefficients of material expenses. ABBSLE XXX(3) 1987: 9-10

Velkov, Ljubomir. Structure of the sources of financing of capital investments. ABBSLE XXX(2) 1987: 21

Vinogradets, S. and Nachev, N. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 38

The authors criticise the existing systems and results in capital construction. Objects take too long to build and their costs greatly exceed the original estimates. (First and Second abstract).

Zarkova, Katerina. Financing crediting and control of capital investments. ABBSLE XXV(1) 1982: 37

Czechoslovakia

ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 44

Explanation of the reasons why there has occurred a shift in investment policy in industry in favour of reconstruction and modernisation.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 37

The principles of rationalisation in investment policy in 1981-85.

Huzvar, I. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 42

An official of the State Planning Commission discusses the current and forthcoming Five-Year plan policy concerning investment in modernisation and reconstruction in industry.

Karpisek, Z. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 38

Excessive investment and slow liquidation of old industrial installations contribute to labour shortage and a low shift coefficient.

Kopriva, J. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 34

Criticisms at the XVII Congress on the unsatisfactory rate of equipment renewal in Slovak industry, also the low level of specific investment for this.

Zidlicky, M. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 36

An evaluation of 30 investment projects completed in 1977 reveals shortfalls in six efficiency parameters.

Zidlicky, M. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 44

Modernisation actions and investment projects in the category under 2 mn. Kcs. must satisfy plan efficiency criteria. The State Bank examined proposals submitted by the investors and found that about 20% of the proposals did not satisfy the criteria.

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German Democratic Republic

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 43

Diagrams and notes showing rises in investment (1971-79) and in the stock of fixed assets (1970-79).

ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 37

Industrial investment in the first half year 1984 has been devoted mainly to labour-saving equipment and rationalization programmes.

Hinke, Ulrich and Langendorf, Gudrun. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 78

The modernization of fixed assets in GDR industry is taking on a different form as the pace of technological change accelerates.

Kozidek, Helmut. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 53

Economic growth, so necessary to the GDR today, can be achieved by ensuring that there is a proper return on the country's investment in education and training.

Stiemerling, K. -H. ABSEES (1)(68) Sept 1982: 50

Deals with investment policies, considering their role in industrial production under the impact of stiffening world-wide competition.

Hungary

ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 58

Five major investment projects which were finished in 1985.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 64

Report on diminishing investments into industry in the first four months of 1987.

Barat, M. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 59

The article analyses the system of investment control and puts forward some proposals to increase the efficiency of development activities.

---. and Kardos, P. Investment policy concepts for the 7th Five-Year plan period. ABHEL 15(4) 1985: 181-184

Barta, I. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 57

Discusses the mistakes in the overheated investment-oriented tendencies in the economy, and suggests a more efficient implementation of investment projects, including the introduction of a system of tenders securing real competition.

---. Principal issues and dilemmas of investment policy. ABHEL 12(2) 1982: 116-117

---. The role of the state in organizing the economy in the domain of investments. ABHEL 14(2) 1984: 280-282

---. Scope of investment policy in the second half of the 80s. ABHEL 15(1) 1985: 213-215

Bartha, Imre. Hungarian investment policy: a change of emphasis. NHQ XXVI(99) Autumn 1985: 206-214

Changing the emphasis of investment policy is one of the keys to economic growth in Hungary. Constraints- major structural disproportions. The world economic challenge has revealed the Hungarian economy to be structurally obsolescent. The return on assets is insufficient. The rate of investment has taken a drop. Investment exhibits a marked cyclicity in phase with the five-year national economy planning period. Changed goals. The propensity to overinvest. Shifts in economic policy. The economic role of the state. Capital flow.

Belyacz, I. Consequences of the decline of net investment. ABHEL 16(2) 1986: 216-218

Belyacz, I. Contradictions between the investment system and the requirements of intensive development in Hungary. AO 28(3-4) 1982: 317-336

In the present article the investment mechanism is analysed from a very complex point of view; namely, to what extent the system of decision making, financing, and operating is suitable for the intensive development in

6. INVESTMENTS

Hungary today. Contradictions in the initially introduced solution. Development of and contradictions in the system of decision making and financing. The inherent insecurity of resources. The formal role of profitability. The combined system of financing. The choice of investment targets and intensive development.

Belyacz, I. The control of investments. ABHEL 14(1) 1984: 255-257

---. Inconsistencies of the investment mechanism and intensive development. ABHEL 12(1) 1982: 29-31

---. Investment policy and structural transformation in Hungary. AO 33(3-4) 1984: 273-291

With a view to the restoration and maintenance of economic equilibrium, investments have had to be radically curbed in Hungary in the past few years. Analysing the main features of the new situation, the article seeks to answer the question, whether the trouble is rooted in the quantitative reduction of the investment rate, or the tensions magnifying the difficulties caused by the reduced investment possibilities are to be looked for in the Hungarian structural policy. New phenomena in the investment process. Changes after the curbing of investment. Investment policy.

---. Investments, structural policy and growth. ABHEL 15(6) 1985: 77-78

---. Thoughts on the further development of the system of investment decisions. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 196-198

---. Thoughts on the reduced investment rate. ABHEL 12(1) 1982: 144-145

Berend, I. Fixed capital renewal-investment policy. ABHEL 16(3) 1986: 17-18

---. The renewal cycle of fixed assets under the conditions of the 1980s in Hungary. AO 30(3-4) 1983: 401-412

The change of trend. The reasons for the renewal cycle. Structural characteristics of the stock of fixed assets. Factors determining the long-term development policy from the aspect of the renewal cycle. Development of the replacement rate.

Bonifert, D. Depreciation and investment financing. ABHEL 16(1) 1986: 137-138

Bossanyi, Katalin. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 50

Peter Havas, the Director-General of the National Bank for Development, reviews experiences from the past and current major state investments.

Brody, A. About investment cycles and their attenuation. AO 31(1-2) 1983: 37-52

The author has described the business cycle in a fairly realistic and also logically satisfactory manner in the first part. The second part inquires into the fluctuation of investment activities exhibiting cycles of similar duration in planned economies. Those cycles have connected some facts of the existing economic mechanism in Hungary and the author proposes a prescription to attenuate the amplitude of oscillations.

Csaba, L. Investment and innovation- experience of three reforms. ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 130-133

Csendes, B. Investment policy in the second half of the eighties. ABHEL 14(4) 1984: 44-46

Dancs, I. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 59

Report on shortcomings of major investments implemented during the fifth Five-year plan with the aid of the Hungarian National Bank.

Dudas, J. Trends in investments, 1945-1984. ABHEL 15(2) 1985: 192-194

---. and Darvas-Jasper, M. Infrastructural investments to meet population demand. ABHEL 12(1) 1982: 84-86

Erds, T. The development of investment purchasing power: theoretical questions. AO 33(1-2) 1984: 105-126

Accumulation of the enterprise sector and its investment purchasing power. Accumulation (investment) spending capacity and the savings of the budget and households. The balance of trade and the investment spending capacity. The current account balance of payments and accumulation spending capacity. Problems in Hungary.

---. Investment policy- there is no chance without a reform. ABHEL 17(4) 1987: 142-144

Fink, G. Determinants of sectoral investment allocation in Hungary. AO 28(3-4) 1982: 375-388

6. INVESTMENTS

According to Hungarian economists the poor efficiency of Hungarian investments is caused mainly by the interference of central agencies with the investment decisions and thus instead of efficiency considerations those of growth "need" are dominating. Here an econometric model is constructed. The computation carried out proved the statement by Hungarian economists that costs have hardly any impact on investment decisions and that investments adjust mainly to the output dynamics of the preceding years.

- Hajdu, O. Examining the concentration of investments. ABHEL 16(2) 1986: 203-205
- Herman, S. and Rappai, G. The leveling up of the investment cycle. ABHEL 17(2) 1987: 147-149
- Hirschler, R. Contradictions within the frame of the system of financing investments. ABHEL 16(5) 1986: 220-221
- Hoos, J. Timely issues of the investment policy. ABHEL 14(1) 1984: 138-139
- Horvath, D. How far can the investments be reduced? ABHEL 14(1) 1984: 47-48
- Huszar, J. Critical points of Hungarian investment policy. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 60-62
- Investments in 1983. ABHEL 14(1) 1984: 252-254
- Investments in 1984 and 1985- for the first time in five years. ABHEL 15(1) 1985: 112-114
- Juhasz, J. Principles and characteristics of Hungary's investment policy. ABHEL 11(1) 1981: 175-176
- Kardos, P. Who takes the decisions and who does the financing? (Changes in the system of investment decisions and financing). ABHEL 15(3) 1985: 232-234
- Könde, I. Investments, 1986. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 201-203
- Kovacs, A. The plan and the investments. ABHEL 11(4) 1981: 117-118
- Kunvari, A. Why the deadlock in the profitability of investment? ABHEL 16(4) 1986: 150-151
- Lacko, Maria. Behavioral rules in the distribution of sectoral investments in Hungary, 1951-1980. JCE 8(3) Sept 1984: 290-300

HUNGARY

An attempt is made to determine empirically the basic criteria for the distribution of the available investment funds among claimants, i.e., among firms or sectors of the Hungarian economy. Role of norms. The effect of growth cycles. Time series of investments in the 1951-1980 period and behavioral equations show that investments were determined by two simple rules that were applied at the same time in virtually all sectors: 1) Investments were adjusted instantaneously and unconditionally to macroeconomic tensions; 2) the sectoral distribution of investments remained relatively stable. Investment planning in Hungary. An analysis of estimated co-efficients.

Lacko, Maria. Cumulating and easing of tensions (a simple model of the cyclical development of investments in Hungary). AO 24(3-4) 1980: 357-377

In this article some macrolevel characteristics of the investment process in Hungary are examined. Special attention is devoted to lags in the realization of investments and in this connection to the cyclical development of aggregate investments. The model. Survey of investments. Statistics.

Merc, Miklos. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 54

Report on the launching of a major investment project at the Ozd metallurgical plant; two more reports on the completion of reconstruction of Szolnok paper mill and of a major transport project in Budapest.

Mocsary, J. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 60

The contradictions in the investment mechanism impairing the efficiency of major investment projects.

MTI. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 45

Announcement by the State Bank for Development on progress of 13 major state investment projects: most are proceeding satisfactorily.

Murakozy, L. Structure of investments and fixed asset stock. ABHEL 16(1) 1986: 217-219

Okruczky, K. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 56

The stock of unfinished investment projects continues to grow whereas efforts ought to be concentrated on completion of unfinished projects.

6. INVESTMENTS

Radnotzi, J. Closing remarks concerning the debate on the reduced investment rate. ABHEL 12(6) 1982: 311-312

---, and Csikos-Nagy-Hirschler, K. Investment as a venture. ABHEL 12(5) 1982: 44-49

Sebestyen, L. and Szabo, H. How to manage investments? ABHEL 14(6) 1984: 191-192

Soos, K.A. The problem of time lags in the short-term control of macroeconomic processes. AO 30(3-4) 1983: 369-380

The article discusses an important problem of the investment cycles observed in the Hungarian economy, the delayed impact of measures taken by economic policy to influence shortterm growth, and the feedback effect of the lag in question on economic policy.

Tesy-Hell, J. and Vargha, A. Investment experience of two decades. ABHEL 12(3) 1982: 256-258

Toth, G. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 52

Shortcomings of the country's investment policies.

Yearbook of investment statistics, 1983, 1984. ABHEL 14(6) 1984: 159-163; 15(6) 1985: 257-262

Yearbook of investments, 1980, 1982. ABHEL 11(6) 1981: 232-235; 14(1) 1984: 10-14

Poland

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 67

The decision of the Council of Ministers to stop 49 large investment projects mainly in the steel and construction industries.

Dziewulski, Piotr and Maciejewski, Antoni. The nonuniformity and expansion of investments. (Tr. by Don Hank). EEE XXII(1) Fall 1982: 39-55

Characteristic traits of investment processes in Poland. Causes and effects of investment expansion. Investment expansion must be regarded as a motivating social force

of a socialist economy on a par with other social force-
the effort to raise the society's standard of living.
Investment expansion warrants appropriate rational control,
particularly since it entails certain consequences in terms
of the strategy of economic growth and the working mechanism
of the socialist economy. Investment expansion is one of
the reasons for the nonuniformity of investments; the
results of this nonuniformity vary depending on the level
of socioeconomic development achieved. However, invest-
ment expansion involves a number of adverse effects, parti-
cularly in terms of effectiveness; these must be reckoned
with during the planning of all initiatives pertaining to
the system.

Gornicka, Teresa. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 61

The heavy costs of necessary changes in investment strategy.

---. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 60

Investment in the three-year plan 1983-85.

---. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 69

A Planning Commission official, Josef Zajchowski, argues
that the investment aspect of the Five Year plan is balanced.

Kolinska, Danuta and Machura, Gabriela. ABSEES XVI(1)(78)
Jan 1986: 65

The authors review investment spending in 1984.

Mlodzianko, H. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 66

Comprehensive survey of problems and organisation of
investment financing, following the economic reform.

Poland. ET 295 25th May 1985: 68, 70

Investments rising.

Szyszllo, M. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 64

Investment by enterprises, especially new buildings, will
be severely limited by new credit policy of the Polish
National Bank; only investment in deficit or export pro-
duction may obtain bank credit and limited to 30% of the
cost of investment.

Walkowiak, Witold. Investment processes in 1976-1981.
EEE XXIV(3) Spring 1986: 35-52

6. INVESTMENTS

Disproportions in the scale and in the structure of investment outlays contributed in a decisive way to the failure of the so-called strategy of accelerated development. Investments and national income. The dynamics of investment outlays. Structure of investment outlays and investment front.

Wodzicki, Mieczyslaw. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 64

The investment overshoot as well as its structure continues to cause concern. Encouraging enterprise at the expense of central investment is surely the best way forward.

Romania

ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 79

Statistical data on investment funds, spent in the past or to be spent in the coming Five-Year plan.

Antonescu, C. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 83

An article surveying the tasks in 1985 of the Romanian economy concerning investment in the various sectors.

---. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 79

Survey of investment in the national economy over the last two decades.

Capanu, I. and Wagner, P. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 65

The rate of growth of industrial fixed capital brought into operation increasingly lags behind that of industrial investment.

Popescu, C. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 74

Article and statistical tables on Romanian investment in industry and agriculture during selected periods.

Preda, C. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 69

Report on the findings of an investigation of the Central Investment Bank concerning causes of delays in completion of important investment complexes, with some examples.

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 78

All the less developed regions of Yugoslavia fell further behind in 1969-79. Investment effectiveness is the key problem, and association of fixed assets is seen as the basis for solving it.

---. XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 85

Under the pressure of the credit squeeze, banks are cutting down on investment credits and in particular are becoming much more reluctant to finance cost increases on capital projects. Credit rather than association is still the main means of financing investment.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 76

Poor return on investment is a major reason for the lack of success of regional policies. The reasons are partly structural, but fundamentally relate to the quality of decision-taking.

--- XII(3)(67) May 1982: 82

Serbia and Croatia are planning a number of projects for associated investment in the underdeveloped regions. Major problems include sectoral priorities, forms of pay-back and the foreign exchange element.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 75

The share of total investment finance coming from the banks has dropped sharply over the past two years. But investment in the non-business sector is growing faster than investment in the business sector.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 89

Regional investment policies have produced a very low return, and in a period of retrenchment there is a real question as to whether Yugoslavia can continue to afford them.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 91

Increased investment activity faces uncertain prospects. It adds to the inflationary pressure.

6. INVESTMENTS

ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 97

A colloquium on investment problems in Yugoslavia emphasizes the importance of institutional barriers to efficient mobilization and allocation of investible resources.

Blagojevic, Stevo. The system and level of investment, 1974-1978. YS XXI(4) Nov 1980: 47-62

Basic principles. Investments. Statistics.

Connock, Michael. Capital maintenance and investment in Yugoslavia: two observations. EAWM XVI(3) 1982: 287-298

Capital maintenance theory. 1) The impact of loan finance by bank. 2) Obligatory savings. These two factors play a part in maintaining a high level industrial investment in Yugoslavia in spite of the absence of private property rights.

Cosic, M. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 79

Vivid example given of the problem of local political interference in investment decision-taking.

Investments in fixed assets, 1978-1982, 1981-1985. YS XXIV(4) Nov 1983: 159-160; XXVII(4) 1986: 155-156

Statistics on total investment in fixed assets by sector, by Republic, by sector and source of finance, and by sector and purpose.

Pavlovic, Borislav and Durkovic, Branko. Capital investment in social activities. YS XXV(2) May 1984: 3-10

In terms of volume, the bulk of investment has gone into education and health, followed by culture and social welfare, and the smallest amount into science and physical culture. Expanded reproduction (capital development) in social activities has been gradually freed from state control. Decisions are now made by self-managed communities of interest and organizations of associated labour, which decide on the level of allocation and use of funds for investment purposes. Significant changes have taken place in the regional distribution of the organizations and facilities of social activities. It is expected that once the envisaged changes in the system of expanded reproduction and in the system of solidarity have been achieved, investment in the development of social activities will be more rational, and in some sectors intensified.

Petrasinovic, P. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 72

Too many investment projects are in progress and this is one of the main causes of inflation. Increasingly, investment seems to produce just inflation, rather than growth.

Prica, Miroslav. Economic investment and changes in the structure of the economy, 1971-1980. YS XXIII(4) Nov. 1982: 47-58

Economic investment- movement- structure- activation- efficiency. Changes in the structure of the economy- fixed assets- net material product.

---. Investments, 1979-1984. YS XXVII(1) 1986: 99-106

Total investments. Socialised sector. Private sector. Regional distribution of investments and real volume in fixed assets.

---. The volume and sectoral distribution of foreign investment credits. YS XXV(1) Feb 1984: 109-116

Total investment. Distribution by Republic and Autonomous Province. Sectoral distribution.

Vojnic, Dragomir. Investment policy. EEE XX(2) Winter 1981-82: 63-83. Investment policy has been oriented toward rapid growth of material basis of Yugoslav society. Rates of investment. Structure of investment. Economic efficiency of investment in terms of the capital coefficient. Rates of demographic investment. Statistics.

Vukovic, D. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 85

Investments especially in the economic sector, are in constant decline.

Zmijarevic, A. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 81

The productivity gap between Yugoslav and West European industry is large and increasing. Investment policies are partly to blame.

7. PRICES, POLICY

More than one country

- Debroy, B. Theory of pricing in socialist countries. (Comments on J. Mehta's article in EPW XX(8) 23rd Feb 1985). EPW XX(35) 31st Aug 1985: 1489
- Dirksen, Erik. The control of inflation? Errors in the interpretation of CPE data. EM 48(191) Aug 1981: 305-308
- Glushkov, N.T. Price formation and the economic mechanism. PRE XXVI(4) Aug 1983: 24-56
- Price of goods on the basis of utility and relative scarcity. New wholesale prices and rates. New output norms. The formation of new wholesale prices and rates in the fuel-energy and mineral raw materials complex. Wholesale prices and problems in the comprehensive use of deposits. Price formation in machine building.
- Kotov, V. Planning prices, proportions, and the effectiveness of production. PRE XXVI(8) Dec 1983: 3-17
- Mehta, Jaya. Theory of pricing in socialist countries: case of industrial producer goods. EPW XX(8) 23rd Feb 1985: M33-M47
- Summary of the theoretical discussions regarding pricing that have taken place in socialist countries.
- Nazarenko, V.I. European countries with centrally-planned economies: markets and prices (Opening of the discussion by Augustyn Wos and Comment by E. Schinke). ERAE 12(1/2) 1985: 17-29

In all the socialist countries, considerable increases in procurement prices are effected, and such increases are legalized by corresponding Acts. Two objectives are, - 1) to increase the profitability of agricultural enterprises and the possibility of improving living standards of the rural population, and 2) to offset higher prices for the means of production, since the 1970s in many countries, the growth of input prices had been significant (fuel, fertilisers, energy, agricultural machinery, formula feed). This reflected to a considerable extent in world price trends. An important price-formation problem is the relationship between procurement, wholesale, and retail prices and their dynamics. Maintaining low prices for food at the expense of the state budget.

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

This practice is the most widespread in the socialist countries. The largest recent increase in retail prices was effected in Poland.

Portes, Richard. Reply to E. Dirksen, "the control of inflation? Errors in the interpretation of CPE data". EM 48(191) Aug 1981: 309-311

---. and Winter, David. Disequilibrium estimates for consumption goods markets in centrally planned economies. REST XLVII(1) Jan 1980: 137-159

The centrally planned economies are said to suffer from sustained significant repressed inflation. The objective of this paper is to evaluate the hypothesis using time-series data covering the period from the mid-1950s for four CPEs of Eastern Europe: Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, and Poland. Also this paper is seen as a step in the construction of a macroeconomic theory for CPEs. The disequilibrium framework. The consumption goods market in disequilibrium. Estimation and results. Hypothesis testing. The evidence here clearly justifies rejecting the hypothesis of sustained repressed inflation in the market for consumption goods and services since the mid-1950s in four CPEs.

Winiecki, Jan. Sources and symptoms of inflation in the planned economy. EEE XXIV(3) Spring 1986: 53-73

Annual rates of growth of prices in East European planned economies in the years 1970-1982. The transformation of the inflationary gap into inflation. An empirical analysis. Are there sources of inflation in the planned economy other than demand inflation? Implications for anti-inflationary policy.

Bulgaria

Angarski, Krasimir. Improvement in the methodology of planned price-formation. ABBSLE XXVIII(4) 1985: 24-25

Bebenov, Kiril. Public control on prices. ABBSLE XXVI(3) 1983: 31-32

Bulgaria. ET 296 21st Sept 1985: 52

Price rises.

7. PRICES, POLICY

Genov, A. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 38

Prices, especially in retail trade are being illegally raised, and often there is no judicial or disciplinary retribution.

Gozes, Haim. The role of prices for the accelerated introduction of the scientific and technological progress. ABBSLE XXIX(2) 1986: 19-20

Iliev, P. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 31

The process of fixing prices for new types of luxury goods should be speeded up.

Kamenarka, Makedonka. Evaluation of the quality and prices of new products. ABBSLE XXX(2) 1987: 16

Kovaceva, Jordanka. The stimulating role of retail prices on the sale of consumer goods. ABBSLE XXV(1) 1982:59-60

--- and Dimitrina, Delceva. Some problems of forming the prices of luxury goods. ABBSLE XXV(2) 1982: 53-54

Makov, Nicola. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 34

In order to fulfil the sales target plan, a number of enterprises have opted for the easy way out- selling costlier luxury items, while a shortage exists of everyday consumer goods. A decree on pricing policies to rectify the situation.

Sekerov, Jordan. Price-formation and the problem of increasing the quality of production. ABBSLE XXVII(3) 1984: 41-42

Stanev, Zdravko. Some new principles of the formation of wholesale prices. ABBSLE XXIV(1) 1981: 50-51

Stenoev, Dimitar. The prices in the light of the new economic mechanism. ABBSLE XXV(4) 1982: 56-57

Trifonova, L. Determination of prices for the final realization of consumer goods. ABBSLE XXVIII(2) 1985: 31

---. The prices of the final realization of the goods for personal consumption under the conditions of the new economic mechanism. ABBSLE XXIX(3) 1986: 16-17

---. Quality and prices of consumer goods. ABBSLE XXVII(2) 1984: 50-51

Czechoslovakia

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 46

Full text of the amended rules of price setting: No.137/1973, No.73/1978, No.160/1980. Domestic prices will be gradually brought into line with world market prices.

--- XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 48

Changes in wholesale prices, which will be introduced by 1 Jan 1982, must be incorporated into the state plan and the budget. A methodology of the plan recalculation has been prepared by the state Planning Commission and other bodies.

--- XII(3)(67) May 1982: 40

Prices of agricultural inputs as fuel and industrial feed mixtures go up. At the same time, procurement prices of agricultural products have been raised.

Boura, V. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 38

Wholesale prices of fuels and raw materials are increased in order to stimulate economies. Prices of exported commodities are more closely linked to the export prices.

---. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 38

There have been three significant price increases in Czechoslovakia since 1973-74, all triggered off by growing fuel prices on world markets.

Habart, B. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 40

Restructuring of wholesale prices of fuels and energy in the 7th Five-year plan.

Hejduk, S. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 46

The rationale and impact of price rises of food and drink effective on 1 February 1982.

Janecek, V. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 40

The role of prices in the newly applied measures of economic direction, and observations on planned increases in prices of energy and raw materials.

7. PRICES, POLICY

Janecek, V. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 34

In 1985, wholesale prices of fuels, energy, some raw materials, including agricultural raw materials, will increase.

Sabolcik, M. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 46

A wholesale price reform carried out at the commencement of the 7th Five-Year plan period brings prices nearer to production and import costs. Continuous adjustments to costs will follow.

---. Rationalization of the price system in the years 1984-1985. CED (6) Sept 1984: 35-55

The position and role of prices in a system of planned economic management. The plan and prices. The utilization of prices as one of the instruments of the system of management of the national economy.

Sibi, Milan. A parametric method of price formation by means of foreign price relations. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XIX(2) Summer 1983: 71-99

Present situation in the price formation. Methods in the relationship price-use-value. Building brick method. Attempts to use non-classical methods of price formation. Technological value comparison with competitors. Taking into account the share of benefit for the producer and customer. Use of foreign price relations. Methods of using foreign price relations to form wholesale prices. Relation of change in value and change in price to form the wholesale and foreign prices. Requirements for the principles to operate. Products with differing basic parameters of use-value and differing degrees of innovation and same degree of innovation. Foreign price relations method. Basic conditions for analysing the relation change in use-value to change in price initial data for determining the functional dependence between use-value and price. Verification of change in use-value to change in value (price) relation. Results of verifying fundamental dependence of change in use-value and price change.

Sysakova, Viera. Measures designed to increase the effectiveness of the price system and of external economic relations. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XIX(1) Spring 1983: 70-86

The measures as a whole are directed to 1) improving the quality of planning at all levels, 2) ensuring that planned targets are met by all economic organizations,

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3) creating effective motivation among all participants in the reproduction process. Perfecting the price system by 1) gradual linking of internal and foreign prices, 2) by increasing the role of prices in promoting scientific-technological development. The efficiency of construction as provided for in the preparatory planning is one of the main factors influencing the levels of costs and prices in future periods. The final set of price measures is aimed at strengthening the system of central price regulation of imports. Influence of planning in foreign trade.

Zervan, J. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 46

The essence of prices policy for 1981-85.

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 51

A comparative list of consumer prices in the GDR and in the Federal Republic quoted as evidence for the need to increase the minimum currency exchange requirements for foreign visitors.

DeBardeleben, Joan. Marxism-Leninism and economic policy: natural resource pricing in the USSR and the GDR. SS XXXV(1) Jan 1983: 36-52

Since 1964 both economists and legal scholars in GDR have called for monetary evaluation of natural resources and questioned whether it was appropriate to grant free use of land and water to productive enterprises. Marxism-Leninism and the nature of socialism are interpreted more flexibly in the GDR than in the USSR. The GDR maintained a wider variety of forms of land ownership. This made it easier to see natural resource pricing as compatible with the evolving East German socialist system.

Keren, Michael. Consumer prices in the GDR since 1950: the construction of price indices from purchasing power parities. SS XXXIX(2) April 1987: 247-268

There is a wide acceptance of the fact that prices do rise and this rise is not mirrored by official statistics. Targets, production and prices. Construction of the price indices. The implicit price indices. The Official Quantity Series in the light of the implicit price drift.

7. PRICES, POLICY

Presented evidence which should suffice to substantiate the assertion that consumer prices in the GDR have not stayed constant since 1960, as claimed by the official GDR statistics. Price rises were not confined to consumer goods. Investment goods prices also could be expected to rise somewhat faster than consumer goods prices. Once this is accepted and corrections made to the national accounts the growth performance of the GDR looks less impressive.

Hungary

Abel, I. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 56

Circumstances of price-formation, in conformity with foreign trade prices and with the profit motive of enterprises.

--- XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 51

New price regulations in agriculture to be in force from 1/1/81. Price increases to be faced by both producers and consumers.

--- XI(3)(64) May 1981: 64

Interview with a representative of the National Board for Prices and Material about the reasons and the effects of the price rises.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 61

Announcement of increased petrol, oil and beer prices.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 55

Comments on the impact of the recent price increases.

Agricultural prices, 1960-1983. ABHEL 15(1) 1985: 99-103

Banhidi, Ferenc and Gabor, Laszlo. The price model.
(Tr. by P. G. Hare). Matekon XIX(3) Spring 1983: 18-35

In January 1980 Hungary introduced a new price system and, to regulate price changes over time, a new theoretical system of price formation. Construction of the model- basic concepts- the equations- variants of the model. Basic data and computational results. Further development of the model.

HUNGARY

Belyo, P. Price level of consumer services. ABHEL 15(2)
1985: 23-24

Berenyi, J. and Hole, S. Some problems of the operation of
the price mechanism. ABHEL 11(6) 1981: 161-162

Can inflation be curbed? A round-table discussion. ABHEL
17(6) 1987: 210-211

Changes in consumer prices considering the main strata of
the population. ABHEL 15(6) 1985: 146-149; 16(6) 1986:
59-63

Numerous statistical data relating to prices.

Csete, Laszlo. Briefly and realistically on the gap between
prices of agricultural and industrial products. ABHEL
16(2) 1986: 107-108

Csete, Laszlo, et al. Future improvement of the price system
and price mechanism of food economy. BRIAE (55) 1984:38-65

Requirements for further improvement of the price system.
The shifting of prices and price relations. Price mechanism.
Multisectoral system and the future of prices. The consumers'
and the producers' prices. Intervention of the central
authority.

Csikos-Nagy, Bela. ABSSES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 55

Whereas the economic journals and some weekly newspapers
have been discussing the problems of inflation in Hungary
since Spring 1985, the article by a prominent financial
expert raises it for the first time in a daily newspaper.

---. Actual problems of Hungarian price policy (1985-1988).
ABHEL 15(3) 1985: 143-149

General trends broken down to sectors and important fields
of the price system.

---. Further development of the Hungarian price system.
AO 32(1-2) 1984: 21-37

A new stage in the development of the Hungarian system
of economic control. As part of it the price system is
subjected to critical analysis and proposals are being
worked out. A team headed by the author summarized its
conclusions and proposals in Spring 1983. This article
is based on this document and discusses the experience
gained with the Hungarian price system over a quarter
of a century and the major characteristic features of

7. PRICES, POLICY

changes implemented around 1985. Historical survey. Supply behavior. Consumer preferences. Political and social preferences. Agricultural price system. Industrial price system. Building industry. Conclusions.

Csikos-Nagy, Bela and Racz, L. Rise of the price level and its factors in Hungary. AO 30(2) 1983: 161-177

The 1960s were characterised in Hungary by a relative stability of consumer prices with limited inflation. Because of the powerful rise in the state procurement prices of agricultural products this was only possible by the extension of budgetary subsidies. The economic mechanism introduced in 1968 considerably increased the role of prices in economic process regulation and thereby improved the adjustment of the Hungarian economy. However, all this was accompanied also by a more vivid rise in the price level and the oil price explosions of 1973 and 1979-80 further accelerated price movements. The increase of prices may not be avoided in the future, either, which follows beside permanently existing factors from the fact that national economic interest in the regulation of price level is necessarily subordinated to basic criteria of economic development- to improving efficiency and creating equilibrium. To restrict price increases with central tools is justified only until it does not impede the realisation of economic policy objectives.

Csoor, K. and Mohacsi, P. Major factors of inflation, 1980-1984. ABHEL 15(4) 1985: 203-205

Erdo, T. Anti-inflationary policy- doubts and assurances. ABHEL 16(6) 1986: 163-165

Ferenczi, R. and Lengyel, A. Retail price trends in 1981. ABHEL 12(5) 1982: 257-258

Foldes, Ivan. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 55

The article attempts to explain why domestic consumer prices have at least partly to keep pace with the rising cost of imported raw and final products.

---. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 62

Paul Vallus, first Deputy Chairman of the National Office for Materials and Prices on the current system of pricing and how to control centrally the prices actually charged.

Hagelmayer, I. The cause of domestic inflation and the possibilities of its reduction. ABHEL 17(1) 1987:292-293

HUNGARY

Hoch, R. and Radnoti, E. Inflation and anti-inflation policy.
ABHEL 15(4) 1985: 212-214

---. Price policy and price mechanism. ABHEL 14(4) 1984:
178-180

Hoos, Janos. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 55

Real wages have diminished during the past 5-6 years and increases in consumer prices during 1980-85 will amount to 38%-40% instead of the envisaged 25-28%.

---. The place of Hungarian price policy in the system of economic policy. ABHEL 11(1) 1981: 122-124

Huszti, E. Anatomy of an inflation. The forint, 1957-1984.
ABHEL 16(3) 1986: 285-286

---. Changes in the purchasing power of the Hungarian forint between 1946-1984. AO 37(1-2) 1986: 87-101

If the inflationary process is considered as a whole, the annual 5 per cent rise in the general price level and the 4.8 per cent reduction in the purchasing power of the forint in 38 years stand any international comparison.

---. Seeking anti-inflationary ways, monetary policy and practice in Hungary. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 145-150

Juhasz, J. and Wiesel, I. Some characteristics of the inflation in Hungary: a statistical approach. ABHEL 17(2) 1987: 94-96

Kocsis, Gyorgyu. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 64

Details of the 13th Jan. 1986 consumer price increases.

Kovacs, J. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 55

The article reviews the value of the forint and compares the increase in consumer prices in a number of capitalist countries and Hungary.

Lorant, K. Long-term tendencies in price proportion changes. ABHEL 12(4) 1982: 171-173

Makay, I. Price trends and changes in the price system during the Sixth Five-Year plan period. ABHEL 15(6) 1985: 85-87

7. PRICES, POLICY

MTI. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 55

Report on the increased meat, beer, heating oil, building material, car and other consumer goods prices and on the increased social benefits which should partly cushion their impact.

---. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 50

Increased prices of several industrial products and services; simultaneously an 'adjustment' of the consumer purchase tax will increase the prices of important industrial products by an annual total of 400mn. fts. However, other prices are being lowered.

---. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 72

An announcement of the Council of Ministers about the increased prices of some consumer goods, and on measures to supplement the incomes of the economically weaker sections of the population.

On price trends in Hungary. ABHEL 16(2) 1986: 61-65

Ori, J. Pricing of agricultural products and foodstuffs in Hungary. AO AAE, the Selection 1981: 83-91

General principles governing the price system. Main characteristics of the agricultural price system. Three price spheres of the food economy. Influencing prices through market methods. Connection between domestic and foreign trade prices.

Petschnig, M.Z. Inflationary tensions and solutions. ABHEL 17(2) 1987: 91-93

Racz, Laszlo. On the new price system. (Tr. by George Hajdu). EEE XX(1) Fall 1981: 49-69

A major step toward submitting industrial prices to the direct control of international competitive prices that is to foreign trade prices relevant to Hungary. Assertion of international competitive prices- a survey. Changes in the prices of energy and materials. Relative ratios of resources. Prices in manufacturing. Price formation outside of industry. Consumer prices, two-level prices.

Radnoti, E. Price policy concepts and economic development in Hungary. ABHEL 14(3) 1984: 16-21

Reti, G. Development of the price system. ABHEL 17(5) 1987: 41-42.

Sebok, Eva. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 53.

The article discusses how various income groups cope with the consequences of the continuous inflation, in particular with the diminishing freely disposable income of low wage-earners.

---. On some interpretations between price level rise and the supply of goods. ABHEL 12(2) 1982: 179-180.

Siklos, Pierre L. Hyper-inflation and stabilization, 1945-1946. NHQ XXVIII(107) Autumn 1987: 137-142.

Simon, A. The role of prices and supply in shortage. AO 33(3-4) 1984: 321-336.

The author analyzes the supply of a firm producing one commodity for a market characterized by non-perfect competition. The model intends to reflect features of the Hungarian economy. The firm is assumed to maximize profits and face demand that has a price elasticity less than infinite. The analysis concludes that if prices are administratively fixed, the firm will feel profitable to produce shortages even if it has unused production capacities. The idea allows a reformulation of the notion of disequilibrium in some of the planned economies and makes a rethinking of its macroeconomic implications necessary.

Somfai, G. Some practical problems of the Hungarian competitive price system. ABHEL 12(1) 1982: 142-143.

Szakolczai, Gy., et al. Using classical models to analyze demand to develop a retail price policy in Hungary. (Tr. by Stephen Fortescue). Matekon XXI(3) Spring 1985: 3-30.

Basic concepts models, and data. The stone model. The reliability of the results. Income elasticities of demand. Price elasticities of consumption. The main methodological conclusion is that classical models of consumption analysis can be used satisfactorily on Hungarian data. The interconnections which are revealed and examined must be subjected to further testing before they can be used to set retail price policy.

Szikszay, Bela. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 56.

7. PRICES, POLICY

On the aims and possibilities of Hungary's price system. It is admitted that in the long run there is no prospect of more than relative price stability.

---. The Hungarian price system. ABHEL 15(1) 1985: 34-35

---. The Hungarian system of consumer prices in a process of transformation. ABHEL 15(1) 1985: 210-211

Tarafas, I. The possibility and conditions of anti-inflationary economic policy in Hungary. AO 34(3-4) 1985: 287-297

Anti-inflationary policy in market economies. The possibilities in Hungary of an anti-inflationary economic policy. Monetary policy may be suited to serve anti-inflationary objectives, although the relationship between the real and the monetary spheres is quite different from that in developed market economies. An anti-inflationary policy does not really contradict the objectives relating to the liberalization of the price system either. The real problem is that an anti-inflationary policy- although contributing to structural adjustment in the long run- entails a slowdown in the growth rate in the short run. In this context, the further development of the system of economic control and management enters the picture in the sense that it allows to reduce the price of anti-inflationary policy, that is, the temporary slowdown of growth.

Trends in retail prices in 1971-1980. ABHEL 11(5) 1981: 232-236

Versztovsek, R. and Hole, S. An ex-post impact analysis of price authority measures over the period 1975-1982. ABHEL 14(3) 1984: 92-93

Zala, J. Protection of the price level and a dynamic economy. AO 33(3-4) 1984: 237-254

Replying on an analysis of economic development over the last 14 years the authoress finds a close relationship between the relatively fast rise of the price level and the relatively slow growth of the Hungarian economy. Emphasizing that in the interest of bringing about equilibrium, the earlier suppressed cost-inflation impact had to be enforced in the economy. Measures with which the inflationary process could be slowed down and economic growth might be accelerated. Extent and function of the rise in price level in Hungary and elsewhere. Price level as an instrument for restricting demand. Protection of the price level.

Poland

A.B. Prices and wages. PP XXV(1/2) Winter-Spring 1982:34-37

To avert further inflationary spirals, wage reform must be geared to productivity links and relate earnings strictly to performance. Difficult task in 1982 in Poland.

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 71

Discussion of serious imbalances in price formation in the present Polish economic situation.

--- XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 70

Results of an opinion poll on prices organized in Dec.1983.

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 74

The authorities have responded to the recent consultation over proposed price increases by spreading the increases over a longer period.

Bartoszewicz, T. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 65

An article explaining the process of price formation; there are three kinds of prices, official, regulated, and agreed.

Bilski, R. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 64

About the subsidies on various products, which some statistical data.

---. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 70

Interview with the Director of the Institute of Internal Trade of the Economic Academy about the various possibilities about how to increase prices or stabilize them.

Frey, T. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 59

An article warning against above-plan increases in incomes at the same time unsaleable goods are produced, the money surplus will lead to further price increases.

Jeziorski, T. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 64

The need to achieve realistic prices, in particular of agricultural products to put an end to subsidisation.

7. PRICES, POLICY

K.Ch. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 71

Prices of certain articles, materials, semi-finished goods, etc., which are subject to state price control may not be increased during 1984.

Krzyzanowska, Z. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 71

The forthcoming price reform.

---. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 68

The causes and consequences of inflation; some numerical relationships.

PAP. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 65

The new food prices introduced as from 30 January do not correspond to the initial proposals, which evidently have not gained the support of the public.

Podkaminer, Leon. On Polish disequilibrium once again.
SS XXXIX(3) July 1987: 509-512

Estimates of the disequilibria in Poland's consumer markets. Over the period 1965-78 the administered price of food was always substantially higher than the equilibrium one, while the administered prices of durables and services were much lower than the respective equilibrium ones. The observed shortages of foodstuffs were literally caused by their unduly high prices. If an analysis a priori assumes that some prices have been frozen, when in fact they were rising relatively faster than other prices, the resulting conclusions and recommendations are bound to be highly misleading.

Poland. ET 298 22nd March 1986: 60-61

Price increases. Shortage of consumer goods.

Sadowski, Z. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 66

Article by the Deputy Plenipotentiary for the Economic Reform on inflation, its causes.

Starewicz, Artur. Controlling inflation- the key to stabilization. PP XXVI(2) Spring 1983: 11-14

The thrust of prices policy must be towards lowering production costs, increasing rates of return, improving utilization of worktime and raising productivity. Unless inflation is brought under control there can be no economic recovery.

POLAND/ROMANIA

Wanless, P.T. Inflation in the consumer goods market in Poland, 1971-82. SS XXXVII(3) July 1985: 403-416

Causes of inflationary pressure are discussed. Symptoms of inflation. Role of the monetary sector. The emergence of open inflation in Poland is no mystery. The authorities have been systematically raising consumer goods prices, especially for items in short supply. An increase in general price level may be regarded as a method of mopping up excess demand and hence a method of stopping a continuation of inflationary pressure. The implications of this new type of price policy pose many questions for the conventional wisdom about the operation of CPEs.

Wernik, Andrzej. Inflationary processes during the seventies. EEE XXIV(3) Spring 1986: 74-98

The fiasco of the policy of accelerated investment was the main cause of inflation in Poland during the seventies. Drastic decline in the rate of saving which was the result of the lost faith by the population in the prospects of the Polish economy. The lack of an active price policy in the market for consumption goods. If they could have introduced moderate price increases continuously from 1972, especially meat prices, for securing a much better situation in the market for consumption goods. The rising prices of food-stuffs would have been able to contain the excessive growth of demand for manufactured goods.

Wierzbicki, Z. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 66

A critical article on the threat of inflation due to non-effective measures taken to redress the economic situation, and to achieve a balanced economy and positive balance of payments.

Romania

ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 80

Decree on increase of retail prices of foodstuffs with some statistical data.

Petreascu, D. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 79

Article on the necessity to correlate production and retail prices, with some data of quantities of foodstuffs sold in 1950 and 1981.

7. PRICES. POLICY

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 76

A Draft Agreement on implementation of the price policy in 1980 envisages that price 'corrections' by the end of the year will not exceed prices in December 1979 by more than 16%.

--- XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 84

Inflation is proving difficult to control. An eminent economist argues that the law on prices will never solve the inflation problem.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 80

The Federal Government at its session of 18th June 1981 adopted a decree introducing strict price controls for the rest of the year.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 78

Data are cited which strongly suggest that the main sources of inflationary pressures emanate from the government rather than the business sector.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 83

Although prices have been officially unfrozen, a very tough line is being taken on 'unjustified' price increases. Meanwhile losses on petrol sales mount.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 90

Liberalized price fixing for a number of basic consumer goods.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 88

Inability to check inflation represents the greatest failure of economic policy, which in 1986 is showing poor results in many directions.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 102

Price freeze following the 'intervening statute' on the freezing of wages. Prices which have risen too far must be reduced.

D.Z. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 87

The rate of inflation is now around 80%. Monetary control does not work because of the importance of 'grey' money.

Dapcevic, M. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 81

The anti-inflation programme is to be a major part of the stabilisation policy.

---. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 79

The highest monthly price increase in the last ten years took place in June 1982.

---. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 86

Pressure for price rises is becoming very intensive, with causes of inflation very much present.

---. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 88

Need for price controls to curb excessive inflation.

---. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 92

New demands are being made for price rises.

--- and Cerovic, Z. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 95

New price rises of basic consumer goods.

Dumezic, T. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 89

Over the first half of 1985 the inflation rate was around 80%.

Guzina, R. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 77

Can inflation be halted?

Ilic, Miodrag. Price system and policy. YS XXVII(3) 1986: 43-56

Basic characteristics. Criteria for price formation- supply and demand relations, world prices, labour productivity and rational use of the means of production, distribution of society's aggregate income among individual activities. Stimulation of the development of productive forces and the influence of prices on the movement of living costs. An inadequate division of competences in the formation and social control of prices. Price

7. PRICES, POLICY

communities were formed in all socio-political communities. Anti-Inflationary Programme of 1982. Long-Term Economic Stabilization Programme of 1983. Factors responsible for social price control.

Ilic, Vuksan. The price system and policy of agricultural products, 1945-1987. YS XXVIII(4) 1987: 41-60

The price system and policy to 1965 and from 1965 to 1984 to 1985. Reasons and the foundations of change. Price formation mechanism and criteria. The market and farm product prices, 1981-1986. Price parities. Price supports.

Kesic, Dj. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982:87

Little cause for optimism as far as the rate of price rises in 1982 is concerned.

---. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 87

The Government has decided to lift the price freeze two months early.

Kesic, J. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 85

The inflation rate has been increasing, and the economy is threatened by a three digit rate.

----. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 95

Latest price rises of products within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Mijalkovic, A. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 79

Details of food price rises in Belgrade during the previous year, on average by more than 100%.

Petrasinovic, P. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 72

Too many investment projects are in progress and this is one of the main causes of inflation. Increasingly, investment seems to produce just inflation, rather than growth.

Petrovic, A. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 87

Prices are once again at the centre of Yugoslav economic thought.

Popovic, B. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 76

Price rises are exceeding planned limits.

YUGOSLAVIA

Prices-dynamic growth. YER (1) 1986: 7

Radovanovic, J. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 79

Report of a discussion of eminent economists on the causes of inflation and a number of associated economic problems.

Rajkovic, S. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 91

Reduced inflation and a halt to the race between prices and wages is absolutely essential.

Rokic, V. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 83

The Federal Government adopts a new price policy.

Sarovic, B. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 92

Approved increases in prices of agricultural products are aimed at eliminating the disparity between industrial and agricultural products, however nobody is happy.

Savin, D. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 91

A four instalment analysis on the effect of January 1985 price rises on the economic policy of the country. The rate of inflation is the highest in Europe.

Soha, D. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 92

The Government has ordered a price cut for over 200 products.

Soti, V. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 97

Two-thirds of industry expect price rises for their products within the next five months.

---. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 98

An annual inflation rate of 13% is expected by the end of June 1987.

---. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 103

Price rises of milk, meat, oil give a new boost to inflation.

Srebric, Borisav. Increase of exports and curbing of inflation-economic policy of the SFR of Yugoslavia in 1986. RIA XXXVII(863) 20th Mar 1986: 1-4

7. PRICES, POLICY

Stojanovic, Nikola. Ideological and political issues in the realization of the anti-inflation programme. STP XXVI(1) 1986: 71-86

Tarle, Z. and Vujatovic, R. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 92

The alarming inflation and its consequences.

Vucinic, D. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 87

Prices have already risen by one half the predicted inflation rate for 1981.

Vukovic, D. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 82

The rate of inflation is already one-half of that envisaged for the whole year.

Zmijarevic, D. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 87

New measures taken this year have done nothing to modify the impression of helplessness on the part of the authorities in the face of inflationary pressures.

8. CONSUMPTION. EXPENDITURE. STANDARD OF LIVING

More than one country

Bauer, Tamas. A note on money and the consumer in Eastern Europe. SS XXXV(3) July 1983: 376-384

There are significant differences in the relative role of bureaucratic distribution and of money flows in the sphere of consumption among East European planned economies. In some CMEA countries the role of money is quite restricted, while in others money has a relatively active role in the allocation of consumer goods. There are two groups among the items of consumption partly or fully excluded from free distribution according to consumer's preferences and purchasing power. Housing and holiday accommodation (except abroad) are allocated administratively according to non-market preferences with the justification that

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

they are of prime importance for each member of the society. On the other hand, the possession of cars and summer cottages and tourism abroad are considered luxuries and access to them is limited. Statistics.

Eastern Europe's food crisis. ET 281 26th Dec 1981: 26-27

Food consumption. Reasons for food crisis- 1) the last three exceptionally poor harvests, 2) the bureaucratic inefficiency of collectivised agriculture which has slowed up the growth of productivity, 3) wrong pricing policies. Meat and grain consumption. Grain imports are rising and food output is slowing down. Statistics.

Feiwel, George R. The standard of living in centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe. OUW 25(2) June 1980: 73-96

Dealing with the various problems related to consumers' welfare, like growth strategy, labour productivity, wages, prices, personal and collective consumption, housing, etc., the paper reaches to the conclusion that potential sources of increasing the standard of living remain significantly unexploited in Eastern Europe. The fundamental problem of the socialist economy seems to be one of quality rather than quantity, and it is unlikely that history will judge the economic merit of any system by, say, the dynamics of steel or automobile production. Statistics.

Portes, Richard and Winter, David. Disequilibrium estimates for consumption goods markets in centrally planned economies. REST XLVII(1) Jan 1980: 137-159 (Erik Dirksen's comments and Richard Portes's reply in EM 48 (191) Aug 1981: 305-311).

Wiedemann, Paul. Comparing the process of socio-economic development in market and non-market economies: the EEC and CMEA. CJE 8(4) Dec 1984: 311-330

The problem of the choice of the scale of values or norms to be used to compare the two systems. Price system as a value basis; but because of the differing methods of price formation in market and non-market economies these comparisons are subject to fundamental reservations. The use of socio-economic or development indicators as an approach. Selecting the goal areas, the results of socio-economic development: 1980, 1960-80. The inputs into socio-economic development, 1960-80. The study shows that while the relative position of countries within the market and non-market countries changed over time both in respect of social development and of social measures as

8. CONSUMPTION

compared with economic ones, the EEC countries maintained a general dominance in the social as well as the economic field.

Bulgaria

ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 27

Report on plan fulfilment of living standards in 1983. An increase in salaries, national income and retail turnover.

Bojceva, Marija. Living standard and efficiency. ABBSLE XXVI(3) 1983: 32-33

Boychev, Y. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 39

A proper balance between the supply and demand for consumer goods requires that the former should forestall the latter, whereas in recent years demand has grown faster than supply.

Debroy, B. Earnings, incomes and living standards in Bulgaria. AV 26(4) Dec 1984: 341-368

Goceva, Rosica. Development and problems of the living standards of the Bulgarian people. ABBSLE XXVII(2)1984:45

Ignatova, L. and Bogdanov, V. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 30

The demand for non-alcoholic drinks is rising faster than production of it. A report from Sofia.

Ivanov, K. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 30

One of the major acquisitions of the Bulgarian village is social security benefits. Community life has improved greatly and living standards risen markedly.

Karaulanova, Julijana. Trends in the development of personal consumption of foodstuffs. ABBSLE XXVI(1) 1983: 56-57

The living standards. ENB XXII(9) 1981: 5

Ljutov, Atanas. Management of national consumption. ABBSLE XXIX(1) 1986: 15-16

BULGARIA/CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Pacev, Taso. New aspects of the distribution through the social consumption funds. ABBSLE XXV(3) 1982: 44

Slavova, Elene. The personal consumption, its state and trends. ABBSLE XXV(1) 1982: 61-62

Slavova, M. The personal consumption, an economic development factor. ABBSLE XXVIII(2) 1985: 11

Toshkov, G. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 29

Supplying the home market in Bulgaria with consumer goods during the current Five-year economic plan.

Trifonova, Latinka. Some basic trends for reducing personal consumption expenses. ABBSLE XXIX(1) 1986: 17-18

Velikov, N. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 31

The growth of popular consumption per head in Bulgaria over the past decade and what principles should govern consumption in a socialist society.

Czechoslovakia

ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 47

Meat and alcoholic beverages are the two largest items in family food budgets.

Herman, R., et al. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 41

An extensive survey on sources and degree of information about consumer demand was carried out by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in 1984.

Jirava, Miroslav. Raising the living standard- the aim and prerequisite for building an advanced socialist society. CED (5) Aug 1985: 3-26

The faster growth of social consumption stems from the fact that Czechoslovak socialist society has been creating conditions for general accessibility of certain essential needs (e.g. health care, education, vocational training, etc.) and that it preserves and ensures these certainties regardless of the growth rate of the national income. Personal consumption and material social consumption.

8. CONSUMPTION

National income and accumulation of earnings. Employment increases. Wages and total spendings. Per capita food consumption. Social consumption. Pensions. Educations. Sickness and other benefits.

Kiss, Otto; et al. Social consumption and social development planning. CED (5) Aug 1985: 27-44

Social consumption is essentially realized by institutions of the non-productive sphere. Social consumption and national income. Planning and social consumption. Financing of social consumption and determination of volume and structure of it. State budget. Regional planning and social development. Social consumption is related to education, health, transport, housing, culture and such other activities.

Knoll, O. and Ondrejka, P. An empirical analysis of consumption based on family budget studies. Matekon XVIII(2) Winter 1981-82: 19-31

Consumption can be analysed using both macroeconomic or time-series data and microeconomic data. The chief sources for information are family budget studies which not only contain data on individual demand but also cover incomes, family composition, and stocks of consumer durables. Factors affecting the level and structure of household expenditure. Qualitative variables in regression equations. Empirical results.

Komarek, Valtr. A large-scale programme. CED (3) May 1986: 59-75

A programme of development of the standard of living. Personal consumption of the population is to increase by about 50 per cent by 1990. Problems and conflicts. Dimensions of untapped reserves. Selective allocation

Kumr, J. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 43

Sales of consumer durables will grow faster than of other goods in 1984. But some goods are still in short supply.

Laznickova, Anna. Overcoming social disparities between the urban and rural population in socialist society. CED (5) Aug 1985: 45-58

Social inequalities between the rural and urban population- factors determining it. Industry and agriculture.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/GDR

Leinweber, Ladislav. Consumption of the population in the 7th Five-Year plan period. CED (8) Dec 1986: 40-58

Consumption and monetary incomes. Price level of goods and services. Retail-trade turnover. Manufactured goods. Household equipments.

Mitas, V. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 48

Difficulties with supplies and sales of consumer goods.

Novak, J. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 50

Cooperative farmers own more deep-freezers and cars than any other socio-economic group. White collar workers own far more cultural items.

Stepkova, V. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 34

A sample survey of households shows that the equipment level of basic consumer durables is near to saturation point, but only some new items are spreading rapidly.

Strelnik, J. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 41

Discussion of the increased standard of living in Slovakia since the war: some per capita figures.

Zelko, Jaroslav. Living standard and life style: points of intersection. CED (3) May 1986: 3-10

Consumers and supplies. Domestic market.

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 40

Higher productivity is the reason for GDR's improving standard of living.

XVII(1)(81) 1987: 54

Consumer co-operatives of the GDR are responsible for supplying the rural population with all their household requirements.

Albrecht, J. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 43

Long queues in supermarkets continue to irritate shoppers.

8. CONSUMPTION

Collier, Irwin L. Jr. Effective purchasing power in a quantity constrained economy: an estimate for the German Democratic Republic. RES LXVIII(1) Feb 1986: 24-32

A measure microeconomic disequilibrium for households facing both budget and quantity constraints is estimated from East German data. Using a new specification the flexible-Cobb-Douglas utility function, the parameters of a 'German' direct utility function are estimated from West German family budgets. It is estimated that an average East German family in 1977 would have been willing to give up 13% of its total expenditure in order to attain its demands at official prices.

Hungary

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 57

Living standards in Hungary and the realities of her overall economic efficiency.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 57

Report on food and industrial supplies during the first eight months of 1981; incomes were 7.5% higher than a year ago.

--- XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 63

The population owned more than 1.2 mn motor cars at the end of 1983.

Andorka, Rudolf and Falussy, B. The way of life of the Hungarian society as reflected by the time budget survey of 1976-1977. AO 26(3-4) 1981: 243-273

The Hungarian Central Statistical Office investigated the time budget of the population from 15 to 69 years of age in 1976-77. Some 7000 persons were interviewed on four occasions in the course of the sample survey during the year. The study presents the first results of this survey. Methods of survey. Work-main occupation. Income-supplementing activities. Transport. Household, shopping, maintenance. Total time spent. Other social and cultural activities. Growing participation of men in household chores.

HUNGARY

Andorka, Rudolf and Harcsa, Istvan. Changes in village society during the last ten years. NHQ XXIV(92) Winter 1983: 30-44

Social structure of the villages. Composition of households. Way of life of village population. Level of income and living conditions.

Barta, I. Some delicate points of the Hungarian standard of living policy in a nutshell. ABHEL 16(6) 1986: 84-86

Csikos-Nagy, Bela. Strengthening of equilibrium- sustenance of living standards. MH (3) 1982: 5-10

Drechsler, Laszlo and Horvath, Piroska. Some problems of the measurement of total consumption in Hungary. RIW 31(2) June 1985: 171-187

The content of 'Total consumption of the population' category: Government financed consumption. Valuation problems. Valuation of the marketed part of the TCP category- the problem of subsidies. Arguments for and against inclusion of subsidies. Valuation of the non-marketed part of TCP. Agricultural production. Services of owner-occupied dwellings. The rest of non-marketed production- intermediate consumption- capital consumption of fixed assets- labour cost. Contribution shares in TCP Total consumption and consumer price indices. Distinction between consumption and consumption expenditure necessary. Inclusion of the fringe benefits provided by enterprises in TCP.

Economic capacity and the standard of living. ABHEL 17 (1) 1987: 177-178

Egerszegi, Csaba. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 58

Interview with V. Saghy, Minister of Trade, about the supply of consumer goods. Shortages and the reasons for them.

---.ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 64

Merkur, the motor car trading company in 1986 for the first time surpassed the 1980 record; yet still has 262,000 customers on the waiting list.

Enesey-Zsubori, I. Trends in the development of population consumption in the period 1986-1990. ABHEL 15(6) 1985: 336-338

8. CONSUMPTION

Eotvos, P. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 65

Interview on the Hungarian living standards with Mrs. Ferenc Nyitrai, Chairman of the Central Statistical Office.

Ersek, T. Development of the consumption pattern by strata. ABHEL 11(1) 1981: 257-258

Farkas, K.Z. and Pataki, J. Shortage of commodities and public opinion in Hungary. AO 32(3-4) 1984: 287-301

Evaluation of a public opinion poll to establish to what extent the supply of consumer articles is characterized by one of the central problems of socialist economy, i.e. the shortages of commodities. According to the survey there are chronic disturbances in commodity supply and this affects the whole population. The primary concern is quantitative shortage, but with economic development also the shortcomings related to the narrow range of choice obtain ever greater importance.

Food consumption. ABHEL 16(3) 1986: 162-166

Foti, Peter. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 61

On living standards, poverty and wealth in Hungary.

Gyori, S. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 56

Problem of alcoholism in Hungary. Hungary is in seventh place in per capita consumption of alcohol.

Hoch, R. A few problems of the long-term planning of standard of living. ABHEL 11(5) 1981: 29-30

Household statistics, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1985. ABHEL 12(4) 1982: 137-140; 12(6) 1982: 16-21; 14(6) 1984: 164-168; 17(2) 1987: 126-129

Income and consumption of the population, 1970-1985. ABHEL 17(2) 1987: 15-18

Kovacs, I. Consumption pattern in international comparison. ABHEL 17(5) 1987: 166-167

---. The development of living standards in Hungary from 1975 to 1983. (Review). AO 33(1-2) 1984: 155-166

Consumer prices, real wages and real income. Utilization of the money income of households. Consumption trends and changes in the consumption pattern. Changes

HUNGARY

- in consumer prices and relative prices. Development of per capita consumption. Some problems of infrastructural supply. The curbing of incomes and consumption amounts in the long run to the restriction of economic growth and development.
- Kulcsar, Kalman. Trends of development in the socialist way of life. NHQ XXII(84) Winter 1981: 122-138
- Meszaros, S. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 61
- Long-term tendencies of Hungarian food and nutriment. Consumption.
- . Long-term tendencies in food consumption in Hungary. ABHEL 11(6) 1981: 58-59; BRIAE (50) 1982: 82-83
- Nagy-Orban, M. Change in the food consumption of Hungary's rural population from 1960 until now. ABHEL 15(4) 1985: 56-57; BRIAE (63) 1986: 136-137
- . Expectable long range trends of food consumption. BRIAE (57) 1984: 95-97
- . Hungarian food consumption as reflected by current and prospective international trends. ABHEL 14(4) 1984: 87-88
- . The situation of food consumption in Hungary and the tasks of its further development. BRIAE (58) 1985: 163-164
- Nyiro, A. Expenditures of house-holds on durables. ABHEL 17(4) 1987: 259-260
- . The market of consumer goods in 1986. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 63-65
- . What households spend on food. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 233-234
- Nyitrai, F. Some thoughts on the socialist achievements in Hungary. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 184-185
- R.A. Leisure as a commodity. NHQ XXVIII(107) Autumn 1987: 94-95
- Work done outside regular working hours for better standard of living.

8. CONSUMPTION

- Roman, Z. Structural adjustment and standard of living in Austria and Hungary. ABHEL 16(5) 1986: 36-38
- Sebo, G. Differentiation of the population consumption by strata. ABHEL 15(2) 1985: 46-48
- . Trends in the consumption of individual strata of population in 1980-83. ABHEL 15(6) 1985: 307-308
- Standard of living, 1960-1980. ABHEL 11(2) 1981: 98-102
- Standard of living and its economic background (1979-1981). ABHEL 12(6) 1982: 12-16
- Szepesi, Gy. Standard of living and distribution in the eighties. ABHEL 16(3) 1986: 275-276
- Szigethi, Gy. Development of food consumption since 1945. ABHEL 15(3) 1985: 166-168
- Toth, G. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 62
- Review of two studies published in Kozgazdasagi Szemle (2/1984) by Katalin Z. Farkas and Pataki Judit, and Alfred Sinkovics, both concerning the shortages of basic goods as experienced by Hungarian consumers.
- Versztovsek, R. Analysis of the differentiation of consumption. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 233-235
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- . Forecast of demand for cars to the year 2000. ABHEL 17(4) 1987: 64-65
- Zafir, M. Standards of living and living conditions in the period of the Sixth Five-Year plan. ABHEL 14(1) 1984: 182-184

Poland

ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 73

Statistical data concerning the cost of living during 1971-79

--- XII(3)(67) May 1982: 67

Causes of the bread shortages in Warsaw.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 66

Wages, earnings and the costs of living.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 76

Long queues persist in the market for motor cars.

Farrell, John P. On Polish disequilibria: Comment. RES LXVIII(2) May 1986: 355-357

Comments on Podkaminer's article in 1982. Price reforms. Quality estimates. Savings and income. Exchange rates.

Grazyna, Smuska. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 76

1st April 1986 was the fifth anniversary of meat rationing. It is unlikely to be withdrawn before 1990.

Krzyzanowska, Z. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 65

The problem of the poor in the current situation of economic crisis.

Leszczytiski, A. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 62

The problem of applying in practice the concept of social minimum.

Podkaminer, Leon. Estimates of the disequilibria in Poland's consumer markets, 1965-1978. RES LXIV(3) Aug 1982: 423-431

Acute shortage of marketable commodities. Household behaviour under rationing. Elementary conclusions derived from the theory of choice. Use of extraneous information in the identification of the utility function for the Polish consumer. Estimated actual disequilibria for historical data, 1965-1978. Sensitivity runs. Policy and research recommendations.

8. CONSUMPTION

Podkaminer, Leon. On Polish disequilibria: Reply. RES LXVIII(2) May 1986: 358

Quantity estimates. Savings and income. Exchange rates. Consumers' rebellions were rational.

---. On Polish disequilibrium once again. SS XXXIX(3) July 1987: 509-512

Estimates of the disequilibria in Poland's consumer markets. The observed shortages of foodstuffs were literally caused by their unduly high prices. Administered prices.

Tolkan, M. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 74

Survey of alcohol consumption in some European countries, and statistical data on the consumption and prices in Poland.

Romania

ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 78

The goal of turning Romania into a medium developed country, with some data on per head consumption.

Nicolae, V. and Zimniceanu, C. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981:69

A debate between representatives of consumers, producers, and commerce, with the object of identifying possible improvements in the production, distribution and retailing of consumer goods.

Pugna, D. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 68

Indicators which illustrate the rising standard of living in Romania.

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 86

The market is fairly well supplied with basic foodstuffs and consumer goods.

YUGOSLAVIA

ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 79

Personal consumption has been falling steadily over the past decade. Inflationary pressures come from the investment, not the consumption side.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 84

The cost of living rose by 60.1% in the course of 1983.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 94

Due to falling living standards a growing number of workers' families are compelled to look for supplementary sources of income.

Bajec, M. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 85

In the present situation living standards cannot be protected, but for those engaged in productive and creative work they must not only be protected but also improved.

Dapcevic, M. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 87

The race between wages and the cost of living has been going on for too long, resulting in a permanent lowering of workers' living standards.

Ganovic, D. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 80

A detailed survey of the standard of living and the socio-economic achievements with international comparison.

Grbic, B. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 96

The standard of living shows further signs of deterioration.

Gulan, B. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 93

Over 50% of the family budget goes on food, and the share spent on bread alone is constantly growing at the expense of meat, milk, and other more expensive food.

Guzina, R. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 81

Preservation and improvement of living standards is possible, but only if consumption is selectively rationalised, production increased and the quality of goods improved.

8. CONSUMPTION

Jankovic, Nevenka. Personal consumption, 1976-1980.
YS XXII(4) Nov 1981: 31-44

Total resources for personal consumption. Average personal income of employed persons. Purchasing power of households. Living costs. Volume and structure of personal consumption. Statistics.

Popovic, M. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 91

The standard of living in 1985 is back to the level of 1965.

Raicevic, Miladin. Living standards, 1976-1984. YS XXVI(3)
Aug 1985: 15-26

General characteristics of living standards. Movement and structure of total resources for personal consumption. Movement of personal incomes and pensions. Household savings as supplementary source for financing personal consumption. Purchasing power of average personal incomes. Pattern and level of personal consumption. Development of the social standard.

Sefer, Berislav. Financing personal and public consumption.
EEE XX(3-4) Spring-Summer 1982: 250-273

Significance of personal and public consumption in the self-management socialist economic system. Consumption and distribution. Personal incomes of the population as a source of financing personal consumption. Financing public consumption.

Sirotic, Sonja. Basic indexes of household conditions.
YS XXVIII(4) 1987: 75-84

Basic demographic indexes. House-hold budget.

Vujinovic, Lj. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 78

Expenditure on food takes up as much as 60% of the family budget, yet although food is expensive agricultural production is shrinking.

9. LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

More than one country

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 35

Comparative growth rates of labour productivity in nine member countries of Comecon in 1979.

Adam, Jan. The old age pension system in Eastern Europe: a case study of Czechoslovak and Hungarian experience. OJW 28(4) Dec 1983: 276-296

The old age pension systems are presented and compared. The Hungarians believe that the level of pensions should be governed to a great extent by the same principles as wages (differentiation), whereas in Czechoslovakia the social nature of pensions is stressed by pursuing the principle of equality. On the other hand the minimum pension in Hungary is relatively high, thus also manifesting a social element. The levels of and differentials in pensions and the financing of the systems.

---. Regulation of labour supply in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. SS XXXVI(1) Jan 1984: 69-86

Focus is on the short term measures. They include such methods as changes in the rules governing work at pensionable age, changes in benefits during prolonged maternity leave, expansion of the private sector, retraining programmes, etc.

Bihari, P. On structural unemployment. AO 28(1-2) 1982: 53-70

Unemployment is imbalance of the national labour market. Structural disequilibrium means excess demand for some segments of the labour market and excess supply of others. In the field of employment the historical achievement of socialism can be the elimination or moderation of the economic and non-economic disadvantages which up to now have always accompanied unemployment. Definitions and indicators of unemployment. Unemployment and labour market. On structural imbalance. Socialism and structural imbalance.

Employers and employers' organisations. SLB(1) Mar 1987: 74-75

CMEA: CMEA unions co-ordinate action.

Frey, M. Legal working hours in the European socialist countries. ABHEL 17(5) 1987: 211-214

Gregory, Paul R. Fertility and labor force participation in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. RES LXIV(1) Feb 1982: 18-31

Trends, policies, and discussions. Renaissance of socialist research on economic demography. Models of fertility

9. LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

and labour force participation in East and West. Specification of the empirical model of socialist household behavior. This exercise suggests that there is no unique socialist model of population growth and labour force behavior. Rather it suggests that families behave similarly under radically different economic systems. Reservations about this conclusion.

Hethy, Lajos. Collective forms of work organization in the socialist countries. ABHEL 15(5) 1985: 191-192

---. New developments in collective forms of work organisation in socialist countries. ILR 125(6) Nov-Dec 1986: 659-674.

New forms of collective work organisation in Eastern Europe are rapidly gaining ground as increased stress is laid on material incentives in an effort to improve labour productivity and enterprise efficiency. In Czechoslovakia and the USSR new-style brigades have created an additional source of income for their members and the growing practice of differential wage distribution geared to performance is well received by the workers. In Hungary semi-autonomous 'work communities' within the enterprises have devised innovative approaches to production and incentives. In discussing the background and determinants of these developments, the differing perceptions of group work and the relative merits of centralised and decentralised methods of regulation. The author gives a critical appraisal of the results achieved.

---. Wage systems and their socio-economic environment in socialist countries. ABHEL 17(5) 1987: 256-257

Janossy, F. An evolutionary alternative. AO 28(3-4) 1982: 389-403

Inspired thinking on the opinions of those--mostly young--men and women who certainly do not feel at home in the prosperous society of a highly industrialised country and who are on the look-out for alternative and better ways of life for themselves or society as such. Role of natural limitations. Labour productivity and working hours. The quality of work. The possible goals of the evolutionary alternative.

Koncz, K. Employment of women and creation of the social conditions for their employment in the European socialist countries. ABHEL 12(5) 1982: 305-307

---. The situation and role of women in the labour market of the European socialist countries. ABHEL 12(5) 1982: 275-277.

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY/BULGARIA

Lowit, Thomas. The working class and union structures in Eastern Europe. (Tr. from French by Noal J. Mellott), BJIR XX(1) Mar 1982: 67-75

Urban, Jan. Population trends and employment in the European CMEA countries. CED (4) June 1985: 42-51
Possibilities of raising employment on the basis of a growth of the labour force potential will remain considerably limited in the next few years in most CMEA countries.

Bulgaria

ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 29

Is there unemployment in Bulgaria? Vacancies in enterprises and offices. Some sectors experience shortage of manpower.

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 33

More radical measures are needed to improve working conditions, and in particular, must receive more attention when new capacities, modernization or repairs are projected.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 33

Preliminary results of a census of population and of dwellings carried out on 4 Dec. 1985.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 34

Due to a grave accident at Devnya Chemical Works near Varna, 17 people lost their lives.

Avramov, Todor. Technological progress and labour resources during the eighth Five-Year period. ABBSIE XXV(1) 1982:15

Bliznakov, Jordan. Topical problems of the labour team counter-planning and team organization of labour. ABBSLE XXVII(2) 1984: 23

Bozilov, Jordan. Improving the management of the basic salaries and wages. ABBSLE XXVIII(4) 1985: 23-24

Collective agreements. SLB (3-4) Sept-Dec 1984: 463-464
Bulgaria: Improvements in pay, parental leave, family allowance and other benefits.

Dobrev, Petar. Labour and manpower potential- achievements and problems. ABBSLE XXVIII(2) 1985: 25

Iliev, N. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 38
People beyond pensionable age are hanging onto jobs which ought to be filled by young people.

9. LABOUR, MANPOWER, POPULATION

- Kiuranov, Chavdar. Attitudes of youth to work: the Bulgarian case. ISSJ XXXVII(106) 1985: 507-518
The theoretical foundations. Meaning of work. The work situation. How do young people evaluate work?
- Krumov, Georgi. Improvement in the organization of the socialist emulation in the labour teams and between them under conditions of the new economic approach and intensification. ABBSLE XXVII(2) 1984: 4-42
- Krusteva, L. and Kolev, S. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 30
The mass exodus from work two hours early on Fridays is hurting the economy.
- Labour relations, participation, personnel management. SLB (3-4) Sept-Dec 1986: 435; (3) Sept 1987: 424
Bulgaria: New Labour Code to promote workers' participation. Stronger role for 'self management'.
- Misev, Georgi and Cvetkov, Stojan. Possibilities of statistical characterization of the use of training of manpower. ABBSLE XXX(2) 1987: 15-16
- Mitev, Peter Emil. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 29
A shift of values is taking place from sheer industriousness towards work for the sake of finding and expressing oneself. There is a sharp difference between attitudes to work of the older and younger generations.
- Naydenov, V. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 34
The capital, Sofia, has unfilled vacancies, whereas many smaller places have labour available and need an extra source of livelihood such as Borovan village.
- Nikolov, I. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 32
Concerning the impact of the 'new economic mechanism', the new 'labour brigade' and its characteristics.
- Nondev, Iv., et al. Improving the mechanism of formation and regulation of wages and salaries. ABBSLE XXX(2) 1987: 5-6
- Pacev, Taso. Full employment and use of labour potential. ABBSLE XXVI(2) 1983: 49-50
- Shopov, D. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 36
New measures to link wages more closely to results.
- Social policy and labour legislation. SLB (2) June 1983: 159-160; (3) Sept 1983: 307-308
Bulgaria: Basic principles for a new Labour Code. New structures to govern labour and social affairs.

BULGARIA/CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Todorov, T. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 38
Pensioners are a valuable source for augmenting labour resources.
- Totev, Atanas. The demographic concept of economic level of population. ABBSLE XXV(1) 1982: 34-35
- Trade unions. SLB (4) Dec 1987: 581-582
Bulgaria: Restructuring trade unions.
- Tsanov, V. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 35
About the new type of labour brigade in agriculture.
- Vladimirova, Katja. The development and use of labour potential in Bulgaria. ABBSLE XXIX(3) 1986: 15-16
- Vlashka, Ye., et al. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 36
Measures envisaged by Vidin territory to promote population growth in the locality.
- Working conditions. SLB (2) June 1986: 294-295
Bulgaria: Unions approve dietetic guidelines for the workforce.
- Zlatanova, V. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 30
Fact-filled survey of recent trends in migration within Bulgaria.

Czechoslovakia

- ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 47
Preliminary results of the November 1980 census.
- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 39
Statistics on utilisation of time by the adult population of the CSSR.
- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 45
Utilisation and changes in the labour force in the Czech republic in 1981.
- XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 41
Table providing absolute data on the movement of population in Czechoslovakia (including separately in the Czech and Slovak republics) in the years 1978-1984.
- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 43
Statistics on the extent of brigade organized work in CSSR, and the lack of dynamism in the application of this organization in factories.

9. LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

Bastyr, J. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 42

In the second stage of restructuring of the wage system, new wage and bonus rates should become the main tool of wage differentiation.

Collective agreements. SLB (3) Sept 1981: 296-297

Czechoslovakia: New collective bargaining policy.

Ctrnact, Pavel. What will the Czechoslovak population be in the year 2000? CED (7) Oct/Nov 1986: 40-43

Birth and fertility rates and population prospects.

Effects of new technologies. SLB (2) June 1981: 133; (2) June 1983: 169-170

Czechoslovakia: Electronics is a priority sector. Electronic devices as means for solving labour shortages problem. Effect of robots on labour productivity.

Equality of opportunity and treatment. SLB (1) Mar 1987: 170

Czechoslovakia: Back to work programme for the disabled.

Evanson, Robert K. Regime and working class in Czechoslovakia, 1948-1968. SS XXXVII(2) Apr 1985: 248-268

Sovietisation and worker unrest. Tactics of pacification and control. Material benefits. Social mobility. Worker's participation. Coercion. It could be said that the Czechoslovak leadership was successful in avoiding an overt, sustained worker challenge to the communist system, even though the Czechoslovak industrial working class entered the Communist era possessing a relatively strong class consciousness which persisted throughout the 1948-67 period, displaying itself in chronic passive resistance in the workplace and not infrequent strikes and open protests.

Hejkal, J. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 47

The basis of the wages policy under the 'new set of measures' of economic direction adopted in 1981.

Kux, J. and Tesarova, D. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 37

Employment in 1981 and plans for 1982.

---. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 41

Employment trends in 1981-1983 and their relationship to employment plans.

Minarik, M. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 38

A new Government Decree which will come into force in 1986 will introduce stricter penalties for substandard work.

Moravec, E., et al. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 45

The wage system used in the period of 1981-85 links the

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

main part of the wage bill to the adjusted value added indicator. The second 'incentive component' depends on the profit fixed assets ratio.

Occupational safety and health. SLB (4) Dec 1982: 526
Czechoslovakia: An order respecting occupational safety.

Stepankova, Z. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 45
Labour policy in 1982 in the Czech Republic.

Tesarova, D. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 37
The increase in the labour force during the first two years of the current five-year plan will be unusually small.

Tomasek, P. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 44
Labour supply constraints and labour rationalisation tools incorporated in the new 'set of measures' to be applied in 1981.

---. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 40
The brigade form of work organization was tested in selected collectives in industry in 1982-84. Over 50,000 workers were involved by the end of 1984.

---. Egalitarianism is harmful. CED (4) June 1984: 3-13
For higher economic effectiveness of the wage system. Socialist principles. Efforts to raise the effectiveness of material incentives. Fundamental goals of the programme. Changes in the tariff system.

Trade unions. SLB (4) Dec 1987: 584
Czechoslovakia: Trade unions set goals in economic reconstruction.

Vitek, K. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 37
Results of a questionnaire among working women concerning their work and leisure.

Working conditions. SLB(3) Sept 1981: 304
Czechoslovakia: Social fund geared to stimulate productivity.

Zdobina, F. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 39
On problems in the development of remuneration.

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 54
A comprehensive system of vocational guidance throughout the GDR, assists the combines in their advance manpower planning.

9. LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 47

Special training measures have been introduced to ensure that no shortage of skilled craftsmen occurs.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 58

Reports at delegate conferences of the GDR trade union movement indicate that the priority areas are still workers' holidays and the mobilization of industrial workers towards the Party's economic targets.

--- XVII (3)(83) 1987: 61

Increased child allowance payments come into force on 1 May 1987. It is hoped that this will encourage the trend towards larger families.

Axen, H. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 52

Fires and mechanical breakdowns are damaging the economy and indicate poor morale at the work place in some enterprises.

Boeck, B. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 49

The GDR women's league is active in town and country encouraging women to take a full part in the economic and social life of the Republic.

Busch, Ulrich. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 57

GDR industry will have to be more stringent in linking pay to performance.

Effects of new technologies. SLB (2) June 1985: 194-196;
(1) Mar 1987: 27; (2) June 1987: 216-218

GDR: Human factor in the automation process. Job classification of VDUs (visual display units). New technology-jobs restructuring. Worker co-operation in introducing computerised manufacturing systems.

Employers and employers' organisations. SLB (1) Mar 1987:66

GDR: Management and unions co-operate to promote rationalization.

Employment. SLB (1) Mar 1987: 112-113

GDR: Double-jobbing taxi drivers now officially regulated.

Equality of opportunity and treatment. SLB (4) Dec 1987:
662-663

German Democratic Republic: women opt for technical jobs.

Frohn, W. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan1983: 45

Article by the general manager of the Schwedt Petrochemisches Kombinat about the birth of the 'Schwedt Initiative' movement.

Grabley, Hanna and Handel, Gerd. ABSEES XVI(1)(78)

Jan 1986: 47

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The 'Schwedt Initiative' aimed to improve the working conditions and opportunities of women in an industrial combine, is proposed as a model for others.

Hetzke, Karla and Land, Willi. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 58
Unless programmes of 'socialist emolution' are democratically discussed and properly organized, they will not achieve their aim of motivating the workforce.

Judicial decisions in the field of labour law. ILR 121(1)
Jan-Feb 1982: 37; 123(2) Mar-Apr 1984: 189; 124(1) Jan-Feb 1985: 42, 43; 125(1) Jan-Feb 1986: 53-60
GDR: Liability of workers. Termination of the employment relationship. Concept of employment injury. Compensation. Resignation. Dismissal.

Kalkbrenner, J. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 44
Interview with the General manager of PCK Schwedt on the second phase of the 'Schwedt Initiative', a movement started at that petrochemical combine in 1978 with the slogan 'Fewer produce more'; the current phase involves another 820 people.

Labour relations, participation, and personnel management.
SLB (1) Mar 1984: 32; (3-4) Sept-Dec 1984: 417; (1) Mar 1987: 45-46
GDR: Temporary 'absenteesism' is an infringement of the work control. Unfair dismissal- two court decisions. Workers participate in rationalisation.

Lange, Inge. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 46
The participation of women in the economy has until recently been restricted by factors such as shortages of kindergarten places, family accommodation, etc., while the birth-rate is still unsatisfactory.

Occupational safety and health. SLB (3-4) Sept-Dec 1985: 534-535; (2) June 1987: 313-314
GDR: Work safety and automation do not necessarily go together. The safety factor in CAD/CAM systems.

Politz, P. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 50
The Schwedt Combine managed to save 2400 jobs in four years through rationalization and is now a model for other enterprises.

Reinhold, Otto. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 49
Social tensions are being created in the GDR through the rapid pace of technological change and the impact this is having on the lives of individual workers.

9. LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

Rudolph, W. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 53

The shape of further vocational education in the GDR will be determined by the introduction of new technology and the need for flexible deployment of labour.

Saballus, E. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 47

Report on rationalised reallocation of labour in the city of Leipzig, based on the 'Schwedt Initiative'.

Schneeweiss, D. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 40

The main factors affecting the improvement in the labour problem in the GDR are discussed and linked to Marxist doctrine.

Schneider, Horst. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 52

The process of 'socialist emulation' is to be intensified as from 1986.

Schultze, H. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 48

The recent upturn in the GDR birth rate shows two main features: rural and urban fertility levels have equalised, and communities with 50,000-100,000 inhabitants show the greatest fertility increases.

Tisch, Harry. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 44

The GDR trade union movement is chiefly concerned with supporting SED policy, mobilizing the work-force, and administering holiday facilities.

---. Role for the trade unions in socialist changes.

WMR 26(3) Mar 1983: 32-39

Topfer, Johanna. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 46

The contribution of the trade unions in the GDR to the industrial programme is to adapt to technological change.

Trade unions. SLB (3-4) Sept-Dec 1986: 463-464; (3) Sept 1987: 446

GDR: Youth and trade unions. FDGB Congress: strategy for the future.

Vining, Daniel R., Jr. Family salaries and the East German birth rate: a comment. PDR 10(4) Dec 1984: 693-696

Family salary programme had an impact on the birth rate.

Wages. SLB (3-4) Sept-Dec 1986: 478-479

GDR: Bonus funds to raise output, how they work.

Willim, Horst. Trade unions and occupational safety in the German Democratic Republic. ILR 125(3) May-June 1987: 329-336

Working conditions. SLB (2) June 1981: 184; (1) Mar 1985:

131-133; (2) June 1987: 284-286
 GDR: Longer leave for shiftworkers. New legislation on child care. Experiences with 3-shift system to maximise benefits from factory automation. Shift work and flexible manufacturing systems.

Hungary

- ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 60
 Demographic statistics with special regard to the development of the actual and potential workforce.
- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 60
 On the labour mobility. Since 1977 the number of jobs terminated at the employers' initiative has grown to 33% in 1980.
- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 55
 A statistical chart on changes in the number of the active workforce (in thousands) between 1978-1982 shows a net deficit in the available manpower.
- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 56
 A statistical chart on the distribution of active wage-earners employed by the socialist economic sectors.
- XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 49
 There is still a co-existence of shortage of labour and its excess. Change in the structure of the work-force does not yet match the aims of the national economy.
- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 56
 Report on the situation in the labour market as assessed by the Central Statistical Office.
- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 63
 The Central organ of the National Council of Trade Unions on the new legal regulations concerning regrouping of the redundant work-force; various benefits which will help workers seeking re-employment.
- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 63
 Statistical data on average wages and their buying powers.
- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 71
 At the beginning of 1987 some 10,000 people were unemployed. As from 1st July local councils were authorized to hire them for communal work.
- Adam, Jan. Labor shortages in Hungary and their treatment.
 OUV 26(1) Mar 1981: 44-60
 Hungary, like some other socialist countries, faces the difficult situation- how to cope with labor shortages.

9. LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

This study analyzes the reasons for the shortages of labor and discusses the direct and indirect measurements the Hungarian government uses in its attempts to solve this problem. However, because radical modifications- like changes in the pension law and in the child-care-leave law, or an increase in the retirement age- are not applicable due to political reasons, only improvements in the organization of the production process and in the level of technology can bring about the required more national utilization of labour. Statistics.

Ban, Janos. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 60
Mrs. F. Nyitrai, Chairman of the Central Statistical Office, on average wages and other questions raised by some of the 66 invited guests from the public.

Barabas, Janos. The situation of young professionals. NHQ XXIV(92) Winter 1983: 156-161
Differentiation. Social origin. Difficulties of entry to the professions. Incongruency. Problems of income. Accommodation problems.

Bihari, P. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 60
This article on structural unemployment spells out the problem facing Hungary.

Bonifert, D. Survey of some solutions of wages and earnings regulation dependent on enterprise performance. ABHEL 12(2) 1982: 188-189

Buza, Marton. Participation of the Hungarian unions in planning. SLB (4) Dec 1987: 536-539

Compton, P.A. Rising mortality in Hungary. PS 39(1) Mar 1985: 71-86
Vigorous policy to raise the country's rate of population growth. But Hungary is experiencing a rising death rate of late. The age and mortality components of the rising death rate. Causes of death and the age patterns of mortality. Possible factors associated with the rise in mortality.

Cseh-Szombathy, Laszlo. The family, its members, and society. NHQ XXII(82) Summer 1981: 54-62
Family structures. Woman's role. The birth rate. The creches. Living conditions of the aged. Old people's homes. Problem of broken marriages.

Csihaj, V.I., et al. Pay by results in Hungary. ABHEL 17(5) 1987: 216-218

Employment. SLB (2) June 1981: 198-199; (2) June 1983: 239-240; (1) Mar 1984: 110-111

HUNGARY

Hungary: New management patterns in the retail trade- a form of self-employment. Drop in the general level of employment. School-leavers seeking employment. Retraining grants for displaced workers.

Employment and earning ratios, 1985. ABHEL 17(4) 1987: 22-25

Ferge, Zsuzsa. The reproduction of social relations. NHQ XXV(94) Summer 1984: 137-148

The main trends of social mobility. Chances for the younger generation. Women of three generations. Increase of occupational heterogeneity. Geographic movement. Schooling. Change in material conditions.

Foti, J. The occupational pattern of active earners over the past quarter of a century. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 43-44

Frey, M. The employment policy of the reform- a reform of employment policy. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 217-218

Fulop, E. Labour turnover, 1980-1985. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 45-46

Galasi, Peter and Sziraczki, Gyorgy. State regulation, enterprise behaviour and the labour market in Hungary, 1968-83. CJE 9(3) Sept 1985: 203-219

The effects of the economic reform on enterprise behaviour in the labour market, 1968-71. Recentralisation and the labour market: the emergence of the system of hidden plan targets and state interventions in the labour market. Economic stagnation and the labour market, 1979-1983. Indebtedness, restrictions and fear of unemployment. Liberalisation of the 'second' economy. Economic policy relating to the second economy has reduced rather than increased the possibility of material incentives in the state sector by transferring some profitable activity from the first to the second economy. It is questionable whether efficient, flexible and adaptive industry can be created without radical changes in the economic system as a whole.

Glasnost and unemployment- the labour pains of perestroika. ET 305 26th Dec. 1987: 15-18

Hungary to look again at the guarantee of a job for everybody. The record on employment is not as perfect as official propaganda has claimed. Three forms of unemployment, 1) frictional, 2) parasites, 3) hidden unemployment. New thinking for efficient employment.

Hajpal, Gy. Valuation of the economic role of the human factor. AO 31(1-2) 1983: 23-36

The study deals with human role in particular stages of social reproduction and with the methodological questions

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of its valuation. Methodological problems connected with numerical analysis. In the author's opinion the theoretical and methodological questions connected with the role of mankind have been cleared up in the analysis performed till now to such an extent that there is a possibility for the numerical evaluation of people's economic role.

Halmos, Cs. Employment policy and labour management. ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 162-163

Hethy, L. Economic policy and wage-system in Hungary. AO 28(1-2) 1982: 1-18

How much do the wage system and wage regulation contribute to the realization of goals contained in the current Five-Year plan of Hungary? Does the present structure of wage system and regulation properly serve social and political efforts? This analysis examines these elements of wage system and regulation. Contradictory economic, political and social requirements. Equilibrium to the detriment of dynamism. Obstacles to an efficient stimulation. Phenomenon of performance with holding. Material perspective and compensation mechanism. Levelling of wages instead of differentiation. Social judgement and values. The necessity to reconsider economic and socio-political requirements. A realistic appraisal of the present situation.

Hethy, L. Trade unions, shop stewards and participation in Hungary. ILR 120(4) July-Aug 1981: 491-503

A new system of workers' participation and trade union organisation. Shop stewards' committees are at one and the same time the highest institution of workers' participation and the highest trade union organ in the enterprise. Changes in the institutional framework. Role of shop stewards' committees in reconciling interests. Consolidation of the trade unions' leadership resources. The competence of shop stewards. Conditions of work and employment. Workers' attitudes to company affairs. Assessing management performance. Shops' stewards and their constituents and party organisations.

Hoos, Janos. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 55

Real wages have diminished during the past 5-6 years.

Klinger, Andras. Population, demographic policy and its instruments in Hungary. AO 27(1-2) 1981: 93-109

Demographic problems in Hungary. With an invariably low level of fertility and recurring fluctuations in the number of live births, mortality gradually deteriorated (in some age groups even considerably). The process of ageing of the population accelerated, conditions for a lasting decrease in population became established in the second half of the seventies. The Hungarian demographic process

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has some specific features which became particularly obvious in the last decade and which are closely related to the social, economic, cultural and consciousness transformation started 36 years ago. Necessary to survey the development of present demographic situation embedded in the historical part. How the system of instruments is used to help to attain the goals set. The changed demographic situation requires to expand the contents and goals of demographic policy and instruments.

---. Population policy in Hungary: scope and limits. NHQ XXIII(85) Spring 1982: 115-125

Population trends and changes in the policy. Financial assistance. Extra time off. Benefits in kind. Health policy measures.

Kollo, J. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 54

Reflections on human relations in industry: wage manoeuvring and bargaining in manufacturing establishments.

---. Impact of the labour market on the occupational pattern. ABHEL 16(1) 1986: 146-148

Koncz, K. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 54

Situation and role of women in the labour market of the European socialist countries, including some statistical data on the position of working women in Hungary.

Kovacs, Denes. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 59

Who will be working in the year 2000? The diminishing birth-rate and the increasing death rate effecting in particular too many middle-aged men is discussed with Barnabas Barna, deputy chairman of the Central Statistical Bureau.

Kovacs, Ferenc. The working class today. NHQ XXVII(103) Autumn 1986: 183-194

Financial position of the working class. Working conditions. Participation in auxiliary activities. Women workers. Workers living in rural areas. Unskilled workers. Foremen. Class integration and internal stratification. Fundamental social change.

Kozma, J. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 65

The changeover to the five-day, 42 hour working week will shorten the number of working hours, but by excluding lunch-time will extend the time spent at workplaces.

Kutas, J. Innovation, social environment, human factors.

AO 32(1-2) 1984: 125-136

Past processes and the quality of the labour force in Hungary. Incongruent employment. Side effects of social mobility on the labour force. Unused knowledge of the

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specialists. Socio-economic development in Hungary and job requirements. Groups and types of knowledge of key importance for an economic revival: obstacles to progress. Future processes affecting the quality of the labour force. Counter-selective effects of the educational system. Tasks arising from the likely development of the quality of the labour force. Difficulties of the qualitative replacement of labour. Risk, responsibility, security. The judgement and handling of inequalities in income. Main pledge of development is the Hungarian labour force. Although the capacity of the Hungarian labour force is greater than its actual performance, abilities have not developed corresponding to the requirements of innovation and of modern management. Obstacles to the modernization process.

Labour relations and workers' participation. SLB(3) Sept 1983: 332-333

Hungary: New decree on workplace democracy.

Labour relations, participation, personnel management. SLB(2) June 1985, 1986: 214-216, 252-253

Hungary: Legislative decree increases workers' participation in the management of small and medium-sized undertakings. Managers' quality circles: a new economic force.

Lengyel Cook, Maria Sophia and Repetto, R. The relevance of the developing countries to demographic transition theory: further lessons from the Hungarian experience. PS XXXVI(1) Mar 1982: 105-128

Hungary's demographic and economic background. Marital fertility. Method of research. Model. The main conclusion drawn from this study is that development does have an important influence on fertility decline. Research in economic demography that ignores the distribution of economic resources between households may result in serious mis-estimation. Effects of distributional variables on the structure of fertility.

Major demographic and occupational characteristics of manpower, labour turnover. ABHEL 14(2) 1984: 175-179

MTI. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 55

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The country's manpower balance reviewed.

Munkacsy, F. Characteristics and prospects of the employment of unqualified labour. ABHEL 17(4) 1987: 58-59

Murakozy, L. Employment macrostructure. ABHEL 16(6) 1986: 124-126

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Nagy, J. Major characteristics of the perspectives of labour supply. ABHEL 12(4) 1-1982: 178-1980

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Some 45% of the work-force are women.

Noti, Stephen. The shifting position of Hungarian trade unions amidst social and economic reforms. SS XXXIX(1) Jan 1987: 63-87
More power to shop stewards. Steward-Worker relationships. Collective bargaining. Work conditions. Social security and work safety. Administration of health resorts. Trade union education and personnel training. Reform in retreat: Enterprise Economic Work Collective (VGMK) versus Socialist Brigade Movement (SBM). The current union reforms were initiated and carried out from above, however much they may have reflected the wishes of the grass roots or the individual union leaders. The unions' ability to rebuff the reformers' pressure for the abolition of the SMV and SBM. Union interests coincided with powerful interests within the party. The continuing attacks on the private sector, the VGMK and the new modes of enterprise management suggest that the Hungarian reformers still have a long way to go.

Nyers, Rezso. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 60
Problems of efficiency of intellectual work in the development of the Hungarian economy. Calling for higher financial incentives and moral acknowledgement of the intelligentsia.

---. The efficiency of the intellectual resource. NHQ XXIII(87) Autumn 1982: 36-44

Occupational safety and health. SLB (1) Mar 1984: 130-131;
(2) June 1985: 280-281
Hungary: Strenuous work creates manpower shortages in certain industries. Changes in occupational safety structures.

Olajos, A. and Kutas, J. Expected tendencies in the professional mobility of manpower. ABHEL 11(5) 1981: 264-266

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Peto, Marton. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986:61
The article analyses some phenomena of lack of discipline by the workers as well as of the enterprises in their mutual relations.

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Pulay, Gy. New features of the labour situation and employ-
ment policy in 1988-1990. ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 73-74

R.A. Leisure as a commodity. NHQ XXVIII(107) Autumn 1987:
94-95
Work done outside regular working hours.

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14(5) 1984: 50-51

Revesz, G. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 63
Discussing the factors which shape wages and their differen-
tiation, the writer asserts that rational incentives imple-
mented through wages control are an objective requirement
of a socialist economy.

---. The labour market in Hungary in the eighties. ABHEL
17(1) 1987: 210-212

Social and economic policy. SLB(1) Mar 1987: 19
Hungary: Bankruptcy regulation adopted.

Social policy and labour legislation. SLB (4) Dec 1981:
378-379
Hungary: Labour administration restructured.

Social security. SLB (1) Mar 1981: 90
Hungary: Social Security Act amends old-age pensions.

Soos, A. Employment and restructuring. ABHEL 17(2) 1987:
74-75

Soos, Karoly Attila. Wage bargaining and the 'policy of
grievances': a contribution to the explanation of the
first halt in the reform of the Hungarian economic mecha-
nism in 1969. SS XXXIX(3) July 1987: 434-451
In this article a harmful consequence of fixing wages
affecting a marginal area of the competency of economics
is examined, namely, how it affected the attitude of cer-
tain strata of workers towards the reform. In 1986, this
problem became inter-twined with the attitude of the enter-
prise-level social organisations (party, trade unions, the
communist youth league) towards the reform. Contradictory
situation of the enterprise-level social organisations at
the introduction of the reform. The subjects of the
'policy of grievances'. The attackers criticised the
distribution of the 'sharing funds' between enterprise
leaders and workers; began a 'struggle' against the small
market- and profit-oriented industrial ventures started
as subsidiaries of farming co-operatives and not subject

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to state regulation of wages; reacted ideologically to price rises (demanding the abolition of the institution of free prices) and to the shortage of certain cheap goods in the shops (neglecting the needs of the people). These are the grievances against the reforms. The fixing of wages through government prescription and the mass basis of the policy of grievances. The turn towards the recentralisation in 1969. Trade unions with twofold commitments under free wage bargaining.

Szigethy, A. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 62
Interview with Sandor Nagy, Secretary of the Trade Union Council on its economic role in connection with the impending threat of massive unemployment.

Szikra-Falus K. Distribution according to work and the reform in Hungary. AO 33(1-2) 1984: 1-16
Wages in Hungary do not cover in most cases, the reproduction cost of labour power not even if social benefits are included. The two types of wage differentiation- according to tasks or jobs and according to performance between those in the same job- are equally indispensable. Wage has to conform first of all to the requirements raised by the task and only in the framework of these requirements to performance. The most direct obstacle of stimulating wage payment in Hungary is at present the central control of wages. Progress towards easing the central wage control assumes that in enterprises a power restricting and preventing the outflow of wages without cover will come about. Executives must become much more interested in enterprise profit and in augmenting the wealth of the enterprise than is the case at present. Managers behave in wage questions rather as trade union officials and not as representatives of enterprise interest of management. For this the economic and the socio-political mechanisms have to be further developed.

---. Some human factors of innovation in Hungary. AO 28(1-2) 1982: 19-36
The relative level of salaries of engineers, etc., has been declining in Hungary almost continually and at an extremely rapid rate. The poor financial appreciation of the work of engineers is related to the "overproduction" of engineers and also to certain ideological and political problems. The really creative technical experts should be given a much higher remuneration than at present. One of the ways might be to give a royalty to the experts in key positions. The level of incomes, earnings. Employee's personal interest in innovation. Sharing in the results. Personal interest of company management in innovation.

---. Wage differentials in Hungary. AO 25(1-2) 1980: 163-172

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Income differentials according to performance. Skills and tough jobs. Income of technical staff. Managerial incomes. Economic and social progress in Hungary requires a greater differentiation of income. Wage differentials according to performance should be increased, people should be allowed to earn more through more and better work and the financial rewards of higher qualifications, knowledge and greater responsibility should grow. Statistics.

Szitetthy, Andras. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 62

A simultaneous shortage of qualified labour and unqualified jobs is a twin phenomenon.

Timar, J. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 50

Fulfilment of the first long-term plan of demand for qualified labour (1965-1980) comes close to its forecast.

---. Pension reform- controversial proposals. ABHEL 17(4) 1987: 88-89

---. Problems of full employment. AO 31(3-4) 1983: 209-224

On the interpretation of the concept. Realization of full employment. Hungarian dilemmas. Reinterpretation of the full employment principle. Hungary proceeds further in the implementation of the economic reform and wishes to transform the sellers' market gradually into a buyers' market. This would essentially modify demand for labour. The relations of the labour market and full employment. The mobility of labour would be governed by the economy and the individual difficulties of reemployment would also appear on a social scale. Even with full employment maintained, its nature would change. Employment policy has to prepare for adjustment to the reform, aimed at asserting economic efficiency. For this such means and methods have to be devised which are suited for providing effective support to those newly seeking employment and temporarily unemployed.

--- and Adler, J. Labour capacity, labour utilization, employment policy, 1949-1984. ABHEL 15(3) 1985: 110-112

Trade unions. SLB (1) Mar 1981: 30-32; (3-4) Sept-Dec 1986: 464-465

Hungary: Congress of Hungarian trade unions. Role of trade unions. New trade union role is accelerating economic development.

Trethon, F. Labour economy in the eighties. ABHEL 11(5) 1981: 194-195

Wages. SLB (1) Mar 1981: 44; (3) Sept 1982: 347; (1) Mar 1984: 77; (1) Mar 1985: 114-115; (3) Sept 1987: 465-466
Hungary: Wage differentials become more flexible. Better

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knowledge of language means higher wages. More wage flexibility. Payment-by-results system is planned. Voluntary wage freeze. Wage reform.

When robots spell no unemployment. Modernisation of production under socialism. WMR 24(4) Apr 1981: 93-100
Problems. Automation. Science in agriculture. Workers' education. Statistics.

Working conditions. SLB (2) June 1981: 188-189; (1) Mar 1982: 75-76; (3) Sept 1982: 357
Hungary: introduction of a 5-day work-week. Extension of the 5-day working week. New regulations on paid leave. Parental leave for child care extended.

Poland

A.B. Prices and wages. PP XXV(1/2) Winter-Spring 1982:34-37
To avert further inflationary spirals, wage reform must be geared to productivity links and relate earnings strictly to performance. Difficult task in 1982 in Poland.

ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 70

Full text of the expose of Vice-Premier Rakowski to the Solidarity delegation. Full text of the reply of Solidarity to M. Rakowski.

--- XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 70

Short article mentioning a danger of unemployment in the present economic situation. Some 390,000 workers will have to be transferred to other jobs and a fund will be established to pay the wages of newly employed school-leavers.

--- XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 71

A District Court finds that members of Solidarity enjoy the same protection as members of any other trade union.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 63

Text of discussion material for the Solidarity programme in action. Draft of the statute of the Socialist Enterprise prepared by Solidarity and containing the principles of workers' self-management.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 64

On the settlement of disputes with the management and the right to strike in some sectors. Report on the new regulations concerning earlier retirement age that have been submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval.

--- XII(3)(67) May 1982: 69

Report on the number of Solidarity membership, with detailed statistical data.

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ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 65

Shortage of labour and work discipline.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 66

Wages, earnings and the costs of living.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 75

Statistical survey of the development of population in Poland from 1984 to 2000; growth of about 10%.

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 72

Data for the first quarter of 1985 indicates a huge labour shortage: vacancies stood at 250,000 while only 5,200 people were officially registered as seeking work.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 73

In Warsaw, due to various factors there will be a deficit of workers (18000 per annum) in the coming Five-Year plan period.

Bilski, R. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 70

Discussion with a representative of the Office for Economic Reform concerning wages policy in the self-managing enterprises.

--- ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 70

Earnings and incentives.

Bukowski, J. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 72

Interview with the Director of the Institute of Political Sciences concerning problems connected with the introduction of workers' self-management.

Employment. SLB (4) Dec 1981: 458; (1) Mar 1983: 89-90;

(4) Dec 1983: 562; (1) Mar 1984: 117-118

Poland: Temporary measures to deal with redundant staff. Reinforcing control over 'work dodgers'. Shortage of manual workers. Assessing enforcement of legislation on 'work dodgers'.

Glowczyk, J. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 60

The significance of the agreement between the government and striking workers.

Grzybowski, L. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 68

An attempt at a tentative balance sheet of Solidarity's achievements and failures.

Holland, David C. Self-management in Poland since martial law. EAWM XX(3) 1986: 275-306

Fate of the Polish workers' councils after the suppression of Solidarity. Although suspended and then

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systematically re-established from above, these bodies continue to show signs of vitality and independence. The paper traces government measures to re-activate the councils within the larger context of the economic reform.

- Jezewska, K. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 65
Employment in Warsaw and in the Warsaw Province.
- Jezierski, Andrzej. The structure of society. PP XXX(1) Winter 1987: 5-13
Population, ethnic structure. Urban and rural population. The class structure. Income groups. Population losses during World War II. Real incomes of the workers. Leveling out of income and consumption. The structure of the economically active sector of society corresponds to the structure of society as a whole.
- Jezioranski, T. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 62
Overspending on wages in industry has recently become quite alarming.
- Kolankiewicz, Jerzy M. Polish trade unions 'normalized'. PC XXXVI(6) Nov-Dec 1987: 57-68
Rebuilding trade unions. Structure. Trade unionism vs. self-management. Unions setbacks.
- Kostrzewa, K. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 62
The first results of the population census regarding households.
- . ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 72
Interview with the Minister of Labour about the social policy of the Govt. criticising Solidarity for not grasping the economic reality.
- Krencik, W. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 64
The evolution of wages and salaries in the last years have created serious disparities, in particular a reduction in their differentiation.
- Labour relations and workers' participation. SLB (2) June 1981: 154
Poland: Regulation on strike pay.
- Labour relations, participation and personnel management. SLB (4) Dec 1983: 494
Poland: New law expands management rights.
- Lesnicka, H. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 84
The labour code is out of date and needs to be adapted to the condition of economic reform.

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Markusz, J. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 64

The Polish working week is less than 34 hours. In 1982 net industrial production per worker was nearly 20% lower than in 1978.

Mason, David S. Poland's new trade unions. SS XXXIX(3)

July 1987: 489-508

Origins of the new unions. The new trade union law of 1982. Reactions to the new legislation. Evolution of the new trade unions. Formation of national unions. Activities of the new trade unions- enterprise level- resource problems. Activities of the national unions. Membership. People are mostly interested in being well-governed rather than in participation. Natural outcome of the events of 1980-82. Periods of great social upheaval tend to be followed by periods of withdrawal and depression.

---. Solidarity, the regime, and the public. SS XXXV(4)

Oct 1983: 533-545

This paper examines the extent to which Solidarity acted as a link between the population and the regime and as a representative of the interests of the workers. The party and the government are necessary for Solidarity to protect it in the system of the international relations of the nation; on the other hand Solidarity is necessary for the other side as a buffer.

Miecznikowska, M. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 85

The Central Statistical Office has published its estimates of population structure.

Milc, Stanislaw. The new trade unions. PP XXVII(1) Winter

1984: 21-22

In October 1982 the Sejm passed a trade union bill which covered the whole field of organized labour following the dissolution of all the old unions. The new movement would be autonomous and independent of the administration. Formation of union organizations at work-place level. Right to strike. Growth of trade unions is not evenly distributed. Collective wage bargaining their basic concern. Chief topics of consultation between the unions and the administration will be the wage system and prices. Legal steps necessary to drawing up a uniform interpretation of the new trade union self-management laws so as to avoid clashes in the work-places. Die-hard bureaucratic tendencies to curtail independence and suspicious atmosphere.

---. Population and social needs. PP XXV(1/2) Winter-

Spring 1982: 47-48

Occupational safety and health. SLB (3) Sept 1983: 427

Poland: New work schedule for arduous or hazardous jobs.

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- (PAP). ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 70
Report on progress in the rebuilding of the trade unions.
- Porket, J.L. The economic lot of Polish retired workers.
OUW 26(4) Dec 1981: 294-303
The article examines selected dimensions of the economic lot of Polish retired workers, namely, the relative economic position of the average retired worker, differences between old-age pensions, and per capita income in the households of pensioners. After a comment on the social adequacy of old-age pensions, it turns to the question of retirement age and to that of old-age pensions for private farmers. Finally it discusses the retirees' prospects for 1980's.
- Przybylik, M. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 72
The Polish press is now permitted to report industrial accidents; statistical data and some cases are quoted.
- Reperowicz, S. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 70
The breakthrough in coal output due to martial law and Saturday work.
- Schulz, Zbigniew. Employment policy- status and perspectives,
(Tr. by Don Hank.) EEE XXI(1) Fall 1982: 3-16
Labour resources and employment from 1950-1970. Employment from 1970 to 1975 and the labour reserve trend up to 1990. The effects of the increasing labour shortage and protective measures and the results. Technical and administrative steps. Long-term measures.
- Skalski, E. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 70
An analysis of the relationship between economic crisis and employment in the socialist sector shows no connection.
- Smulska, G. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 65
Coal mining accidents have increased.
- Social policy and labour legislation. SLB (2, 3) June, Sept 1981: 126-127, 248-249
Poland: Economic reform proposals highlight workers' self-management. New framework for labour inspection.
- Social security. SLB(2) June 1982: 263; (2) June 1983: 274-275
Poland: Lower retirement age for arduous or hazardous work. New legislation on workers' pensions.
- Solidarity. PP XXIV(2) Feb 1981: 51- 59
Legal status. Policies.

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Sonntag, K. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 64

The economic reform has not yet found a solution to the complexities of the labour market.

Staniszkis, Jadwiga. The evolution of forms of working-class protest in Poland: sociological reflections on the Gdansk-Szczecin case, August 1980. SS XXXIII(2) Apr 1981:204-231

Szeliga, Z. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 69

Article on the fear of unemployment. One of the possible solutions would be to develop the tertiary sector which so far has been neglected in Poland and could absorb over one million people.

Szul, Roman. Workers' self-management in Poland. EAWM XX(2) 1986: 169-193

The history of workers' self-management in Poland to date is a history of ups and downs. The fate of workers' self-management depends upon the activity of the workers themselves, and on whether self-management will turn out to be the authentic need of working people and whether it will contribute to the process of solving the problems of the Polish economy.

Trade unions. SLB (2) June 1981: 164; (3) Sept 1982: 336-337; (4) Dec 1982: 479-486

Poland: Registration of an independent farmers' trade union. Solidarity opens new workers' education centres. Proposals on the future of the trade union movement. New Act on trade unions. The main provisions of the new law are summarised.

Trade unions: a fresh start. PP XXVI(1) Winter 1983: 17-24

A Bill on trade unions. Solidarity and other unions active in Poland before 13th December 1981 when martial law was declared, were dissolved.

Wachtel, Howard M. Self-management proposals in Poland, 1981. EAWM XVIII(2) 1984: 141-149

Solidarity's role in working out self-management proposals in Poland in 1981.

Working conditions. SLB(1) Mar 1981: 54

Poland: Agreement on shorter working hours.

Zagawa, W. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 72

Problems of indiscipline at work; non-use of working time etc., the situation was worse in 1984 than in 1983.

Romania

ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 73

Programme adopted by the Romanian Communist Party in Dec. 1982 concerning an accelerated increase in the productivity of labour.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 74

Law modifying the fixed wages (75%) part, and increasing the variable part (to 25%); also establishing (3%-18%) bonuses in relation to production.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 76

Text of a decree requiring the deduction of unjustified absence from work from days of paid holidays.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 81

Text of the draft law on productivity of labour, improvement in the organization and standardization of production and labour.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 83

Two examples of workers' remuneration according to fulfilment of the plan of production, export, productivity and sales plus receipts. Management is exempt from the 'global accord'.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 93

An article enumerating the functions of the Council of the working people in socialist business units.

Dobrescu, P. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 79

Data on the proportion of workers in the economically active population in 1938, 1950 and 1982. In 1990 workers will represent 32% of the total population, and 70% of the economically active population.

Effects of new technologies. SLB (2) June 1987: 221-222
Romania: effects of new technologies on labour.

Employment. SLB (2) June 1987: 302
Romania: changes in occupational structure.

Equality of opportunity and treatment. SLB (4) Dec 1983: 605-606
Romania: Changing position of women in society. Working women.

Grigorescu, C. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 67

The effect of labour resources on the development of the economy and projections of labour distribution for 1980-90.

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Ionescu, M. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 80

Remuneration of four categories of industrial production will increase as from 1st Feb. 1984 by 5%.

---. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 80

750,000 workers in silviculture, water inangement, cultural sectors, co-operative sectors, communal economy, and non-productive service sectors will get wage increases as from 1st May 1984, the average increase is 5.5% for workers and 5% for staff.

---. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 80

Review of wage increases according to the Decree of the Council of the State No.325/1983. 600,000 workers will benefit.

Labour relations and workers' participation. SLB (2) June 1982: 171-172

Romania: Workers' self-management streamlined.

Labour relations, participation, personnel management. SLB (4) Dec 1983: 495; (1) Mar 1986: 58-59

Romania: More independence for enterprises. Emergency measures strengthen labour discipline at power stations.

Occupational safety and health. SLB (2) June 1982: 246-247

Romania: Work discipline reinforced.

Plostinaru, I. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 75

The rational use of labour is a significant source of productivity growth. This is obstructed by such factors as absence from work and the mismatch between the qualifications required by industry and those actually possessed by the population.

Social and economic policy. SLB (3-4) Sept-Dec 1985:415-416

Romania: Attempts to balance rural-urban population distribution.

Stancu, E. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 69

In the context of an international view of the position of women, indicators are provided of their situation in Romania. Working women.

Trebici, Vl. The stable population: mathematical model and applications to the population of Romania. ECECSR

--XVIII(4) 1983: 67-68

---. et al. Accelerated demographic growth reflected in the directives of the XIIIth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. ECECSR XIX(4) 1984: 21-25

ROMANIA/YUGOSLAVIA

Vasilescu, A. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 73
The sensitive problem of the productivity of labour as a condition for achieving communism is discussed.

Wages. SLB (1) Mar 1981: 45; (4) Dec 1983: 536-537; (3-4) Sept-Dec 1985: 488
Romania: Bonuses to spur raw material output. Fundamental reform of wage system. New incentives promote productivity and product quality.

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 82
There are officially 770,000 unemployed in Yugoslavia, though this probably exaggerates the 'true' number. But there is a very real problem of surplus unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

--- XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 87
First results of the 1981 census.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 84
Unemployment is running at 8-9% of the total active population, but is much higher in the poorer regions. Imbalance in higher education is a major contributory factor.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 76
As unemployment rises, more people are going into small-scale private business. But they are often persecuted by local commune governments.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 79
It is going to get more difficult to find a job, and that the standard anti-unemployment measures merely worsen the situation in the long run.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 82
An eminent sociologist argues that the trouble with Yugoslav workers is that they get more upset about other people's riches than about their own poverty.

--- XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 87
Employment for 310000 people is to be found in the course of 1984.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 92
Prominent politician Nikola Stojanovic pinpoints employment for the sake of employment as a key negative factor hindering political and economic progress.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 91
Despite large-scale unemployment, many Yugoslav enterprises find it very difficult to fill vacancies.

9. LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 90

A leader pinpoints the key weaknesses of the Yugoslav economic system in terms of a lack of responsibility and the failure of the principles of associated labour.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 95

The Yugoslav labour market continues to be characterized by simultaneous unemployment and unfilled vacancies.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 101

Causes and consequences of the recent wave of strikes.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 102

The recent wave of strikes in Yugoslavia has raised a number of fundamental questions in relation to 'institutionalised conflict' and political pluralism.

Bajec, M. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 86

Growing employment problems in the new atmosphere of economic slow down.

Bakic, S. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 89

The unemployment situation has acquired disconcerting proportions.

---. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 82

Unemployment is becoming an acute problem.

Bancic, Ivo. Yugoslav citizens temporarily working and residing abroad, according to the 1931 Population Census. YS XXVI(1) Feb 1985: 3-16

Basic changes from 1971 to 1981. Migrants' dependents abroad. Distribution of labour-receiving country. Sex and age composition. Time spent working abroad. Education. Regional composition.

Batkovski, N. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 82

Causes of 'work stoppages' in Macedonia.

Blagoev, Borislav. Labour relations. YS XXV(1) Feb 1984: 49-74

Labour relations in Yugoslavia have undergone a great socio-economic and legal transformation as a result of the introduction of the system of self-management. Sources of labour law. The rights of workers stemming from labour relationships. Workers' responsibility. Private employers (collective contracts) and workers employed.

Bosnic, Slobodan and Breznik, Dusan. The age and sex composition of the population. YS XXIV(4) Nov 1983: 27-38

Sex and age composition- total population- population of school age- working age population- age groups of reproductive population- basic future trends.

YUGOSLAVIA

Breznik, Dusan. The dynamics of population in Yugoslavia.
SEE XX(3-4) Spring-Summer 1982: 215-249
Natural population movement. Female fertility and reproduction. Family planning. Main features of mortality. Migration. Growth of the population of Yugoslavia since 1880. Changes in population structure. Population of Yugoslavia in the coming period. Population policy. Statistics.

---. Economic activity of the population. YS XXVII(1) 1986:
33-46

Changes in the population's economic structure, 1953-1981. Basic changes according to age, sectors of activity. Active population in 1981. Social and occupational structure of the economically active population. Age structure of the active population engaged in agricultural & non-agricultural occupations. Educational levels of the active agricultural and non-agricultural population above the age of 15.

Breznik, Dusan. Movement of the total population, 1948-1981.
YS XXIII(1) Feb 1982: 3-12

The fifth postwar census of the population, households, and dwellings, was taken in Yugoslavia in 1981, recording the situation as on March 31, 1981. Analysis of the movement of the total population for the country as a whole and for constituent republics and autonomous provinces for the period 1948-1981, and for communes for the period 1971-1981. Changes in the Yugoslav population and in the population of the Republics and autonomous provinces. Changes in the regional distribution and density. Population by commune. Statistics.

---. Natural increment of the population. YS XXII(1) Feb 1981:
53-62

Population of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces. Natural overall increment. Natality, mortality, age composition and patterns of dying and fertility. Statistics.

Bujosevic, D. and Blagojevic, V. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 83
Wages in Yugoslavia are so low that there are no incentives for hard work. The very reproduction of the working class is threatened.

Cicmirko, Z. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 95

Proposals to include rules for striking in the Law of Associated Labour (ZUR) by the Slovenian trade unions.

Cubrilo-Kosovac, A. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 89

Two surveys on work stoppages (strikes) in Serbia and Croatia.

Curuvija, S. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 91

The growing number of strikes is a clear indication of mounting social tension.

Dapcevic, M. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981:76

The only way to pull the country out of present economic

9. LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

difficulties is by means of a stimulating wages policy which would recognise and reward individual and collective contribution to the general increase in productivity.

Effects of new technologies. SLB (2) June 1987: 225-226
Yugoslavia: Workers' motivation for self-management in relation to new technology.

Employers and employers' organizations. SLB (1) Mar 1987:71-72
Yugoslavia: Union congress stresses self-management and increased role in industrial development.

Employment. SLB (2) June 1986: 319
Yugoslavia: Investment in 'job' creation bonds.

Employment, 1974-1981, 1977-1984. YS XXIV(1) Feb 1983:139-142; XXVII(1) 1986: 151-154
Only statistical tables on number of employed in the socialized and private sectors, by sphere of activity. Vocational composition of the labour force in 1980, 1983. Persons seeking employment, 1974-81, 1977-84.

Estrin, Saul and Svejnar, Jan. Explanations of earnings in Yugoslavia: the capital and labour schools compared. EAWM XIX(1) 1985: 1-12
Econometric model of wage determination in Yugoslavia into which the competing hypotheses of the labour and capital schools are present. Yugoslav earnings are to some extent influenced by the factors suggested in traditional labour-management models. Dispersion in corporate profitability caused by differences in demand and cost conditions are passed on to workers' earnings via the institutional arrangements inherent in self-management. Income dispersion is caused by the workers' appropriation of monopoly capital rentals derived from the free or cheap use of fixed assets. Evidence in favour of both capital and labour school contentions. The dispute therefore reduces to the empirical issue of their relative importance in explaining observed wage differentials over the period.

Gapic, Marija. Pension and disability insurance. YS XXV(4) Nov 1984: 121-150
Foundations and principles. Insurees: Old-age pensions. Disability insurance. Cash compensations for physical impairment. Survivors' pensions. Pensionable service. Finances. Pension and disability insurance of self-employed persons, farmers.

Grbic, B. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 90
Problems facing the TUC relating to unemployment.

Judicial decisions in the field of labour law. ILR 121(1) Jan-Feb 1982: 35
Yugoslavia: Law applicable to contract of employment.

Karakasevic, V. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 89

YUGOSLAVIA

The volume of employment increased slightly faster than planned in the first nine months of 1985, but unemployment still increased by 7%.

----. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 90

Increasing unemployment is a problem in Yugoslavia but falling productivity is an even bigger one.

----. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 101

Unemployment has fallen since last year, but there is still a very serious problem of unemployment among young people and in the poorer areas of the South.

Kesic, Dj. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 85

The Federal Assembly reviews the major causes of present economic difficulties, with special reference to productivity.

Korosic, M. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 90

Two-thirds of the Yugoslav work-force earns wages below a reasonable minimum level. The recent trend is for inter-branch differentials to increase.

Krzalic, Zivojin. Households. YS XXVI(4) Nov 1985: 25-34

Changes in the number of households according to the 1948 and 1981 Censuses. Average size of households. Structure of households by number of members. Number of average size of households by type of locality. Agricultural households by size of holding- land and other assets- manpower.

Labour relations and workers' participation. SLB (2) June 1982: 177-181

Yugoslavia: Third Congress of self-managers.

Markovic, Mihajlo. Augmented pensionable service. YS XXVII(2) 1986: 131-142

Development of augmented pensionable service. Pension and disability insurance laws and regulations. Counting augmented pensionable service according to special regulations.

Milic, Anđelka. Some features of family transformation. YS XXVII(1) 1986: 15-32

Industrialization, urbanization and migration of labour force in Yugoslavia have helped break down the traditional socio-economic autarky of the family and induced all further changes in the family's relationship to society and to the individual. Conditions, factors and trends in the transformation of the family. Principal types of family households. The farming family. The mixed household. The non-farming household. The elderly household. Reduction and socialization of the functions of the family in consumption expenditure and satisfaction of the needs of family members. Kinship structure of the family. Status and role of family members. The child-centred family. Relationships within the family. Relations between the generations.

9. LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

Milovanovic, Rade. The status of Yugoslav citizens temporarily working or residing abroad. YS XXIV(3) Aug 1983: 3-20
Temporary employment of Yugoslav citizens abroad was made possible as a result of the demand for foreign labour in the developed countries of Western Europe and some non-European countries. Legal sources. Legal status. Other bilaterally regulated rights. Basic features of the real status of Yugoslav workers. Yugoslavia expects the immigration countries to assume greater responsibility for all aspects of the status of Yugoslav migrant workers, who have for many years been contributing to the economic progress and general prosperity of these countries.

Pavlovic, Milenko. Employment in the socialized sector, 1979-1984. YS XXVI(3) Aug 1985: 3-14
The movement and level of employment. Pattern of employment. Number and pattern of persons seeking employment. Factors determining employment. Employment policy in the coming Five-Year period. Because of lack of personnel in some regions and the fact that individual areas are not able to provide jobs for all persons seeking employment, great attention is paid to working out an interprovincial and interpublic employment policy.

Penev, Goran. Natality. YS XXV(4) Nov 1984: 23-34
Birth rates of agricultural and non-agricultural population. Infant mortality. The reasons for the rapid decline in natality are numerous and varied, the most important being: rapid economic development, industrialization, village-to-town movements, radical changes in the economic composition of the population, a rise in the educational and cultural level, increased socialization of family functions, changes in women's status in society and so on.

Penev, Goran and Raduski, Nada. The non-agricultural population. YS XXVIII(3) 1987: 3-24
Dynamics of the non-agricultural population. Components of growth, birth and death rates, migrations, non-agricultural practices. Composition of the total non-agricultural population by age and sex. Active non-agricultural population.

Petrovic, Ruza. The national composition of the population. YS XXIV(3) Aug 1983: 21-34
Heterogeneous composition. Changes in the national composition, 1971-81. Territorial distribution. Population of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces, 1971-81.

Posrkaca, Dragomir. Old-age and invalidity insurance, 1980-84. YS XXVI(4) Nov 1985: 111-120
The number of pension recipients and amounts of payment. Standard of living of pension recipients. Revenues and expenditures of old-age and invalidity insurance communities.

Posrkaca, Dragomir. Pension and disability insurance, 1976-1980. YS XXII(4) Nov. 1981: 141-148

YUGOSLAVIA

Total number of pensioners and level of pensions. Statistics.

Posrkaca, Dragomir. Pensions, 1976-1982. YS XXIV(1) Feb.1983: 105-112

Adjustment of pensions. Minimum pensions and welfare allowance. Percentage composition of the total number of pension recipients by pension amount in 1982.

Primorac, E. and Charette, M.F. Regional aspects of youth unemployment in Yugoslavia. EAWM XXI(2) 1987: 193-219
Growing unemployment is a common feature of most European economies. Contributions by youth and educated to changes in total unemployment rate. Contributions by region to changes in total youth unemployment rate. The supply and demand side. Differences in the growth rates of demographic variables across regions are substantial. The youth unemployment rates in all regions except Slovenia have risen steadily and now have reached extraordinarily high levels. Policy must be directed towards finding ways of providing employment opportunities for new entrants.

Radevic, Milorad M. The trade union in the self-management society. STP XXI(4) 1981: 19-35

Radovic, Miljan. Yugoslavia's longterm socio-economic development and its manpower requirements. STP XXVI(3) 1986: 22-33

Radunovic, Dragutin. Labour productivity. YS XXVII(4) 1986:37-56
Labour productivity in the aggregate economy and in its socialized sector. Comparisons with other countries. Causes of low productivity in agriculture. Labour productivity in industry. Yugoslavia lags behind compared to other industrialized countries.

Rancic, Miroljub. The population of urban and other localities. YS XXV(2) May 1984: 11-20

Rapid postwar urbanization is the result of the movement of rural inhabitants into urban localities, natural population increment in the latter, the transformation of a number of small localities into urban settlements and the inclusion of suburban localities. Age composition. Illiteracy and school attainment. Economic activity.

Slavujevic, Zoran. The Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. YS XXVI(3) Aug 1985: 73-100
CTUY's role in the system of socialist self-management. Membership, organization, organs and forms of joint action of the CTUY. Cadre policy and training of trade union members and functionaries. System of information in CTUY. Finance and spheres of activity and duties of CTUY.

Socio-economic status of women. YS XXVI(4) Nov 1985: 3-24
Role of women in the development of socialist self-management and their socio-political activity. Women in economic and

9. LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

social life. The status and protection of employed women. All workers are entitled to part-time work. Ban on night work of women- problems. Right to equal remuneration for equal work. Job security to all workers. Old-age pension with a shorter pensionable service than for men. Special protection at work. Right to maternity leave. Women in education, science, and culture. Health care. Right freely to decide on child-bearing. Family transformation. Social child care. Women and the mass media. The women in the total national defence and social self-protection. Scientific, professional, and other works concerned with women.

Soskic, Branislav. Employment in Yugoslavia. STP XXV(1) 1985: 57-69

Srdic-Dakovic, Ljubica. Repatriation of Yugoslav migrant workers. YS XXVIII(2) 1987: 3-12

The largest group of Yugoslavs working abroad are those hired by foreign employers, mostly in European countries, and to a considerable lesser extent, overseas in traditional countries of Yugoslav economic emigration. Formal and legal bases for temporary migration and repatriation. Scope of repatriation and its structure. Economic reintegration, and cooperation.

Stallaerds, Robert. The interindustry wage structure of a labour-managed economy: the Yugoslav case, 1976-1981. EAWM XVIII(2) 1984: 109-125

Wage equation and the coefficient of variation of wages. Interindustry wage structure.

Stevanovic, Radoslav. Internal migration. YS XXVIII(1) 1987: 25-40

Total territorial mobility. Interrepublican (interprovincial) migrations. Pace of migration. Sex and age structure of migrants. Migration by nationality. Migration characteristics of communes.

Todorovic, Gordana. Basic population projections by age and sex, 1981-2021. YS XXVIII(2) 1987: 13-24

Fertility and mortality hypotheses. Changes in the total population and its basic groups.

Trkija, Milivoje. Free exchange of labour. YS XXII(4) Nov 1981: 45-68

Free exchange of labour is characterized by two significant features; 1) on the basis of direct pooling of labour and resources, and 2) within and/or through local communities. Free exchange of labour is a specific form of self-management relating to exchanges, a) between the economy and other fields of work and social activities, b) between self-managed organizations and/or communities and work communities, c) in specific sectors of the economy. Free exchange of labour is a complex sphere of socio-economic relations. It is not a static situation but a process of old relations being replaced by new ones.

YUGOSLAVIA/MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

Velimirovic, Radomir M. Composition of Workers Councils in the Organizations of Associated Labour, 1979-1985. YS XXVIII(4) 1987: 15-20

Women, youth, and members of the LCY in Workers Councils. Delegates of Workers Councils according to qualifications and position in the production process.

Vukmirica, Vujo. Scientific-technological progress and employment in the light of the long-term programme of economic stabilization. STP XXVI(3) 1986: 36-52

Economic development- change of the economic structure and structure of the population. Brief survey of unemployment and employment abroad. Long-term programme of economic stabilization and perspectives of employment until 2000. Employment-function of the level of development and productivity of labour.

Wages. SLB (4) Dec 1987: 603-606

Yugoslavia: A new incomes policy.

Whitehorn, Alan. Alienation and socialism: an analysis of Yugoslav workers' self-management. EAWM XVII(3) 1983: 245-271

Is the Yugoslav workers' self-managed factory more democratic? Development of survey-based scales for measuring alienation. Self-management and alienation.

Working conditions. SLB (3) Sept 1987: 488-89

Yugoslavia: Research survey- sick leave as a form of absenteeism.

10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

More than one country

ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 67

Basic provisions of the Comecon Complex Programme of Progress in Science and Technology up to the year 2000.

Cherviakov, Igor and Nikht, Lotar. The most important factor for accelerating scientific and technical progress. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEFT XXI(4) Winter 1985-86: 29-36

Rational utilization of productive and scientific and technical potential. Necessity of stimulating the exchange of advanced scientific and technical achievements and of industrial experience. The effect of inventions. The share of the fraternal countries in the total number of inventions in the world in 1982 is 41%. The economic effect from the industrial assimilation and propagation of inventions in economics of the socialist countries increased steadily. Improving the exchange of inventions. The invention departments of CMEA countries intend to participate more actively in international exhibits.

A cold blast for Comecon. ET 296 24th Aug 1985: 63

10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

The economic reports for the first half of this year make depressing reading in most Comecon countries. The fragile industrial recovery in Russia's economic club has been blown off course.

Cooperation by CMEA countries in consumer goods production. PRE XXIV(12) Apr 1982: 78-95

East Europe's computers. ET 294 19th Jan 1985: 63-64

Effects of new technologies. SLB (1) Mar 1987: 28-31
CMEA: Round table on computers stresses more self-sufficiency in CMEA countries.

Fiejka, Zdzislaw. Implementing NIEO: regulation of the structure of world industry. DP 1(2) Autumn 1980: 55-71

Ilic, Zdravko. What does modernization bring? - economic and technological development in the COMECON countries. RIA XXXVI(838) 5th Mar 1985: 26-28
The 'golden years'. Technological modernization within and without.

Kadar, Bela. Patterns and motivation for industrial cooperation. MH (4) 1983: 15-19
Factors shaping industrial co-operation. East-West trade.

Miliaev, V. and Khachaturian, A. Specialized innovative organizations (The experience of CMEA countries). PRE XXVIII(1) May 1985: 56-71
It is not enough to develop an innovation, but it is also necessary to have considerable resources to introduce it. Effort to couple technical innovations with production. Special innovative organizations like Accelerated Innovation Centre in Bulgaria, are a new development in CMEA area. Improvement in labour productivity through mechanism of scientific and technical progress.

Roman, Z. Deceleration in the productivity growth of the industry of the European CMEA countries. ABHEL 15(5) 1985: 43-45

Szónyi, P. The CMEA programme for accelerating scientific and technological progress. ABHEL 16(6) 1986: 297-298

Wyschofsky, G. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 48
Review of Comecon countries' cooperation in the chemical industry since 1951, with some statistical data.

Zhimerin, D. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 7
Review of Comecon programme for computer technology which has considerably closed the Soviet lag in this area. The article outlines the joint tasks to be tackled in the period 1982-1990.

Bulgaria

ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 36

Development plans in Ruse, Radomir and Khaskov heavy engineering combines.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 27

Report on industrial plan fulfilment in 1983. A marked increase has been observed in the output, especially of basic industrial processes.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 29

With the introduction of modern machinery and the application of vanguard technologies the oldest Bulgarian industry, textile manufacturing, is experiencing a boom.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 28

Small companies have long lived in the shadow of big industry. Since 1981 the programme for setting up and reconstruction of small companies has been implemented, and at present there are about 400 successful small and medium-tech companies.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 42

The Chairman of the new association 'Elektronika' discusses its nature and functions.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 43

The Chairman of the new association 'Metallurgy and mineral raw materials' speaks about its tasks and objectives.

Buchvarov, S. A new giant of the Bulgarian chemical industry.

ENB XXII(1) 1981: 7

Bulgarian industry moves ahead. ENB XXVII(11) 1986: 1

Bulgarian machine-building. ENB XXVI 1985: 4

Conev, Jordan. Topical tasks of the economic analysis in industry.

ABSEES XXVI(2) 1983: 31

Dimov, K. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 29

Bulgaria achieves greater variety in manufacture of synthetic fibres.

Editorial. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 28

Bulgaria now ranks first in the world in per head production of soda ash, and for some other chemicals is among the top ten producers. The chemical industry accounts for 20% of the national income.

The electronics industry. ENB XXVI 1985: 1, 5

Gerasimov, M. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 30

Shortcomings in the organization of innovation and rationalization.

10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

- Gergova, Svoboda. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 35
For a year now 'Vulna' enterprise has been turning out more than 150 types of reduction gear, which are in no way inferior to American or Japanese in quality or reliability.
- Jordanov, Todor. The new technologies and the construction of the material and technical base of Bulgaria. ABBSLE XXIX(3)1986:6-7
- Karagyaurova, K. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 27
Intentions to set up in Sofia small businesses using advanced technologies.
- Kisov, Petar. Engineering as a dynamic branch in the economy of the socialist Bulgaria. ABBSLE XXVII(4) 1984: 34
- Kokoshkin, Lev. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 34
Industry's progress has been raising the problem of water. Although measures for eliminating pollution have taken place, construction of water-treating plants has lagged behind schedule.
- Kolev, Donco. Improving the economic mechanism in industry. ABBSLE XXV(3) 1982: 23
- Lakov, Krasimir. Power-intensity of industrial production in the P. R. of Bulgaria. ABBSLE XXVIII(4)1985: 16-17
- Manov, Nicola. ABSEES XVI(3) (80) 1986: 29
Chavdar motor-buses, produced in Botevgrad, serve urban and inter-city transport, and are also exported. The manual gearbox is being replaced with an automatic one.
- Markov, Vesselin. ABSEES XV(3)(77) Sept 1985: 32
Elektronika Works in Sofia will commission 24 new products this year, as well as continuing the production of the Star data processing network and other items.
- Nakev, Jordan. Bulgaria's industrial potential- its level, structure and prospects. ABBSLE XXVIII(2) 1985: 21
- Nenov, Todor and Varnaliev, Minko. Intensification of engineering production in the P.R. of Bulgaria. ABBSLE XXX(3) 1987: 19
- Nicolov, Borislav. ABSEES XVII (2)(82) 1987: 35
Steel production costs may be reduced by coating the ceramic electrodes with an aluminium based alloy. They are made by a method developed in Bulgaria.
- Pavlova, Vera. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 33
The newest Bulgarian business association, OMIR- Combined Computer Resources Network has been set up on the basis of existing computer centres and has more than 50,000 million characters in its data banks.
- Rozenshtayn, L. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 33

BULGARIA

Biological and ecological indicators are being developed to assist in achieving a more complete characterization of the condition of the Bulgarian rivers. Industrial pollution.

Stoyev, St. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 33

Though some innovations have been introduced with meritorious speed, and the appropriate laws are well drawn-up, incentives are inadequate.

Telbizov, A. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 34

Miziya cellulose and paper plant is not fulfilling its plan due to a shortage of straw.

Toteva, Sabka M. Trends for improving calculation of prime costs in the chemical industry. ABDSLE XXV(3) 1982: 25-26

Tsenkov, Tv. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 31

Development plans of the chemical industry over the next five years.

Tsoneva, Petrana. Our oldest industry. ENB XXV(5) 1984:1, 8
Bulgarian textile industry- development and problems.

Tsvetanov, L. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 33

A map showing the locations of 12 major constructions to be carried out in 1986.

Yackov, D. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 31

The tobacco-processing industry produces over 90,000 tonnes of cigarettes each year, making Bulgaria the world's eighth biggest grower of tobacco and tenth biggest producer of cigarettes.

Zhelev, B. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 37

A letter to the editor in Rabotnichesko Delo vividly illustrates the problems faced in attempting to get equipment repaired and getting spare parts.

Czechoslovakia

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 40

Discussion of levels of quality and innovation in different branches of industry and from different viewpoints.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 38

Outline of the development of the Czechoslovak chemical industry since the war and the outlook for 1981-85.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 35

The power and responsibility of Industrial Associations and enterprises are being strengthened; they will become responsible for their R & D, investment and foreign trade.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 37

Long-term programme of electronization of the economy includes

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production of parts, micro and mini-computers and application of electronics in selected industries.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 37

Slovak industry is blamed for poor results in the technical development of industry.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 40

Review of the motor industry's achievements in the 7th Five-Year Plan and projected figures for the 8th Plan.

Brabec, Frantisek. Prospects justified by experience. CED (4) June 1984: 14-24

Possibilities of development of the Czechoslovak engineering industry.

Csaba, Laszlo. Industrial structural policy in Czechoslovakia, 1970-1985. EP 18(3) 1982: 114-142

The concept of structural policy denotes analysis and conscious decisions by govt. organs concerning the macro and mezo economic composition of industry as contrasted with decisions on the micro economic level, where economic agents decide on the combination of the factors of production. Structural policy is contrasted to microeconomic decision making because it focuses on long- rather than short-term success indicators and- being national level activity- it inevitably entails value judgements and bargaining among different power groups. Some features of structural policy in the first half of the seventies. Sectoral priorities and international orientation. Dilemmas of the mid-seventies. Defensive reaction to external disturbances. 1981-85 Five-Year Plan. Priorities for three crucial branches- electronics, engineering and metallurgy- were elaborated.

Effects of new technologies. SLB (3) Sept 1987: 395

Czechoslovakia: Economic development based on new technology.

Fararik, Peter. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 43

The effect of fluorine emissions from the aluminium factory at Ziar nad Hronom on the surrounding crops.

Haman, Josef. Tasks and development of the engineering, electrical engineering and metallurgical industries. (From a report delivered on 17th April 1984). CED (5) Aug 1984: 3-66

Tasks of the 7th Five-Year plan. For better management, for energy and metal savings. Higher quality of production and improved Technical inspection. Role of engineering industry in speeding up scientific and technical progress, in solving the fuel and energy problem, in relation to processing industry, agriculture, building industry and transport. Intensification of metallurgy. Electronization. Improved supplies of consumer goods. Fulfilment of export tasks. Improvement of management and planning.

Hastava, J. and Mrkos, J. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 40

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Research and development is short of personnel and modern instruments.

Hoskova, Adela. Uniform principles for evaluating the economic effect of international specialization and co-operation in industry. (Tr. by Marian Sling). SEEFT XIX(4) Winter 1983-84: 62-72

The uniform principles for evaluating the economic effect of international specialization and cooperation in industry were adopted and tests were carried out on selected agreements in metallurgy and heavy industry, general engineering and industry in Czechoslovakia and the USSR. Main results of testing. The effect of foreign exchanges. The reliability of quantification of the economic effect from foreign exchanges depends on price rationality. The production effect of production concentration is created by increases in labour productivity in the framework of an area's or country's specialized industrial process which is measured as saving in social labour stemming from the difference between the economic costs with and without specialization and cooperation. Additional experimental findings.

Hrbac, J. and Sedlacek, J. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 40
In accordance with the targets of the Five-Year plan 1981-85, electronics parts production increased by 92% while iron production decreased by 4.8%.

Jerabek, J. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 39
The tanning and leather industry will be modernized with the aim of producing top quality goods, standard goods to be imported from the developing world.

Jirec, J. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 38
Broad aims to be achieved by Czechoslovak engineering in the 7th Five-Year plan (1981-85).

Kubat, M. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 42
The industry of electrical machinery and appliances fulfilled its Five-Year plan target of production by the end of 1985.

Luzansky, L. and Cincibus, J. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 49
The ecological situation is to be stabilized according to a plan for 1987-90. General improvement can be expected only after 1991. Industrial pollution.

Marcela, Vokrouthlikova. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 44
The pharmaceutical industry's fast development has created severe supply problems for domestic raw material suppliers.

Marcin, J. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 46
Basic features of development of the chemical industry of the Czech Republic in 1976-1980 and some plans for the future.

Matis, J. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 38
Development of the chemical industry in Slovakia.

10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

Mlcoch, A. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 50

The Czech chemical industry increased its profits by 235% in 1980-85, but its output rate levelled. Enumeration of its inventions.

Neuzil, Vladislav. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 41

A review of the motorcycle industry with particular emphasis on the export targets and on the new machine being developed.

Obzina, Jaromir. Stress on effectiveness: scientific and technological development in the 8th Five-Year Plan. CED(1)

Jan 1986: 3-12

Need for longer outlook. Objectives of development.

Podhorsky, L. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 42

Vast quantities of secondary raw material mainly metals, lie unexploited as waste in industry's storehouses around in Slovakia.

Riha, Ladislav. For promotion and application of scientific and technical progress. CED (4) June 1985: 52-71

Conclusions of the 8th session of the Communist Party Central Committee. To achieve effective development of the scientific-technological base of the Czechoslovak economy, promotion and application needed- goals are set up. Improved management of scientific and technological progress.

Safar, Jiri. Scientific and technical progress in intensive development. CED (1) Feb 1984: 51-69

Sedlak, Vlastimil. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 39

The Uherske Hradiste-Kunovice works of LET have developed a small transport plane, the L-410, for AEROFLOT and are going on with the L-610, a turboprop craft with pressurized cabin.

Spanel, J. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 50

One out of five production machines in engineering industry is more than 30 years old, while only 3000 machines are scrapped every year out of 400,000.

Stanek, Bohuslav. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 41

A review of the waste caused by Czechoslovakia's excessive emphasis on its steel industry.

Voracek, Josef. Retrospective view of the development of the engineering and electrical engineering industries and the objectives up to 1990. CED (7) Nov 1985: 30-43

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES XIII(1)(69) Jan 1983: 45

Automation in the production of electrical parts.

ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 46

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Correspondents from five important combines and plants describe their achievements in line with the requirements voiced at the 4th session of the Party CC.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 46

Practical co-operation between researchers and industry is highlighted by the example of the machine-tool plant in Karl-Marx-Stadt.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 45

The medical laboratory engineering industry in the GDR is highly developed with its headquarters in Leipzig. It exports widely, especially to the Third World.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 45

The 1985 economic plan requires GDR industry to rationalize, modernize and respond to export market demands.

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 43

The GDR chemical industry has a vital rôle in the country's economy and trades throughout the world.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 48

Berlin's Humboldt University is closely involved in a wide range of support tasks in research and development for industry.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 49

Links between higher education and industry have been reviewed and put on a contractual basis.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 51

In the production and supply of railway vehicles and railway technology, the GDR is a world leader.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 54

The largest-ever exhibition of science and technology in Berlin presents the GDR as the technological leader of Comecon.

Bernhardt, H. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 52

Discussion of general requirements for innovation in industry; how to establish its economic importance.

Biermann, Wolfgang. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 48

The latest production lines to go into service at the Carl Zeiss Jena Combine will produce equipment for data transmission along power lines.

Bohm, Franz. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 45

GDR industry is now embarking on the mass production of re-designed household gadgets which consume up to 20% less domestic current than the older models.

Braune, H.J. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 39

10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

A survey of the development of GDR industry during the first 35 years and its contribution to produced national income.

Dohlus, Horst. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 52

The building industry, the energy industry and the shortage of children's clothing are three areas of special concern in a report.

Effects of new technologies. SLB(1) Mar 1984: 20-21

German Democratic Republic: Working group on rationalisation. The case for robots.

Franz, Rudolph. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 48

The socialization process of GDR industry has many aspects, all of which are linked in some way with the development of science and technology.

Freund, W. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 36

The GDR's specialized roller bearing industry takes a leading part in the joint production programme within CMEA.

Gallenmuller, K.H. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 46

Productivity of labour can be increased by the use of modern technology, in particular microelectronics. GDR industry does not use such possibilities to the required extent; analysis of the causes.

Hager, Kurt. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 48

The SED Politburo is concerned about the sluggishness of certain areas of industry, and about the continuing lack of consumer goods and services.

Hartmann, K. et al. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 46

The pace of technological change in GDR industry is outstripping all other factors for change and creating social problems.

Heyde, Wolfgang. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 59

Industrial management in the GDR has not yet come to terms with the scientific revolution.

Honecker, Erich. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 45

A survey of the performance of GDR industry.

---. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 51

The quality of production especially in consumer electronics, must be improved.

Hubner, W., et al. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 52

The GDR is at a transitional stage between the technology of the industrial revolution and the new technology and this is giving rise to a number of problems throughout industry and society.

Junker, Wolfgang. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 43

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Priorities for the GDR building industry during the forthcoming Five-year plan period.

- Kammerer, H. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 47
Interview with M. Horner, of the Research Centre of the Machine Tool Plant in Karl-Marx-Stadt, on their newly established data bank for industrial robot technology.
- Koch, H. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 48
Report on analysis of factors which influence the transmission of innovation into practice.
- Koziolek, H. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 51
The link between science and industrial production has been promoted in the GDR in recent years by research contracts which commit university researchers to work for local combines.
- Krejcik, Peter, et al. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 45
A more flexible approach to the application of automated production methods is required if GDR industry is to improve its speed of response to change.
- Meier, Felix. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 46
An outline of achievements in the micro-electronics industry.
- Merkel, Gerhard. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 45
Micro-electronics presents a challenge to every enterprise in the GDR.
- Mittag, Gunter. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 45
Quality rather than quantity is now demanded from the GDR's industrial combines, particularly in their use of key technologies.
- Nowak, J. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 53
The Technological University Magdeburg and its neighbouring engineering combines provide an outstanding example of co-operation between industry and higher education.
- Tesch, Joachim. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 44
The structural dynamics of the GDR building industry are changing as greater emphasis is placed on economies in funds, energy and working time.
- Weihs, Horst. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 39
The GDR chemical industry is one of the most successful, both technically and in export sales.
- Wilhelm, K.H. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 45
The recent campaign to encourage industry to construct its own production machinery rather than to import or purchase special purpose equipment has led to over-emphasis of technical and organisational factors, and a neglect of overall economic factors. Correctives are recommended.

10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

Hungary

ADSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 64

Communique from the 16th October 1980 session of the Party CC, with regards to the decision to go ahead with decentralisation of Hungarian industry.

Baracs, A. Two decades of the engineering industry. ABHEL 11(5) 1981: 45-87

Bauer, Tamas and Soos, Karoly Attila. Interfirm relations and technological change: the case of the motor industry. ~~EEI~~ XXI(3-4) Spring-Summer 1983: 85-104
Two lines of development. Specific features and constraints of development in Hungary. Relations between big enterprises. Cooperation with small enterprises.

Beck, Tamas. Entrepreneurial spirit and company expansion. HBH (1) 1986: 4-6
Buda- Flax Hungarian linen Industries- activities.

Berend, I.T. Continuity and changes of industrialization in Hungary after the turn of 1956-57. AO 27(3-4) 1981: 221-250
Priority of the energy and raw material basis. Carrying on the metallurgical project. Preference for the chemical industry. Transformation of the production structure and the engineering industry. Options of the international division of labour. The slowness of structural transformation.

Bod, P.A. An old dilemma of industrial policy. ABHEL 16(6) 1986: 316-318

Bod, Peter. Strategic decisions on the development of the aluminium industry. (Tr. by Paul Hare). Matekon XVIII(2) Winter 1981-82: 3-18
Hungarian aluminium industry. It is a traditional branch, based on domestic mineral resources. It is a characteristic feature of the aluminium industry at every stage of production that a significant proportion of the products can be exported and imported. Model for making strategic decisions.

Bokor, J. ADSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 63
A department head at the Ministry of Finance describes the current process of decentralising the institutional structure of industry.

Bonto, L. and Csemniczky, J. Industrial development in the period of the seventh Five-Year plan. ABHEL 16(6) 1986: 204-212

Dossanyi, Katalin. ADSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 53
A number of grave failures in the manufacturing industries and Hungary might slip from the group of industrially medium-rate countries into that of the developing ones.

HUNGARY

- Bossanyi, Katalin. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 62
The article analyses the government's resolution on streamlining the metallurgical industry by winding up some unprofitable plants and by selectively developing others.
- Breitner, Miklos. A review of the construction industry. ABHEL 16(1) 1986: 88-90
- . Young Hungarian hackers. NHQ XXVI(99) Autumn 1985: 110-117. Computer industry.
- Daboczi, M. and Ban, E. Hungary's electronics industry in the early eighties. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 230-231
- Data of the construction industry, 1976-1980. ABHEL 11(5) 1981: 227-231
- Deak, A. Four decades of the Hungarian industry. ABHEL 15(2) 1985: 206-208
- Deak, J. Organizational changes of the 1980's in the state industry. ABHEL 17(2) 1987: 333-335
- Farkas, J. Socio-economic obstacles to innovation. ABHEL 14(5) 1984: 41-47
- Farkas-Kovacs, J. K. The situation of the furniture industry at the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year plan period. ABHEL 14(1) 1984: 55-57
- Fazekas-Konczol, E. Strategy and marketing at Taurus Hungarian Rubber Works. HBH (1) 1987: 13-15
- Gacs, Janos. Passive purchasing behaviour and possibilities of adjustment in the Hungarian industry. AO 28(3-4) 1982:337-349
Elements of an active purchasing activity. Characterization of procurement activity in Hungary. Direct knowledge of the market. Characteristics of purchasing- technical parameters, terms of delivery, scheduling, price, etc. A balance between requirements of a stable, unchanged and the existing most efficient purchasing. Intensive but passive purchasing activity. Purchasing and adjustment.
- . Planning and adjustment policy changes in the development of the building materials industry. EEE XXI(3-4) Spring-Summer 1983: 105-124
The role of supply in industrial development. Historical survey. Interrelationship between shortage and development. Difficulties of planning on the demand side. The development of cement production and consumption from 1964 to 1973. Balanced development or wide fluctuations. The means of adjustment. The possibility of change.
- Hegedus, M. Interrelations between Hungary's industrial policy and the changes in oil prices. ABHEL 17(2) 1987:319-321

10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

Holtzer, L. Innovation in the Hungarian engineering industry. AO 24(1-2) 1980: 139-149

The article is concerned with the lifetime and rate of replacement of the Hungarian engineering products and within it of those turned out by the telecommunication technique, vacuum technique and precision engineering industries. It proves with statistical data series that the age composition and replacement rate of the products are not satisfactory. The neglect of innovation may be decisive for the standards of an economy and standards can be improved also through more intensive research and development activities. Statistics.

Hungary. ET 300 16th Aug 1986: 31-32
Coal industry- modernising.

Inzelt, A. Economic sensitivity in technological development in Hungary. AO 28(1-2) 1982: 37-52

This article sets out to deal with two fields of innovation, introduction of new products and new technological processes. To what extent the expected economic results are considered in the decision-making process of Hungarian enterprises when new products or production processes are in question? The experience of enterprises. It seems that the enterprises are not sufficiently interested in the economic success of the research and development actions.

Kadar, Bela. Changes in the world economic environment and Hungarian industry. AO 30(1) 1983: 111-127

The external conditions for the development of the Hungarian industry changed in the past decade in an unfavourable direction in the division of labour both with the CMEA, and the OECD countries as well as with the developing ones. In consequence of the losses due to deterioration in the terms of trade, structural tensions, limitations to purchases, problems of economic policy, it has become pressing to further improve the systems of development, goals, instruments, and organization of the Hungarian industry with a view to the requirements deriving from the changes in the world economic environment.

---. Four decades of Hungary's industrial development as reflected by the world economy. ABHEL 15(2) 1985:199-201

---. Hungarian industrial development in the light of world economic changes. AO 34(3-4) 1985: 241-262

Examining the export performance of the Hungarian industry and the changes in its international environment the article looks back to several decades. In spite of its dynamic development even by international comparison, the structure of industry is less and less adjusting to the structural changes in world economy. A material and energy intensive production has developed which hardly relies on the growth potential of the country. The relative positions and industrial terms

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of trade of the country have deteriorated in the international industrial division of labour and the foreign exchange receipts per unit of product show an unfavourable development. The author urges the elaboration and consistent implementation of a strategy aimed at adjustment to changes in world economy and at an industrialization increasing the value added.

Kadar, Bela. Hungarian industrial policy in the eighties. NHQ XXIV(92) Winter 1983: 45-61

Production structure. The nature of the limitations of performance. Hungary's industrial strategy in the 1980s.

---. World economic challenges and Hungarian industrial development. MH (2) 1983: 9-12

Kapolyi, Laszlo. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 59

The Minister of Industry analyses how his portfolio can respond to the present-day technological challenge against the background of diminishing investment funds, a smaller workforce and idle machinery.

---. Development of the Hungarian industry until the turn of the century. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 138-144

Kertesi, G. Two types of development of small-scale industry in Hungary. AO 28(1-2) 1982: 71-86

The number of small enterprises has been decreasing for some time. The study is an attempt to explain this through the commodity producing industrial cooperatives. Plant size. Product pattern. Organization. Inter-enterprise relations. Markets. Investment. Financing. Relations with the authorities. Technology. Manpower management. Wage policy. Management. Chances for survival. The extensive type of cooperatives which are inclined to swallow up other small cooperatives are likely to succeed because the authorities support it. The intensive type of cooperatives, on the other hand, are often defenceless owing to its internal strategy and external relations.

Kollath, Gyorgy. Energy and material intensive industries.

HBH (2) 1985: 23-26

Changed role of the said industries in world trade. Technological development- steel, aluminium, chemical industries. Intensified co-operation.

---. Opportunities for co-operation in the field of electronics and computer engineering. HBH (4) 1985: 22-25

Konya, L. Income regulation of small industrial cooperatives in Hungary. AO 28(3-4) 1982: 363-374

The centralization of the organizational structure of the Hungarian industry impedes the growth of favourable effects of the system of control and regulation. At the same time, the system of economic control and management itself hinders

10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

the formation of flexible small organizations and within it the foundation of small industrial cooperatives. What is required of the income control system of small cooperatives? Net income regulation. Own resources of development and reserves.

Kozma, Judit. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 57

The Industrial Committee of the National Assembly on the problems of the pharmaceutical industry, one of the successful sectors of the economy.

Laki, M. End-year rush-work in Hungarian industry and foreign trade. AO 25(1-2) 1980: 37-65

The study examines a specific fluctuation in the performance of industrial enterprises. On the basis of analysis of statistical data and personal investigations made in 16 industrial and foreign trade enterprises the author comes to the conclusion that the direct reasons for rush-work have survived also after the 1968 reforms. It is still the specific market situation where sellers have advantages while buyers are defenceless.

---. Growth and flexibility: the case of a transformer-manufacturing co-operative. EEE XXI(3-4) Spring-Summer 1983: 170-187

---. Liquidation and merger in the Hungarian industry. (a statistical analysis). AO 28(1-2) 1982: 87-108
Long-term processes in the published time series. Liquidations and mergers in the seventies. The growth properties of enterprises taking part in the mergers. Profitability. Profit per unit of capital in the engineering enterprises affected by the mergers. Subsidy per unit of capital in the merged enterprises of the engineering industry.

M. L. Small is beautiful. NHQ XXVIII(107) Autumn 1987:96-99
Small flexible workshops contribute to improving the performance of the economy.

Major, Ivan. Transformation of the product structure in a changing economic environment: license purchase by a telecommunications enterprise. EEE XXI(3-4) Spring-Summer 1983: 144-162

Economic-historical interrelationships. The antecedents and circumstances of the license purchase. The search for suitable licenses. The debate about the license purchase. Ambitions and achievements.

Marias, A., et al. Organization of large industrial enterprises in Hungary: a comparative analysis. AO 27(3-4) 1981:327-342
Account of an empirical analysis of organization conducted in sixty large Hungarian industrial enterprises.

Marjai, Jozsef. Science to increase the performance of the national economy. MH (4) 1984: 5-8

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MTI. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 55

The Council of Ministers discussed a report on the implementation of the programme of the development of the aluminium industry, and decided to terminate it by the end of 1983.

Nyers, J. Comparison of the productivity levels of Austrian and Hungarian industry: methods and results. RIW 28(4) Dec 1982: 431-447

International comparisons have formed an integral part of the long run programme of Hungarian industrial statistics since the early 1960s. Measurement of output and input, and the investigation of productivity factors. Extrapolation of productivity indices. The results of comparisons covering industry as a whole. Comparison of the level of productivity of the food, beverages and tobacco industries, metallurgy and engineering industry such as manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment.

---. Hungarian ferrous metallurgy in international comparison. AO 29(1-2) 1982: 167-178

Problems of energy and ore supply. The production programme. Problem of the product-mix. Prospects of Western exports. Subsidies to ferrous metallurgy. Measures taken for securing the high internal prices and restricting imports. The profitability problems can not be expected to be solved by the industry, as it is lagging behind in technological development level.

---. Hungarian iron metallurgy in international comparison. ABHEL 12(1) 1982: 221-222

---. The role of CMEA co-operations in Hungarian industrial development. ABHEL 15(2) 1985: 202-203

Nyitrai, Ferenc. On the road to streamlining the industrial structure. NH 20(8) Aug 1981: 5-6
First phase of modernization. Shift in product patterns.

Nyitrai, V. Industrial structure and structural change in Hungary. AO 31(3-4) 1983: 175-195
Concepts. International experience and tendencies. Hungarian experiences in the structural transformation during the years that have passed since changing the path. Development of input industry. Impact of the central development projects on structural transformation. Further ways of structural development. The article establishes that the combination of the instruments of control with the central development projects and with the active initiative of the enterprises leads to the transformation in structure necessary for the lasting increase of efficiency in the macro-and microspheres.

Orosz, L. The strategic aims of the Hungarian industrial policy. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 304-306

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Papanek, G. "Medium term" planning in the Hungarian industrial enterprises (a research report). AO 33(3-4) 1984: 361-375
The time horizons of planning. Role of the plans. Causes of the narrowing role. The subjects analysed in the plans. Methods of planning.

Romah, Z. The conditions of market competition in the Hungarian industry. AO 34(1-2) 1985: 79-97
The author discusses the existence of lack of market competition. In his empirical analysis he relies upon the indicators characterizing the market share of the largest producers as well as the number of independent economic units taking part in the production of 637 commodity groups. He also analyses the effect on competitiveness exerted by foreign trade, taking into account the share of export-oriented production of the enterprises and the effects of competitiveness affected by the imports on the home market. Finally the possibilities to strengthen market competition is treated. General system of conditions of market competition. Continuous analysis and strengthening of the competitive position of the various branches and productive groups.

Roman, Z. Critical issues of industrial restructuring in Hungary. ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 180-182

---. Industrial policy. ABHEL 11(5) 1981: 1-8

Schweitzer, I. On the economic nature of a shortage phenomenon. The spare parts problem in Hungary. AO 25(3-4) 1980:247-258
The spare parts shortage. Factors of demand. Excess demand owing to the obsolescence of machines and equipment, country of origin and machine type, malfunctioning of the commercial organization of machine distribution. Supply side. Production involves higher costs and other difficulties. Statistics.

Solyom, J. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 54
On the prospects of overcoming the economic problems of the company, Csepel Muvek is one of the most important engineering enterprises in the country.

Somlai, T. Situation and problems of the Hungarian electronic industry. ABHEL 16(6) 1986: 129-131

Soos, Karoly. Attila. Technological level and economic efficiency: investment decisions within the framework of a central development program. EEE XXI(3-4) Spring-Summer 1983:163-169
In drawing up the details of the investment project, primary significance was attached to securing the necessary manpower. Investment project to be implemented with the most modern technology and the least possible number of workers. The second stage of the central program of commercial vehicle development.

The standard and development of Hungarian industry in international comparison, 1970-1983. ABHEL 15(4) 1985: 150-153

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- Sutheo, S. Modernization of the production pattern in industry.
ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 297-299
- Szabo, Imre. Structure of the Hungarian light industry. MH
(1) 1983: 12-16
Importance and management of light industry. Primary product
pattern. Economic efficiency. Co-operatives.
- Szeker, Gy. Industrial development- technological development.
ABHEL 12(3) 1982: 84-91
- Takacs, L. The results of the government programme for the
aluminium industry. ABHEL 15(4) 1985: 266-268
- Tarnok, Eva and Vince, Peter. Organized uncertainty. EEE
XXI(3-4) Spring-Summer 1983: 125-143
On the central development programme for commercial vehicle
production. The history of gearbox production. The 1965-71
investments. Consequences of the investment- economic problems.
The position of HAFÉ after modification of the commercial
vehicle programme. Rationalization. An emergency break in
technological development. The survival of uncertainty.
- Tatai, Z. Industrialization in the villages. AO 24(1-2) 1980:
169-180
Non-agricultural activities of large farms. Transformation
of rural industry. Need for rural industrial development.
Rural industry and infrastructure. Rural industrial plants
and the settlements. Villages growing into towns. Statistics.
- . Transformation of the regional structure of the Hungarian
industry. ABHEL 14(6) 1984: 34-40
- Vajda, Gy. Forty years of progress in Hungarian industry.
ABHEL 15(2) 1985: 109-111
- . The situation and prospects of the heavy electrical
industry in Hungary. ABHEL 14(5) 1984: 208-210
- Vamos, T. Problems and responses in the mirror of technical
progress in Hungary during the last forty years. AO 34(3-4)
1985: 219-240
The history of technical progress in Hungary in the last four
decades has been closely related to the history of the industry
itself. Various periods in history are analysed. Problems
and solutions indicate further development of the reforms
and stimulate processes likely to create a favourable environ-
ment. The crucial points of the process are the technical
professionals, professional training, new technology and
industrial infrastructure.
- Varga, Gy. The long-run development of Hungarian industry.
(outlines of an approach to industrial policy). AO 32(1-2)
1984: 91-112

10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

The study sets out from an evaluation of the present situation of Hungarian industry. The weak points of the industry are: the relatively large ratio of nonconvertible capacities, the emergence of so-called "technical islands", its high energy intensity, etc. Industrial policy based on development of the branches of industry- this policy is challenged. The author proposes to select so-called functional innovation-technological priorities that will promote the flexible adjustment of manufacturing, the reduction of capital intensity and the creation of conditions for a 'market-oriented policy'. On national economic level not the setting of individual concrete targets has to be aimed at but rather the road leading to the main strategic objective, that is, the operational conditions of industry to be well elaborated.

Varga, I. Two decades of the development of the chemical industry. ABHEL 11(2) 1981: 268-270

Views on the Five-Year plan of the chemical industry. ABHEL 16(1) 1986: 153

Yearbook of construction industry statistics, 1982, 1984. ABHEL 14(1) 1984: 15-18; 15(6) 1985: 268-273

Yearbook of construction statistics, 1983. ABHEL 14(6) 1984: 253-257

Yearbook of industrial statistics, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986. ABHEL 11(6) 1981: 102-106; 12(6) 1982: 139-142; 14(6) 1984: 248-253; 15(6) 1985: 263-268; 16(6) 1986: 63-69; 17(5) 1987: 142-147

Poland

ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 61

The merging of three ministries, heavy industry, engineering, metallurgy, has been approved by a Commission of the National Assembly; this will create the largest business sector in the Polish economy of some 1.6 mn. employees in 500 enterprises.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 74

An analysis of the 692 Polonia firms in Poland, 491 of which were active in 1983.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 81

A report on the development of a process producing liquid fuels from low quality coal, mainly petrol for use in combustion engines.

Coal-mining machinery industry. PEN 20(562) 30 Oct 1985:3-5

Copper industry in Poland. PEN 19(561) 15 Oct 1985: 2-3

POLAND

Felbur, Stefan and Polec, Wojciech. Increasing mechanization and efficiency. (Tr. by Don Hank). EEE XXI(1) Fall 1982:17-38
General considerations. Calculating the indicator of the extreme degree of manpower substitution by investment capital. Survey of the types of technical advancement in socialized industry. Permissible growth rate of mechanization in successive periods of multi-annual plans.

Gesing, A. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 79
About 60 tonnes of fuel oil leaked into the river Oder. About 850 persons are employed in the clearing operations.

Glikman, Pawel. Assessing the effectiveness of scientific-technological ventures. (Tr. by Teresa Fallenbuchl). EEE XXVI(1) Fall 1987: 88-104

Kemme, David M. The failure of effective technological transfer in Polish industry. EP 21(1) 1987: 1-12
Central planners in Poland have continuously emphasized the importance of increasing factor productivity as a major goal of Polish development policy. A development strategy which counted on import of more technologically advanced machinery and equipment and purchase of licenses and production processes from the West which was expected to generate an increase in joint factor productivity due to technological change. Empirical analysis, however, indicates that there was no effective transfer of the technology. Joint factor productivity for total industry remained unchanged. The results indicate that systemic factors such as central planning, managerial inhibitions, and supply bottlenecks out-weighed any potential increase in factor productivity as a result of technological transfer.

Krajewski, Stefan. Constraints on the options for technological development strategies of economic organizations. (Tr. by Teresa Fallenbuchl). EEE XXVI(1) Fall 1987: 72-87
Factors in selecting the optimal strategy for technological progress of economic organizations. Various strategies of technological progress.

Marcisz, I. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 64
The major difficulties of the pharmaceutical industry.

Marek, Misiak. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 74
The author reviews information, now published for the third year on the top 500 Polish firms.

Naleszkiewicz, R. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 79
The FSO party organization holds a report-back conference at the motor-vehicle plant where a number of problems are aired.

Polish building machines industry. PEN 18(560) 30 Sept 1985:3-6

Polish machine tool industry. PEN 20(562) 30 Oct 1985: 5-6

10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

Results of shipbuilding industry. PEN 4(570) 28 Feb 1986:2-3

Stepien, S. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 63

The Polish electronics industry is in a critical state.

Tabaczynski, Eugeniusz. Export-oriented changes in Polish industry. (Tr. by Teresa Fallenbuchl). EEE XXV(3) Spring 1987:86-92
Importance of structural changes in Poland's specialization for the expansion of profitable exports. Methodological problems. Directions of technological progress. Systemic determinants.

Textile machinery industry in Poland. PEN 17(559) 14 Sept 1985: 2-4

Specialization and co-operation. Export of textile machines. Program for development and intensification of production till 1990.

Wrobel, Z. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 80

A report on the activity of Polish shipyards in 1986; 52 ships were built.

Zieminski, A. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 68

Shortage of paints; a discussion in two factories blames lack basic materials, low productivity of labour and the priority of exports.

Zmuda, A. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 84

The cement industry is in disarray and needs to be reorganized.

Romania

ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 70

Report on the establishment of the Central Ministry of Industrial Construction; 22% new production capacities began to operate in 1981; some statistical data.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 72

Short report on overfulfilment of the 1981 plan in the machine tools and electrical industries.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 75

Comparison of Romanian industry 30 years ago and at the present time, data on growth in some sectors.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 75

Programme of improvement in the technical and qualitative level of Romanian made products relative to world levels.

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 79

Statistical data on the growth of Romanian industry during the industrialization period 1948-1984; some branches grew 1,200 times.

ROMANIA

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 86

An editorial article on the development of the Romanian chemical and petrochemical industries.

Agachi, N. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 75

The performance of, and the prospects for Romanian metallurgical production are discussed.

Anastasiu, D. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 86

Romanian scientific and technological research has reached high levels, comparable with the world level, in particular in the branch machine tools of small or medium series.

Atanasiu, Gh. and Stefan, S. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 83

New industry established in Alexandria after Second World War.

Carlan, C. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 73

Analytical and critical assessment of production of tubes of various sorts in Romanian industry.

Constantin, D. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 77

Survey of the dynamic Romanian chemical industry; it is claimed that it has grown over 1200 times since 1945.

--- ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 80

The Romanian chemical and petrochemical industry represents 20% of total Romanian industrial production and 25% of exports.

Effects of new technologies. SLB (1) Mar 1984: 24-25; (1) Mar 1985: 40-41

Romania: Five-year programme emphasises role of new technology. Computerisation at district level.

Georgescu, D.M. Cybernetization and robotization of the operating processes in the wood and building materials industry. ECECSR XXI(1) 1986: 55-68

Homos, Tudor and Constantin, Dumitru. Specialization, cooperation, and integration in production and intensive economic development. (Tr. by George Campeanu). EEE XXV(2) Spring 1987: 109-116
Problem of improving the specialization, cooperation, and integration of industrial production as a condition for the shift to an intensive pattern of development in Romania.

Ionescu, N. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 71

Report on the Plenary Session of the National Council for Science and Technology, with some statistical data concerning the results achieved in industry.

Lazar, I. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 82

Small-scale industry, organized in co-operatives, plays an important role in increasing exports; the experience of craftsmen in Bihor district is reported.

10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

Mantu, E. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 80

Short report on the development of the Romanian pharmaceutical industry between 1965 and 1980, with some statistical data.

Petrescu, B. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 81

Article by the General Director of the Central Institute of Economic Research on industrialization in the post-war period.

Sava, Dan. Technological progress- the basic factor in the intensive development of industry. (Tr. by George Compeanu). EEE XXVI(1) Fall 1987: 34-40

The industrial structure: effect and stimulus of scientific-technological progress. Wide terrain for creative advancement.

Serban, R. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 86

Details of projected improvement in the supply of consumer goods by 1990.

Tanasache, I. and Christian, S. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 76

Review of the development of Romanian industry over the last 40 years, in particular of the steel industry with its center in Galati.

--- ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 83

Review of the Romanian shipbuilding industry over the last 40 years.

Tomceanu, T. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 77

Short note on the processing of industries and on development plans of the primary sector in Romanian industry.

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 85

Slow progress in building gas pipelines in Belgrade has highlighted the gross underutilisation of equipment in Yugoslav industry.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 81

Despite the unfavourable world situation Yugoslav shipbuilders have full orders booked.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 88

For Yugoslav shipbuilders 1985 was one of the busiest and most profitable years.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 81

Yugoslavia is to build 32 ships worth \$520 mn for foreign customers in 1986.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 96

Data on industrial performance for the first five months of 1987.

YUGOSLAVIA

- Acimovic, Vitor. Production and consumption of fertilizers, 1975-1982. YS XXIV(3) Aug 1983: 47-58
Slow rise in production and consumption of fertilizers. Manufacturers and plants. Raw materials. Production. Imports and exports. Consumption.
- Antanaskovic, Srboljub. The passenger car industry. YS XXVII(2) 1986: 89-104
Manufacturers and production programmes. Basic production programme. Complementary programme. Total volume of production. The market.
- Bohatjuk, Nada and Koman, Andrej. The textile and garment industry, 1977-82. YS XXV(4) Nov 1984: 87-100
Manufacturers and employment. Investment and capital intensity. Production. Sales in domestic market. Export-import.
- Building, 1970-1980, 1973-1983. YS XXIII(2) May 1982: 153-154; XXVI(2) May 1985: 155-157
Only statistical data.
- Burkett, John P. Search, selection, and shortage in an industry composed of labour-managed firms. JCE 19(1) Mar 1986: 26-40
Survey of the literature. Evolutionary models of an industry composed of labour-managed firms are constructed. In these models search or selection processes determine what production techniques are used. If certain types of subsidies are introduced into these models shortage in the sense of Kornai results. How search and selection processes promote use of cost-minimizing techniques and how subsidies may stifle or deflect these processes is investigated through ten propositions. These propositions are applied to illuminate Yugoslavia's slow adjustment to increases in the relative price of oil.
- Cermak, Nedeljko. Industrial fruit and vegetable processing. YS XXII(2) May 1981: 93-100
Production- manufacturers, raw materials, quality and range of products. Exports and imports. Statistics.
- Civil engineering industry- special report. YER (3) 1985:37-44
Regional distribution. Building construction. Civil engineering projects. Waterworks projects. Urban planning. Consulting. Yugoslav companies among the leading world constructors.
- Connock, Michael. A note on industrial efficiency in Yugoslav regions: some electrical evidence. SS XXXIV(1) Jan 1982:86-95
While the south region is on balance less efficient than the north region, a blanket condemnation of southern industry as inefficient would be highly unjust. There are substantial areas where the south is more efficient than the north, or not much less efficient. The overall picture of the south is blackened by conspicuous waste in particular cases. Statistics.

10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

Drulovic, Milosav. Some aspects of technological innovation policy. *EEE XX(3-4) Spring-Summer 1982: 200-214*

Technological development, indicators and policy. Influence of equipment imports. Organizing complex systems based on production chains. Problems of structure and criteria involved in formulating research programs. Long-term planning and education under the conditions of technological change. Organizing composite organizations of associated labour- a new quality in managing technological innovations.

Copper, steel, and industrial valves. *YER (12) 1985: 27-37*

Development programme of micro-electronics in Yugoslavia- on the threshold of a new epoch. *YER (10) 1985: 8-12*

Dogandzic, Stanoje. Appraisal of the present development and structural changes in the industry of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. *RIA XXXIII(784) 5th Dec 1982: 16-20*
Examination of the substance of overall industrial development. Dynamics of social product and national income. Industrial output and fixed assets in industry. Labour productivity and employment in industry. Association of labour and resources. Structural changes in the economy of Kosovo. Structural changes within industry.

Eric, Milan, et al. Identification of cycles in Yugoslav industry during the period 1953-1982. *EEE XXV(2) Winter 1986-87:100-123*
The definition, identification, and method of analysing cycles of industrial production. Results and analysis. Comparison with the analysis of Branko Horvat. An international comparison of business cycles.

Estrin, Saul. The effects of self-management on Yugoslav industrial growth. *SS XXXIV(1) Jan 1982: 69-85*
Widely noted change in the pace of growth after 1965. Pattern of development altered significantly after the introduction of self-management. The choice of technique shifted towards more capital-intensive and labour productive methods in the aggregate and in each industrial branch. Statistics.

Farm machinery and equipment- a special report. *YER (4) 1985:21-26*

Guzina, R. *ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 78*
Industry is going through difficult times and energetic economic policy measures are required to recover rapidly falling output.

Industry, 1977-1980, 1980-1983, 1983-1986. *YS XXII(2) May 1981: 143-144; XXV(3) Aug 1984: 155-156; XXVIII(3) 1987: 157-158*
Statistics on output of major industrial products.

Kastrapeli, Miljenko. Maritime shipbuilding, 1961-1980. *YS XXIV(2) May 1983: 85-98*

YUGOSLAVIA

- Basic characteristics. Organization and production programmes. Development of basic and other activities of large shipyards and small shipyards. Productivity. Personnel. Statistics.
- Kostic, Branko. The aluminium industry, 1975-1981. YS XXIV(1) Feb 1983: 51-58
Capacity and facilities. Production. Exports and imports. Domestic consumption. Basic development problems.
- Krunic, Milorad. The rolling stock industry, 1971-1980. YS XXII(2) May 1981: 77-84
Manufacturers, facilities and labour force. Production. Exports and imports. Statistics.
- Lokas, Milo. Small-scale industry- towards quicker development. YL XXXI(6-8) June-Aug 1986: 4
- Machine tool industry. YER (7) 1985: 23-34
- Majdanac, Stevan. Copper production and processing, 1976-1980. YS XXIII(1) Feb 1982: 99-110
Ore reserves. Copper mines- capacity and facilities. Production. Capacity utilization. Consumption. Exports. Organizations of associated labour. Statistics.
- Milosevic, Z. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 92
The building and construction industries are going through a difficult spell.
- Milovanovic, D. and Radicevic, P. Strategic importance of industrial mineral resources. YER (2) 1985: 19-20
- Milutinovic, V. Production and utilization of industrial minerals. YER (2) 1985: 19
- Orescanin, Dusan. The pulp and paper industry, 1970-1981. YS XXIV(3) Aug 1983: 59-68
Manufacturers, capacity and investment. Production of mechanical and chemical wood pulp. Paper and paperboard and manufactures. Exports, imports. Employment. Domestic consumption. Research in laboratories. Basic problems.
- Petrovic, Radmila and Rokvic, Miroslav. Secondary raw materials. YS XXII(3) Aug 1981: 91-100
Collection and use of secondary raw materials. Scrap steel. Non-ferrous metal scrap. Paper. Motor and industrial oils. Rubber. Textiles. Imports and exports. Measures to promote collection and re-use of secondary raw materials. Statistics.
- Purgaric, Marijan. River shipbuilding. YS XXVII(3) 1986:89-100
Development. Shipyards manufacturing new craft and ship equipment. Repair and maintenance yards. Employment and employed. Volume, structure of production and services. Market-supply to foreign customers. Domestic market.

10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

- Redzic, Avdo. The furniture industry, 1970-1982. YS XXV(4) Nov 1984: 75-86
Manufacturers. Employment. Raw and auxiliary material. Production. Sales on the domestic market.
- Salatic, D. Achievements in the Yugoslav industrial minerals industry. YER (2) 1985: 18
- Shipbuilding industry- special report. YER (1) 1985: 29-38
- Sitarski, P. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 89
Yugoslavia needs to spend 1.5 bn dollars on development of the microelectronics industry over the next eight years.
- Spasic, Milan. Standardization. YS XXIV(4) Nov 1983: 83-90
Regulation and implementation. International cooperation. Provision of information on standardization. A special publication, Katalog, which is every year issued by the Federal Institution for standardization, gives a survey of all Yugoslav standards, technical norms, quality norms and other related regulations in force.
- Stefanovic, Mileva. The iron and steel industry, 1976-1982. YS XXV(1) Feb 1984: 97-108
Investment and capacity. Production. Imports, exports and domestic consumption of steel.
- Suscevic, Milan. Household appliances industry, 1945-1986. YS XXVIII(3) 1987: 45-60
In terms of volume, assortment and export figures, the Yugoslav household appliances industry ranks among the most important ones in Europe. Manufactures and the production programme. Volume of production. Exports and imports.
- Tasic, Vlastimir. Production, processing and consumption of non-metallic minerals, 1976-1982. YS XXV(3) Aug 1984: 56-76
Raw materials. Processing. Exports, imports and domestic consumption. Organizations of Associated Labour.
- and Todorovic, Milosav. Glass production and consumption. YS XXII(2) May 1981: 85-92
Production. Design of glass products. Consumption. Exports and imports. Statistics.
- Todorovic, Ljubomir. The lead and zinc industry, 1969-1981. YS XXIII(4) Nov 1982: 69-80
Raw materials. Size of facilities. Capacity utilization. Production. Consumption. Exports and imports.
- Tomasevic, Vladimir. Production of commercial motor vehicles, 1947-1982. YS XXIV(4) Nov 1983: 103-114
Facilities. Manufacturers and range of products. Output. Technical and technological level of production. Marketing.

YUGOSLAVIA/MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

Safe sales on the home market, virtually unaffected by competition from world manufacturers had a slowing effect on exports. In recent years, however, exports have begun to rise more quickly, although shipments of buses have declined significantly, owing to a drop in output, the world recession and difficulties in the supply of raw and intermediate materials. The industry is faced with many difficulties primarily because of its great dependence on cooperation and assistance by foreign business partners from whom in the course of the seventies it bought licences for the manufacture of special types of vehicles of modern design. Difficulties in obtaining high-quality raw and intermediate material.

Vakanjac, B. The industrial mineral resource base of Yugoslavia. YER (2) 1985: 20-21

Yokokura, Hiroyuki. Interindustry analysis and unit structure in the Yugoslav economy. EAWM XXI(3) 1987: 313-332
Concept of unit structure and the accepted theory of input-output analysis. Implications of unit structure. Vertically integrated sector. Data and results. Comparison of metallurgy between 1968 and 1974. Comparison of manufacture of chemicals and paper. The amount of value added of metallurgy and of manufacture of chemicals and paper. Capital input structure of vertically integrated sector.

Yugoslav chemical industry. YER (8) 1985: 21-27
Goals and strategies of the long-term development:

Yugoslav road and railway vehicles industry. YER (10) 1985:29-36

11. TRANSPORT. TOURISM (Including Communications)

More than one country

ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 45
Recent CMEA agreements provide for the rationalisation of the rail network and the extension of facilities for motor traffic.

Agerpres. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 76
Report on the 25th Session of the Comecon Postal and Telecommunications Permanent Commission in Warsaw. The stage of completion of the complex Comecon communications system was discussed, and plans for 1986-1990.

Sriraman, S. Transport problems in the Soviet Bloc. (A review article). AV 27(4) Dec 1985: 378-392

11. TRANSPORT. TOURISM

Bulgaria

ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 37

Forthcoming new facilities in Bulgarian winter resorts.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 32

About road transport in Bulgaria during 1971-1982.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 32

In Borovets, preparations have been under way since summer. New establishments have opened. There is an organised apres-ski programme for tourists on package tours.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 22

Topical issues of telegraph and telephone communications were discussed at a Session of the Comecon Organization for communications co-operation.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 31

Bulgaria is amongst the countries in Europe with the most developed railway network.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 32

To speed up passenger rail services a sophisticated electronic system has been put on trial, with a view to its gradual introduction.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 35

A new prototype tram is tested, and appears promising.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 36

Bulgaria is to take part in the annual Turistika exhibition in Frankfurt in 1986. Balkan Turist will acquaint visitors with its vacation programme.

Angelov, I. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 40

How Bulgaria tries to adapt some of its summer resorts to be used throughout the year.

Barbov, Toma St. Increasing the profitability of railway transport. ABBSLE XXVI(2) 1983: 45-46

Bonev, A. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 46

A critical report on the state of camping grounds in Tolbukhin, Varna, and Burgas district.

Bulgaria and the world tourist industry. ENB XXVI 1985: 12

Comparatively young tourist country but recently has emerged among Europe's ten most advanced tourist nations.

Devedziev, Marin St. Geography of transport in Bulgaria.

ABBSLE XXVII(3) 1984: 31-32

BULGARIA

- Editorial. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 30
The vast influx of tourists has a strong impact on the Balkan economies where it has progressed steadily despite world recession and inflation. Bulgaria has 350,000 beds, 382 hotels, private lodgings and good resorts.
- Eftimov, G. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 41
Need to increase tourism and to improve its facilities.
- Georgiev, Alexander. Bulgarian participation in international shipping organisations. ENB XXIV(10) 1983: 1, 6
- Ilieva, N. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 34
Bulgaria is one of the ten leading holiday countries in Europe, with 103,000 beds, 70,000 lots for camping and caravanning, over 150,000 beds in private lodgings. Apart from summer and winter resorts Bulgaria offers medical treatment in a number of holiday spots.
- Ivancheva, Irina. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 38
Subway construction in Sofia started in March 1980 after long deliberations. Existing roads cannot cope with the present immense traffic, which necessitates the speedy construction of the tube.
- Karalyan, V. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 46
The advances envisaged in Bulgarian telecommunications; renewal on a large scale, and on a higher scientific and technical level, is in progress.
- Kassabov, Alexander. Favourable conditions for the development of tourism. ENB XXVII(11) 1986: 1, 8
- Knchev, K. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 39
Envisaged improvements in transport efficiency.
- Krusteva, L. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 38
Measures are to be taken at once to improve the passenger transport situation in the capital.
- MAT Road Transport. ENB XXIII(10) 1982: 1, 4
- Milcheva, Ani. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 33
Sofia's second Five-Star hotel, the Sheraton Sofia Balkan Hotel has been opened after thorough reconstruction and re-equipment.
- Mutafchiev, Ljudmil Il. Problems of the improvement in the united transport system in the P.R. of Bulgaria. ABBSLE XXVI(1) 1983: 48-49
- Nanev, Peter. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 35
Spending one's holiday in a genuine farm house, in a village huddled in the mountains, is becoming increasingly popular.

11. TRANSPORT. TOURISM

- Nesterova, Z. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 37
The new 'Riga Hotel' largest in Bulgaria is now ready.
- Petrov, Milan. Characteristics of turnover of the production funds in transport. ABBSLE XXX(2) 1987: 13-14
- Shatrov, C. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 35
Completion of a tunnel through the mountains near the town of Ikhtiman, east of Sofia as part of the new motorway Belgrade-Sofia-Istanbul.
- Simeonov, Stanco D. Technological and economic investigations on planning and development of the road network. ABBSLE XXVII(3) 1984: 33-34
- Simeonova, L. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 31
A new holiday village "Dyuni" is under construction.
- Stashimirova, Nadia. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 35
The French Tourist Association Tourismet Travail is the biggest tourist association in France and has business contacts with Bulgaria since 1969. It offers a choice of various Bulgarian tourist sites to its clientele.
- Tomcev, M., et al. The term for delivery of goods- a factor for increasing railway transportations. ABBSLE XXV(3) 1982: 32
- Tsanov, Vassil. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 34
Report by the Minister of Transport about Bulgarian transport in 1980 and future plans.
- . ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 30
The achievements of Bulgaria's transport system and plans for further improvement.
- Vasilev, D. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 42
Survey of the present state of the railway transport in Bulgaria and future plans.
- Vasileva, Kirka. Main trends of intensification in transport. ABBSLE XXVI(4) 1983: 41-42
- Vladimirov, Zh. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 31
Imports of railway equipment from East Germany.
- Yolova, I. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 35
Progress and hold-ups in converting commercial trucks from petrol to diesel motors.
- Yonkov, A. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 32
Development of the Bulgarian merchant fleet during the last 90 years.
- Zagorov, Stefan and Ivanov, Peter. Water transport. ENB XXV (10) 1984: 1, 5

BULGARIA/CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Zhelyazcov, H. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 31

In the last 25 years intensive reconstruction and updating of railway, sea, river and road transport facilities has been under way in all Balkan countries so as to utilize the region's enormous transit potential.

Czechoslovakia

ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 42

Assessment of the plan fulfilment in transport in the first half of 1981.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 47

Past and planned developments in the tourist industry.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 39

Tourism as a factor in economic performance.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 43

The Deputy Minister of Transport speaks about the tasks of the railways in 1985.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 45

Members of Parliament have been on a fact-finding tour of transport services. Railway and road transport briefly surveyed.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 46

A survey of the unfavourable situation at present of communications in general and the telephone network in particular.

Barancok, J. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 48

Plans to build a new railway transit system between Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Fukan, Vladimir. Tasks of progressive conveyance systems in the transportation system of the state. CED (1) Jan 1986: 22-32

Habik, J. and Zeleny, J. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 38

A project for water transport between Plzen and Prague is being looked at.

Havrilla, J. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 51

Results of investigations into the efficiency of Czechoslovak road transport.

Husicka, A. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 39

An overview of the situation in transport, especially rail transport in 1982.

Leschtina, J. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 39

On better utilization of road transport capacity.

11. TRANSPORT. TOURISM

Mojmir, Chalupa. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 46

A through river link from the Baltic to Prague is being considered as a freight route.

Pavel, F. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 43

Public goods road transport is more effective than factory transport. CSAD and its activities.

Pechackova, M. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 39

The contribution of international hotels of Prague to convertible currency earnings.

Stransky, F. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 48

The support document shows a plan of the motorway network of Czechoslovakia.

Stransky, F. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 39

The cost of Praha-Bratislava motorway link will be recouped in 7.6 years.

Taraba, Leo. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 45

A review of telecommunications work in Slovakia in the 7th Five-Year Plan with a look at the programme for 1990.

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 49

GDR transport services are under continuing pressure to extend their activities while reducing fuel consumption. Rationalisation of industrial delivery services and improved coordination between rail and road are especially important.

--- XI(3)(64) May 1981: 57

The GDR Ministry of Transport is currently implementing a policy of transferring freight from road to rail and inland waterways. An outline of rationale is given.

--- XII(3)(67) May 1982: 53

Some statistics on tourism in East Berlin in 1981.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 55

Report on modernisation of GDR merchant shipping.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 48

On the increasing performance and importance of the railways, their modernisation and efficiency.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 48

Report on a visit to Rostock by a delegation from Switzerland; facts on Rostock harbour and on the GDR merchant fleet.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984; 41

The integration of the CMEA economies is promoted by a centrally controlled rail-freight system. As a supplier of

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

rolling stock and railway equipment, the GDR is strongly in favour of this.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 51

Electrification of the GDR railway system is continuing 300 km being due for completion in 1985.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 50

Electrification of the rail network is progressing according to plan.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 50

Holiday services in the GDR are centralized and highly subsidized. Recent development of resorts.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 54

Inland navigation plays a key role in the GDR transport system.

Aebi, Kathe. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 51

Computers are now in use on the inland waterways network to achieve maximum use of transport facilities.

Bauerschmidt, R. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 55

Report on inland navigation, with some statistical data on fleet size and comparative transport cost.

Forsterling, Ingrid. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 49

The Berlin inland port is currently being extended and improved.

Jordan, Hans. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 49

Report on the situation in commercial shipping services.

--- ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 55

Report on the growing transport by sea, and the rapid development of the Rostock harbour.

--- ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 51

The GDR merchant fleet, one of the largest and most modern in the world is supported by up-to-date facilities at the ports of Rostock and Wismar.

Klauss, M. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 49

Report on the efficiency of internal water transport as compared with railways or trucks.

Koch, Harry. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 50

In order to meet the increased targets for freight transport on the inland waterways, an investment programme for vessels, inland ports and facilities is being implemented.

Korner, Karl Heinz. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 55

The tramway system is set to play an increasingly important role in the GDR public transport network.

11. TRANSPORT. TOURISM

Marbach, G. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 50

An outline of the GDR inland waterway system, with special reference to the Upper Elbe district and the port of Dresden.

Massow, U. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 48

GDR shipyards have an ambitious production programme for 1984, comprising 64 freighters and factory ships. In 1985 the programme will be reviewed to incorporate new technology and the results of market research.

Matthias, Heinrich. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 62

The recently inaugurated train ferry between Mikran (GDR) and Klaipeda (USSR) will be extended to six vessels by 1990.

Russok, Eberhard. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 57

The electrification of the railway system is being given top priority in the GDR, despite massive initial investment costs. High fuel savings are envisaged, as well as improved traffic links between north and south.

---. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 48

A combined rail-road transport system is working well for the delivery of small, urgent consignments to regular industrial customers.

---. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 51

Transport costs throughout GDR industry have been lower in recent years despite rising production. Careful analysis and the transfer of freight from road to rail are responsible for this.

Schultz, H. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 48

Report on a new type of electric locomotive of the GDR railways, helping to lower electrical energy consumption.

---. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 54

The newly electrified sections of the Berlin commuter railway system increases capacity by 30% without additional workforce.

Stanek, W. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 55

Severe winter weather has disrupted local passenger traffic networks in the GDR. The situation has been aggravated by the increasing numbers of private cars using the streets.

Tasche, J. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 47

Article by the director of a transport combine enumerating ways to increase effectiveness and save fuel.

Hungary

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 58

Of a total of some 12.5 mn. tourists arriving in Hungary in the current season, 10.5 mn. will be from the socialist countries. Tourism declined as Hungary became relatively more expensive for visitors.

HUNGARY

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 65

A graph on the number of goods vehicles, buses, and cars in 1970, 1975 and 1979 respectively, as announced by the Central Statistical Office.

--- XII(3)(67) May 1982: 61

The 1981 results and 1982 prospects of tourism; some 15 mn. visitors, including 2.3 mn. from western countries, visited Hungary, and the foreign currency revenue was 20% higher than in 1980. More than 5.5 mn. Hungarians travelled abroad.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 62

Analysis of statistical data of foreign tourism in 1981.

--- XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 53

Two reports on the performance of the railway; whereas passenger traffic increased, goods transport fell behind.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 62

Foreign tourism in Hungary during 1980-84. The number of tourists from non-socialist countries has grown, but from socialist countries has declined.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 63

Hungarocamion Road Hauling Company- on its 1984 results and 1985 plans.

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 59

Report on the increasing passenger traffic on Hungarian railways, and on their further electrification.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 65

Report on the utilization of 8 bn forints worth of investments into the Hungarian railways in 1986.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 75

Report on further electrification of the railways.

Antal, Aniko. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 60

Do we need so many luxury hotels? The question raised in the headlines. The answer suggests that the costly investments are yielding a substantial profit.

--- ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 60

Hungary hopes to increase her revenue from western tourism to 850 million dollars by the year 2000; the article discusses the current situation.

--- ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 64

The current situation in foreign tourism in Hungary.

--- ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 64

Analysing foreign tourism in 1986, the report highlights the results of a very successful year with increasing numbers of

11. TRANSPORT. TOURISM

visitors spending more foreign exchange per head than before.

Antal, Aniko. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 73

Short statistical survey of tourism in 1986, including some basic information on foreign exchange quotas allocated to Hungarians travelling abroad.

Bajusz, Rezső. Services of the Hungarian state railways. HBH (4) 1985: 19-21

---. Some problems of perspective transport development. ABHEL 15(3) 1985: 164-166

Corporate strategies. (Interviews of authorities on the related matters) HBH (1) 1987: 16-20

Health tourism in Hungary. Pannonia Hotel and Catering Company.

Czegledi, J. Hungarian tourism developing favourably. ABHEL 12 (1) 1982: 238-239

---. Some issues of tourism in the eighties. ABHEL 14(1) 1984: 276-278

Dolecsko, K. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 65

Iles Toth, Chairman of the Hungarian Post reports to the National Assembly on postal services and their long-term development, this being the first official statement on this issue since World War II. Shortage of telephone lines.

Felfoldi, Janos. Economics of agricultural material transport in changing economic environment. BRIAE (52) 1982: 57-62

Gal, Zsuzsa. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 51

The report in the trade union daily newspaper assesses very favourably the economic aspects of foreign tourism.

---. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 74

Willibald Pahr, Secretary General of the World Tourist Organization, on what more might be done to further tourism in Hungary.

---. Tourism- a mystery with riddles. ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 40-41

Juhar, Z. Principles and practice of the Hungarian tourism policy. ABHEL 14(5) 1984: 78-80

Kallay, O. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 56

The head of the National Office of Tourism assesses the results of the main 1982 season.

Kallay, Oszkar. A survey of tourism between Hungary and Austria. MH (1) 1982: 19-21

Kapalyag, I. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 65

The report questions the reasons why the total of foreign visitors in Hungary was 8% lower in 1980 than in 1979.

HUNGARY

Karbuczky, I. Efficient development of tourism. ABHEL 15(2)
1985: 123-125

---. The place and importance of active tourism in the national economy. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 61-63

---. Qualitative requirements of Hungary's tourism. ABHEL 11(6)
1981: 142-143

Kolacsek, A. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 61
Problems of the tourist and hotel industry in respect of the increasing demand during the past 20 years, including its foreign currency earning potentials.

---. Some timely problems of Hungary's tourism. ABHEL 14(5)
1984: 81-82

---. Tourism and the hotel business in Hungary. ABHEL 12(1)
1982: 42-43

Lengyel, Marton. Hungary's international tourism in 1982.
MH (3) 1983: 21-23

Major, I. The mechanisms of the neglect of transport. ABHEL
12(2) 1982: 148-150

---. The reproduction of tensions in transport in Hungary. EP
18(2) 1982: 85-100
The principal determinants of transport performance. Cyclical fluctuations of freight transport. Transport shortages as a product of planned economy relations. The concentrated and absolute transport shortages which appeared in previous periods were gradually replaced by more decentralized transport shortages of a structural character often arising not in transport, but as tensions in materials supply, investment and foreign trade. The basic structure and features of the institutional and organizational system of the transport sector, e.g., the administrative role of the ministry, the huge power of the transport monopolies, the lack of a transport market, the overemphasized role of political rather than economic criteria in investment decision-making, remained unchanged until 1982.

---. Tensions in transportation and the development level of transport in some socialist countries. AO 30(2) 1983: 221-240
Is the Hungarian transportation system and that of the European socialist countries backward relative to the economic development of these countries? If so, what was the extent of this backwardness relative to the European capitalist countries between 1960 and 1980? Is it true that the sole reason of the regularly reproduced transportation tensions in the European socialist countries is the backwardness of transportation, or has the high transport intensity of the socialist countries, the "overheated" demand for transport, at least an equal impact? What economic processes boosted demand for transport so high in

11. TRANSPORT. TOURISM

the socialist countries? The study endeavours to give answers to these questions, mostly by means of international comparisons. Indicators of backwardness. Development level of Hungarian railway transport. International comparison of road transport. Demand for transport and transport performances. Reasons for transport shortages.

Marton, G. Fixed-asset management and self-financing in transport. ABHEL 14(3) 1984: 198-200

Meggyes, Istvan. Experiences and possibilities in East-West tourism. HBH (2) 1987: 39-40

---. International relations in Hungary's tourism. HBH (1) 1986: 39-41

Sector of importance. Credit to the tune of 300 million US dollars. Travel agencies.

MTI. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 63

Report on the activities of the Danubian Committee; the 42nd session held in Budapest elected the new board of management.

Szigethy, Andras. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 62

The article analyses the problems of the roads and their freight transport, apart from very modest new investments, maintenance of the existing road network is superficial, and deterioration of the stock of lorries in service is one of the costly consequences afflicting the economy.

---. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 60

Lajos Urban, Minister of Transport, interviewed about the problems and potentials of public transport.

Szunyogh, S. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 56

Report on rail services, following the 100% fare increase from 1 September 1982.

Takacs, J. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 56

Detailed half-yearly analysis of foreign tourism.

Tamas, Ervin. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 58

Istvan Meggyes, head of the National Tourist Board, speaks about his plans to increase both the number of foreign visitors and the quality of their holidays in Hungary.

Timar, J. About commuting. AO 25(1-2) 1983: 67-80

The study reviews the data on commuting in Hungary. It points out the relative backward-conditions of transportation.

Toth, Jenó. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 61

Interview with Ferenc Koszorus, general secretary of the Railwaymen's Trade Union, on the disastrous situation of the Hungarian State Railways.

Transport of goods in Austria and Hungary: a comparison.

ABHEL 17(4) 1987: 26-28

HUNGARY/POLAND

Travelling is good. ET 305 26th Dec 1987: 56

Hungary and Austria cross-border traffic has increased and many restrictions on foreign travel by Hungary lifted.

Urban, Lajos. Main features of Hungarian transport and communications. MH (3) 1982: 11-14

The principal tasks of the traffic policy. Foreign trade and transport. Openings for foreign companies. Maritime and river traffic. Overland transport.

Vilmos, E. Traits of tourism to the socialist countries. ABHEL 11(5) 1981: 278-279

Vincze, I. Foreign currency income and profitability of Hungarian tourism. AO 29(3-4) 1982: 361-370

The calculation method of the specific foreign currency production of tourism. Results of the calculations. Foreign visitors in Hungary buy forint against foreign currency at the current rate of exchange valid in Hungary. Visitors from the CMEA countries buy forint at the non-commercial rate of exchange valid for their own national currency. Turnover tax and consumer price subsidy as a percentage. Specific foreign currency earnings of tourism in retail trade. Food and drinks. The analysis shows that it is necessary to develop tourism further and to use the potentialities of the country for this purpose.

---. Tourism-what does the foreigner bring? ABHEL 16(1) 1986: 53-54

Yearbook of tourism, 1980, 1983, 1985, 1986. ABHEL 11(6) 1981: 244-248; 14(6) 1984: 171-175; 16(6) 1986: 272-277; 17(2) 1987: 28-31; 17(5) 1987: 156-160

Yearbook of transport, 1985, 1986. ABHEL 16(5) 1986: 197-200; 17(4) 1987: 202-207

Yearbook of transport and communications, 1980, 1981. ABHEL 11 (5) 1981: 212-215; 12(5) 1982: 90-94

Yearbook of transport, post and communications, 1983, 1984. ABHEL 14(5) 1984: 168-172; 15(6) 1985: 274-278

Poland

ADSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 65

Concerning restrictions on travel to Bulgaria from Poland.

--- XII(3)(67) May 1982: 74

Short report on road passenger transport problems, in particular lack of spare parts and cancellation of runs, with some statistical data.

--- XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 67

Persons coming for tourist purposes to Poland have to exchange

11. TRANSPORT. TOURISM

- ~~a certain sum of money per day~~; these are two rates, basic and reduced.
- XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 68
In the first half of 1984, 1,175,000 people visited Poland as tourists; most were from the USSR, CSSR, Hungary and FRG.
- XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 69
The Director of the Ministry of Transport's economics department has been interviewed. He believes that Poland's high 'transport intensity' will only be reduced by a more realistic pricing system.
- XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 70
Report of a commission on irregularities in the communal transport services in 15 regions.
- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 78
Modernization of the roads network faces serious shortages in material and installations. Only the most important sectors will be resurfaced.
- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 75
Building of the Warsaw underground railway is in its third year; when completed Line I will be 23.1 km long.
- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 68
The Polish Sea Shipping Company is modernizing its fleet by buying ships in Argentina and Turkey.
- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 77
In the development of the Polish Sea Lines, modernization and containerization are making good.
- Berlinska, B. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 77
Interview with the Director of Orbis the State Travel Bureau on travel for holidays abroad in 1984; in all, Orbis will organize trips for 270,000 people.
- Bilanowa, K. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 74
After a period of uncertainty, the tourist trade has picked up. Some statistical data.
- Bilski, R. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 63
The need to enlarge the role of small ports.
- Bleja, Agata. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 77
Work on the Warsaw metro began in 1983 and was due for completion in phases over 1990-94 but now its investment allocation has been cut.
- Bochenski, A. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 74
Critical assessment of the development of industry in recent years, in particular of the sale and use of motor cars.

- Broniarek, Andrzej. Back on an even keel. PP XXVI(2) Spring 1983: 15-20
Shipping. Merchant fleet. Polish Ocean Lines in Gdynia and Polish Maritime Lines in Szczecin Shipyards have to maintain their high level of technology. Gaining transit traffic.
- Godlewski, M. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 75
The General Director of Civil Aviation admits the unsatisfactory state of civil aviation.
- Kostrz, Ada. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 86
The paper discusses transport planning with Jerzy Kostecki, head of the transport department of the Planning Commission.
- Kozminski, A. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 66
The railways have become a bottleneck in the economy.
- . ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 73
One-third of Polish railway track has been electrified, conveying two thirds of the traffic. There are serious problems with timely completion, because of lack of materials.
- . ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 75
Poland, being in the centre of Europe, has an additional source of trade income- transit of goods across its territory, or ferry services across the Baltic Sea.
- . ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 76
The newly approved directives for the modernization of rail and other transport reveal the antiquated equipment of the Polish railways.
- Mozejko, E. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 73
Detailed report on tourism in 1980 and the first half of 1981, with numerous statistical data, in particular concerning the foreign exchange allocations.
- Olesinski, P. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 76
The planning of public transport in most Polish cities has to rely more on electricity, and collective transport will be the preferred way of going to work in the years up to 2000 and beyond.
- Olszewski, J. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 74
Trends in tourist travel from and to Poland.
- Rudzinski, C. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 74
Statistical data concerning the possibilities of holidays abroad, in socialist and capitalist countries.
- Transit through Poland. PEN 24(566) 30 Dec 1985: 10-11
- Wieckowska-Machar, A. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 77

11. TRANSPORT. TOURISM

An article on the problems of Polish Baltic ports competing for transit with the GDR, FRG, and Yugoslav ports.

Wrobel, Z. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 74

The Polish Ocean Lines started to operate in 1951. Ships which are over 15 years old are considered obsolete and are being replaced.

WYCZ. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 73

The economic results in 1983 of the Polish maritime commercial and fishing fleets register a slight improvement.

Romania

ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 81

Police notice on the permitted Sunday circulation of private passenger cars according to their registration numbers.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 83

Report on the opening of a new section of Bucharest underground railway.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 84

An indirect advertisement of recreational or curative stay in some places in Romania; reductions in rates and rail fares are mentioned.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 94

A short article describing the tourist stations in Harghita county.

Antim, C. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 81

A report on the sea port of Constanta, with some statistical data on the size of traffic.

Babalau, N. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 83

A short report on a new vehicle for urban transport with a capacity of 20,000 passengers per hour and affecting an energy saving of 30% as compared with standard vehicles.

Bondoc, G. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 86

In several Romanian towns public transport is switching to electric trams and trolley-buses.

Cerbu, S. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 84

Report on public bus services in Hunedoara county, transporting daily about 60,000 passengers.

Georgescu, M. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 95

A description of the Baneasa and Marasesti routes under construction in Bucharest.

Mihaescu, G. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 86

The first road bridge across the new canal Poarta Alba-Navodari

ROMANIA/YUGOSLAVIA

has been put in operation.

Popa, P. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 87

Report on a routine check on the roads leading to the coast.

--- and Mihaescu, G. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 83

Improvements to hotels and other facilities offered to tourists in the new season.

Priescu, C. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 80

Some statistical data on internal (organised) tourism in Romania and the effort to spread annual leaves over a longer period so as to achieve higher exploitation of places in recreational centres.

--- ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 78

Report on development of tourist facilities in the coming season.

ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 72

Interview about the tourist season.

Serban, R. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 82

Survey of the considerable development of the Romanian Black Sea littoral since 1944.

Stanciu, I. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 83

Progress in construction of a new railway line.

Tanasache, I. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 84

Interview with the General Director of the Metroul Bucuresti, an enterprise building the Bucharest underground (railway).

Vantu, V. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 83

The Carnavoda-Constanta canal on the river Danube has been completed; it is 64.2 km long, 90m. wide and 7m. deep.

Zmeu, C. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 69

The recent development of, and the future prospects for tourism in Romania are discussed.

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 77

There are good prospects that 1980 will be a record year for the tourist industry.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 81

Good results are expected from the 1981 tourist season.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 83

A number of Yugoslav transport organisations are in severe difficulties because they are unable to pay hard currency bills for fuel, etc.

11. TRANSPORT. TOURISM

ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 83

Yugoslav railways are to start charging Yugoslav exporters in hard currency for some goods transport services.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 86

In the present economic conditions the railways have great opportunities as one of the cheapest forms of transport.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 79

Yugoslavia is very backward in the development of integrated transport systems, and the financial problems of the railways are forcing them to cut investment in this area.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 95

Tourism to offer new attractions to foreign guests.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 96

Rail travel in Yugoslavia is too cheap. But if prices went up, would the level of services improve?

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 91

Analysis of why, even with the dinar so low, foreign tourists spend little on special articles in Yugoslavia.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 85

The World Bank has approved a new loan for reconstruction of parts of the Yugoslav road network.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 94

One Adriatic tourist organization has followed the principle 'world quality- world prices' with great success this year.

Bozic, Vladan. Civil aviation, 1968-1979. YS XXII(2) May 1981: 101-110

Air fleet. Airports. Volume of operation. Passenger carriage. Volume of freight carried. Civil aviation organizations. Statistics.

---. Yugoslav railways, 1979-1986. YS XXVIII(3) 1987: 61-76

The railway network. Safety and signalling, traction pool and carriage pool. Volume and structure of passenger and freight transport. Economic position of railways. Investment and indebtedness. Self-management organization level and personnel.

Ivovic, Jovo. Maritime shipping, 1977-1984. YS XXVI(4) Nov 1985: 59-72

Organizations and activity. The fleet. Employment and personnel. Business conditions. Volume of carriage. Yugoslav maritime trade. Freight and passenger carriage. Foreign exchange receipts. Basic directions of further development.

Jelicic, Z. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 104

The Yugoslav railways have been grossly neglected at the expense of road transport.

YUGOSLAVIA

- Kozomara, J. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 80
River freight carriage, although by far the cheapest form of transport, is badly neglected, with little prospects for the future.
- Mimica, Milos. Tripling foreign exchange earnings from tourism. RIA XXXV(821) 20th June 1984: 26-28
- Ostojic, A. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 78
Over the next five years the railways will be modernised so as to be able to compete successfully with road transport.
- Pomper, Z. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 104
Problems of the tourist industry at the beginning of the new season. Advertising is below plan and there are supply difficulties.
- Radovic, Miljan. Tourism in the socio-economic development of Yugoslavia. STP XXV(9) 1985: 3-15
- Soha, D. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 84
The Yugoslav railways are in a desperate plight.
- . ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 87
Yugoslav railways are facing the most difficult problems in their existence.
- . ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 93
Annual revenue from foreign tourism expected to reach 91 bn in 1984.
- . ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 92
The year 1985 will be remembered not only for the record number of foreign tourists but also for the unprecedented number of complaints for which substantial compensation had to be paid.
- . ABSEES XVI(3)(80)1986:84
Freight transport has great potential for foreign currency earnings.
- . ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 84
Preparations for this year's tourist season have been better than hitherto and supply of all tourist resorts should be up to standard.
- . ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 96
Results of the 1986 tourist season and the prospects for 1987.
- Stankovic, Stevan M. Yugoslav tourism today. RIA XXXV(817)
25th Apr 1984: 28-30
Development of tourism- accomodation, hotel and catering capacities, the road and rail network, transportation and facilities offered by travel agencies. Tourist traffic.

11. TRANSPORT. TOURISM

Stankovic, Stevan, M. The Yugoslav tourist industry. RIA XXXII
(743) 20th Mar 1981: 29-32

Tourism, 1978-1983, 1981-1986. YS XXV(1) Feb 1984:159-160;
XXVIII(1) 1987: 156-157

Only statistical tables on visitors by type of tourist resort,
foreign visitors by type of resort, and by country of origin,
tourist nights by type of resort, and by month.

Transport, 1974-1981, 1975-1985. YS XXIV (3) Aug 1983: 155-156;
XXVII(3) 1986: 157-158

Only statistical tables on services rendered by public carriers
by branch of transport, capacity and volume of railway transport,
sea transport, inland waterway transport, road and air transport.

Yugoslav tourism, 1986; another record season. YL XXXI(6-8)
June-Aug 1986: 5

Zarkovic, Vidoje. Tourism and economic stabilization. STP
XXIV(10) 1984: 3-11

12. INTERNAL TRADE. SERVICES

Bulgaria

ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 38

Bazaars may now be organised to sell special goods on special
occasions.

Atanasov, Boris. New trends and possibilities in the development
of the home market. ABBSLE XXV(3) 1982: 38-39

Bashlieva, B. ABSEES XVII (2)(82) 1987: 37

The author discusses means to make shopping for food products
in Sofia more convenient.

Boychev, Y. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 39

A proper balance between the supply and demand for consumer
goods requires that the former should forestall the latter,
whereas in recent years demand has grown faster than supply.

Bozhkov, M. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 36

Though production of foods for children has increased, short-
comings are still found in the variety and quality of children's
clothes and footwear.

Hursev, M. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 34

The present state and development of supermarkets in Bulgaria.

Karamanev, Georgi. Forty years of socialist home trade. ABBSLE
XXVIII(1) 1985: 31-32

BULGARIA/CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Karamanov, G. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 32
Survey of retail trade in staple goods and services.
- Khristova, M. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 33
In central Sofia, as an experiment, shops, eating and drinking places are to stay open for longer hours.
- Lilov, G. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 31
Information about DSO 'Petrol' network of filling stations and supporting bases.
- Lozanova, L. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 41
Survey of a new trend during the last two years to open shops belonging to production enterprises as direct outlets.
- Mikhov, O. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 35
It is necessary and worthwhile to modernize Sofia's markets.
- Peev, G. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 30
What Buges district is doing to improve the provision of services to the public. One of the chief aim is to make them accessible to workplaces.
- Radeva, S. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 35
The article condemns sloth and negligence in the wasting or misuse of water including consumption of drinking water by industry and sluggishness at work to improve water supply. The situation has been drastically worsened by the prolonged drought.
- Razaska, Hristina. Social efficiency of the inner trade activities of consumer cooperatives. ABBSLE XXVIII(4) 1985: 25-26
- Salova, Nikolinka. Dynamism of the economic effectiveness of home trade in the P.R. of Bulgaria. ABBSLE XXVI(2) 1983: 55-56
- Salova, Nikolinka. Improving the quality of trade services during the years of socialist construction in Bulgaria. ABBSLE XXVIII(2) 1985: 29
- Toshkov, G. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 29
Supplying the home market in Bulgaria with consumer goods during the current Five-year economic plan.
- Vladimirov, B. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 34
Survey of development and achievements of the State Economic Organisation Mototekhnika i Autoserviz during the last ten years since it was established.

Czechoslovakia

- ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 51
Reflection on causes of shortages of some groups of consumer goods.

12. INTERNAL TRADE. SERVICES

ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 46

Application of computers in domestic retail trade.

--- XII(3)(67) May 1982: 47

Expenditure for services made up about 14% of total population expenditures in 1980.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 39

Analysis of the performance and problems of the services sector.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 44

Short review of goods supplied to the Slovak market from Comecon countries via exchange trade.

Adam, J. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 46

A survey of shortages of light engineering goods for the domestic market.

Filip, Z. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 45

The share of expenditure on paid services from population incomes is lower in Czechoslovakia than in advanced capitalist countries.

Grande, V. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 48

Analysis of developments in retail trade supplies in 1981 in the Czech republic.

Herman, R., et al. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 41

An extensive survey on sources and degree of information about consumer demand was carried out in 1984.

Jirak, O. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 44

Advertising had to start from scratch after being neglected around 1950. It needs to be based on market research.

Kerner, A. and Michalova, V. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 39

Data about population and budget expenditures on paid and unpaid services show that their share has been steadily increasing.

Korimova, Anna. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 44

The level of monitoring of Slovak water supply has fallen considerably since the early 1980.

Kumr, J. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 43

Sales of consumer durables will grow faster than of other goods in 1984. But some goods are still in short supply.

Mitas, V. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 48

Difficulties with supplies and sales of consumer goods.

Pavlatova, D. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 39

Unsatisfactory state of storage and warehousing facilities and plans for their reconstruction.

Zitnansky, E. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 41

Interview with the Slovak Deputy Minister for Trade on consumer goods shortages in the summer and the measures being taken to avoid them, including hard currency and special trade agreements.

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 56

Salient facts on the GDR's consumer cooperatives.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 49

Short report on services sector, with some statistical data.

--- XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 43

The annual turnover of the retail trade topped the 100 bn Mark level in 1981 and has been increasing ever since.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 54

Consumer co-operatives of the GDR are responsible for supplying the rural population with all their household requirements.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 55

Berlin's consumer co-operatives which operate a chain of shops and restaurants, are preparing for an influx of hard-currency visitors during the 750th anniversary celebrations.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 62

The attractive shop window displays that have been created for the Berlin festival ought to become a permanent feature in the city.

Albrecht, J. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 43

Long queues in supermarkets continue to irritate shoppers.

Andersch, Karl-Heinz. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 55

Popular demand for better services in the central district of Berlin has prompted the city council to action.

Bruckner, Dieter. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 54

In order to meet the increasing demand for domestic services, the SED has for the last ten years been offering special incentives to specific trades to set up private businesses.

Cramer, Werner and Schmutzler, Olaf. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 50

More customer-oriented market research should be carried out by retail organizations in the GDR, a report by two university teachers.

Lier, Christa. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 54

GDR combines manufacturing household equipment are working more closely with private firms to provide a proper network of service points for purchasers of their product.

12. INTERNAL TRADE. SERVICES

Potzsch, B. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 50

Open markets in towns and cities in the GDR are providing an increasing range of goods and serving as a model to the state retail shops, whose lack of consideration for the customer is often criticized.

Stoph, W. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 54

Regional authorities should take more notice of complaints from the public, and remember their duty to support industry by providing proper services for the workers.

Hungary

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 65

Domestic trade during the past five years.

Andriko, M. Preconditions of stabilization and evolvement in internal trade. ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 197-199

---. The seventh Five-Year plan of internal trade. ABHEL 16(i) 1986: 157-158

Berenyi, J. Four decades of internal trade, 1945-1985. ABHEL 15(2) 1985: 128-134

---. Internal trade in a stage of slow progress, 1979-1983. ABHEL 14(6) 1984: 279-281

Bruckner, Dieter. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 54

In order to meet the increasing demand for domestic services the SED has for the last ten years been offering special incentives to specific trades to set up private businesses.

Csato, T. The dual structure of internal trade. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 229-231

Deak, Andras. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 52

Interview with Dr. Gabor Dobos, head of the administrative and legal department of the Ministry of Internal Trade, on ethical and material causes of shortages of consumer goods and services.

Egerszegi, Csaba. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 58

Interview with V. Saghy, Minister of Trade, about the supply of consumer goods. Shortages and the reasons for them.

---. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 62

Report on the distribution of motorcars in 1981-82.

---. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 64

Merkur, the motor car trading company in 1986 for the first time surpassed the 1980 record; yet still has 262,000 customers on the waiting list.

Kapitany, Zsuzsa; Kornai, Janos and Szabo, Judit. Reproduction of shortage on the Hungarian car market. SS XXXVI(2) Apr 1984: 236-256

Investigation of the car market. Consumer goods market. Forms of distribution. Basic form of acquiring a car is queuing up for it. Shortage indicators: Queuing time for new cars. Forced substitution is present in a high degree is present in a high degree on the car market. Ratio of the prices of new to second-hand cars. Some of the buyers choose, instead of (or beside) queuing up, the immediate purchase of a second-hand car. Finally credit terms are one more indirect shortage indicator. Behaviour of the buyer- Demand. The decision variables of the buyer. Factors explaining the buyer's behaviour. Behaviour of the seller- supply. Seller's decision variables. Factors explaining seller's behaviour.

Karsai, Gabor. The market-building process is uncompleted. EEE XXVI(2) Winter 1987-88: 35-63

Information on the working of informal interferences by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and the party. This interference is responsible for the situation that full market conditions have not yet emerged even in Hungary. Market orientation or supply responsibility. Changing the style of work. Commodity-fund reconciliation and cartels. New form of operation in the market. Private business. Control campaign. The April 1984 Central Committee resolution and its effects. Hungarian reform intends to introduce a controlled socialist market economy that requires competition among a large number of relatively small enterprises and even foreign competition.

Kovacs, Imre. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 51

The author, the deputy head of a Party C C department, highlights the importance of the agricultural, industrial and consumer co-operatives which represent some 3 million members and employers nationwide.

Lacza, G. Development of retail sales in the first three years of the sixth Five-Year plan. ABHEL 14(3) 1984: 259-260

---. Some characteristic features of the development of co-operative trading in 1980-1983. ABHEL 14(5) 1984: 279-280

---. Some features of the 1980 retail turnover. ABHEL 11(1) 1981: 199-200

Makay, I. The place of private trade in internal trade. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 98-100

MTI. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 61

Report on the results of checking the functioning of some 1000 privately owned retail shops out of the overall total of 22000 nationwide; some 416 of the shopkeepers were fined for various offences.

12. INTERNAL TRADE. SERVICES

Novak, G. Internal trade- demand and supply. ABHEL 12(4) 1982: 199-200

Nyiro, Andras. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 58
Report on the consumer goods market during the first quarter of 1985. Retail prices increased by 6.7%.

---. Consumer services in 1984. ABHEL 16(1) 1986: 129-130

---. Market of consumer goods in 1986. ABHEL 17(3) 1987:63-65

---. Value, price and volume processes in retail trade from 1980 to 1984. ABHEL 15(5) 1985: 75-76

Orosdy, B. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 66
Reflecting on socialist marketing, the author characterises it as an autonomous economic discipline, independent of the ownership relations.

Revesz, G. The extent and operation of the sector of the Hungarian economy governed directly by the market. ABHEL 16(1) 1986: 133-134

Seres, A. Some issues of the economic regulation of population services. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 84-85

Services and the infrastructure. ABHEL 14(2) 1984: 321-322

Siman, M. On the development of the services- possibility of an alternative strategy. ABHEL 12(1) 1982: 282-284

Szigethi, Gy. Supply and trade of food from 1945 to 1985. ABHEL 15(5) 1985: 68-69

Yearbook of internal trade, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1986. ABHEL 11(4) 1981: 33-36; 12(4) 1982: 161-164; 14(5) 1984: 5-9; 15(4) 1985: 158-162; 17(4) 1987: 197-201

Poland

ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 74
Discussion on the IV Commission on the economic reform of proposed reforms connected with the distribution system. Brief information about rations of certain foods. Prohibition of sales of alcoholic beverages, with the exception of beer at railway stations, on trains and on seagoing ships with passenger traffic.

--- XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 75
Shopping in Warsaw on a free Saturday; survey of groceries offered in some shops. Survey of food availability in grocery shops in Warsaw. The Regional Council at Gdansk tries to achieve a more just distribution of groceries by fixing

limits on how much one person can buy at one time. Market situation in some agricultural products.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 76

Long queues persist in the market for motor cars.

Debogorski, Marian. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 77

Opinion against and in favour of rationing. Indirect costs of rationing are particularly high.

Fiala, E. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 72

The supply of market products in 1984 will improve in nearly all items, with the exception of coffee, tea, and some other imports, and also with the exception of meat.

Gajecki, R. and Kasiewicz, S. Provision of services in Poland:

A theoretical and statistical study. RIW 33(3) Sept 1987:273-304
 Problems raised relate to the treatment of services in a planned economy. While the theoretical discussion argues for change in the conceptual framework for qualifying and measuring the output of the service sector, the practice of statistical reporting is still based on the classical concept of the material product system of national accounts. Major theoretical and practical dilemmas of measurement of services in the non-material sphere of production. Empirical investigation of interrelatedness between production in the material sphere and services created in the non-material sphere in Poland during the period 1970-81. Classical concept of MP's not only inadequately copes with changes resulting from economic reforms in Poland but produces more dilemmas and practical problems. More active approach to services in development programming and planning needed.

Grazyna, Smuska. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 76

1st April 1986 was the fifth anniversary of meat rationing. It is unlikely to be withdrawn before 1990.

Jeziernski, H. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 86

The 'Baltona' chain of shops is being allowed to compete with the 'Pewex' chain of hard currency shops.

Lakomiec, Z. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 76

Comparison between the supply of provisions in 1980 and 1981, with basic statistical data; milk, meat, sugar, etc.

---. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 73

Information from the Ministry of Internal Trade trying to explain why the market collapsed. Some statistical data.

Leszczynski, A. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 67

Illegal barter of consumer goods has become a common form of trading between enterprises.

Markusz, J. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 66

Prospect for rationing and retail distribution.

12. INTERNAL TRADE. SERVICES

PAP. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 69

Statement from the Ministry of Internal Trade concerning the retail sale of some food products on ration coupons.

Piatkowski, J. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 81

The chief economist of the meat producing association argues that though a free market in meat is desirable it must be introduced slowly.

Stolarski, M. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 73

The assortment of consumer goods regulated by government contracts will increase substantially in 1984, so as to avoid shortages of the more important products.

Romania

ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 81

Report on the improvement of a district consumers' goods shops network, with some statistical data.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 83

Text of the programme concerning self-management and self-sufficiency to assure supply to the population of agricultural and industrial mass consumption products in the period 1 Oct 1985 to 30 Sept 1986.

Cioba, M. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 71

Some cases of incorrect prices charged in service units, as discovered by Workers Control Commission in Bucharest.

Cuibus, M. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 84

An article (an indirect advertisement) on fashionable clothing available in the state shops.

Duta, L. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 82

Services to the rural population will be given high priority in 1984; over 2500 units will be opened.

Fomino, S. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 73

Report on high prices charged by some enterprises in their canteens.

Groza, V. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 72

A case of speculation in food-stuffs.

Ionescu, M. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 85

Why goods are not in the shops? In most cases bad organization and lack of control is the cause.

Nicolae, V. and Zimniceanu, C. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 69

A debate between representatives of consumers, producers, and commerce, with the object of identifying possible improvements in the production, distribution and retailing of consumer goods.

Serban, R. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 86

The supply of consumer goods by 1990.

ROMANIA/YUGOSLAVIA

Serban, Rodica. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 85
The article is trying to revive the nearly forgotten means of public control of the quality of service in the shops- the customers' complaints book.

Tatary, V. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 76
Union of co-operatives in Mehedinji district has surpassed the planned production and especially in services.

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 87
Supply of the market with consumer goods at the beginning of the year 1984.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 94
The drop in the retail trade turnover is expected to continue in 1985.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 95
Example given of petty trading regulations which, it is argued, merely consolidate regional oligopolies and monopolies.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 95
High prices are having a diminishing effect on retail trade turnover and causing a pile up of manufacturers' stocks.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 94
Pavement kiosks are being closed down in Belgrade for dubious reasons.

Dapcevic, M. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 86
The market is fairly well supplied with basic foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Drasic, D. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 94
Improvement in the supply of the market with consumer goods.

Moderate increase of demand. YER (3) 1985: 12

Ostojic, A. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 77
The Federal Assembly severely criticised the Government's 'Analysis of current problems concerning the supply of the Yugoslav market'.

Retail trade. YS XXII(3) Aug 1981: 159-160; XXV(4) Nov 1984: 159-160; XXVIII(4) 1987: 155-156
Only statistics available. Basic indicators of retail trade, 1976-1980, 1979-1983, 1982-1986. Indices of the physical volume of retail sales of goods by group of products 1975-1980, 1978-1983, 1981-1986. Volume of retail sales of basic products, 1976-1980, 1979-1983, 1982-1986.

12. INTERNAL TRADE. SERVICES

Svorcan, Miljan. Fairs. YS XXII(4) Nov 1981: 117-128
Fair organizations and events.

Temporary increase of demand. YER (2) 1985: 8

Trbojevic, D. ADSEES (3)(80) 1986: 84
Many shops in Serbia have been found guilty of unauthorized price increases and selling sub-standard goods.

Trklja, Milivoje. Funding of public services, 1975-1984. YS XXVII(3) 1986: 101-110
Total resources of the public services. As a proportion of the social product. Total per capita allocations. Total allocations for various public services. Breakdown of public service resources. Employment and personal income in the public services.

13. AGRICULTURE. LIVESTOCK (Including Natural Resources)

More than one country

ADSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 35
Mechanisation of farming in the member states of Comecon.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 57
Article on problems of supply of food on the market- the decision of Comecon to increase the self-sufficiency of member countries by increase in production, increased specialisation, and joint ventures.

--- XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 73
Report on the 60th Session of the CMEA Standing Commission for Agriculture held in Bucharest on 18-21 June 1984.

Balogh, A. Development of agricultural production in the European CMEA countries, 1976-1985. ABHEL 11(5) 1981: 74-75

Csaki, C. An outlook of good supply and demand in the CMEA countries. Results of the IIASA/FAP model system. AO 35(1-2) 1985: 145-164
The Food and Agriculture Program (FAP) of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis has invested substantial efforts in the investigation of the agricultural system of the CMEA countries. The CMEA Agricultural Model was constructed and has been used for various investigations. Here the results of computations with the CMEA/2 Model are summarized. Methodology and a short assessment of the most recent developments in East European agriculture. Special attention to problems related to livestock.

Dimov, A. ADSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 27
Reasons why all the socialist countries need to agree on a

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

common agrarian policy and what was decided at the XXXVI Session of Comecon in this connection.

- Eastern Europe's food crisis. ET 281 26th Dec 1981: 26-27
Reasons for food crisis- 1) the last three exceptionally poor harvests, 2) the bureaucratic inefficiency of collectivised agriculture which has slowed up the growth of productivity, 3) wrong pricing policies. Meat and grain consumption. Grain imports are rising and food output is slowing down. Statistics.
- Khachaturov, T. Nature conservation in European socialist countries. PRE XXVIII(5) Sept 1985: 48-68
Various measures are taken to conserve nature and cooperation between the CMEA countries for ecological problems.
- Kiss, J. Agrarian competition between the socialist and the developing countries. ABHEL 15(3) 1985: 191-192
et al.
- Nagy, Janos / Some economic problems of production development in the agriculture of the European Comecon countries. BRIAE (53) 1983: 50-52
- Shmelev, G. and Steksov, Iu. Personal household plots under conditions of interfarm and agroindustrial integration. PRE XXVI (9) Jan 1984: 81-92
According to V. Andropov, concern for the development of personal household plots has proven justified. New phenomena in the development of PHPs indicate that they are an integral part of socialist agriculture. Modern, mechanized small-scale production based on close reproductive ties with the social economy based on the increased moral, political, and material support of society is not identical with traditional routine production on PHPs. The number of plots engaged in subsistence farming is declining, while the number of plots that produce a limited number of products for market is on the rise. CMEA member nations are intensifying the search for forms that would permit the effective solution of managerial, economic, and political problems in agriculture and in food production at the macro and microlevel with due regard to the existence of the PHP.
- Skomorokhin, Iakov. A component of the agroindustrial complex. (Tr. by Michel Vale). SEEF 21(4) Winter 1985-86: 41-49
A new impulse to the development of the microbiological industry is provided by its participation in carrying out complex measures for improving the supply of foodstuffs to the population of the CMEA countries.
- Vuckovic, Cedomir. Complex exploitation of the Danube Waters as an economic potential. RIA XXXIII(766) 5th Mar 1982:26-30
- Zentai, L. Large enterprises, agro-industrial complexes and co-operations in socialist agriculture. ABHEL 14(3) 1984: 298-300

13. AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Bulgaria

ADSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 28

The system of self-supply of agricultural products has provided significantly more of various items, but some measures are lagging behind schedule.

--- XI(3)(64) May 1981: 33

Review of three outstanding achievements in Bulgarian agriculture during the last 5 years (1975-80).

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 27

High-level discussion at the Sofia Water Board about the state of agricultural irrigation.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 26

Report on agricultural plan fulfilment in 1983. Some increases in production have been observed, but unfavourable climatic conditions caused a decrease in certain areas of farm production.

--- XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 26

The urgent need to pay much more attention to watering in agriculture.

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 28

The contribution made by private plots to marketed goods in 1984.

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 28

The setting-up of the National Agro-Industrial Union six years ago has achieved good results.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 24

The importance of private plots for vegetable growing.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 25

Achievements in Bulgarian agriculture over the past 30 years.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 29

Bulgaria and the USSR sign agreements concerning the agrarian-industrial complex and joint research.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 36

Every effort must be made to ensure that agriculture gets enough water. In some districts, preparations have lagged behind.

Bozhinov, Todor. Realities of socialism: the food problem, search for new solutions. WMR 25(7) July 1982: 55-60

BTA. ADSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 26

In the first three years of the Eighth Five-Year plan of the output of cereals has increased, livestock breeding is developing despite adverse weather conditions.

BULGARIA

- Bulgarian agriculture: stable growth, new prospects. ENB XXII(3) 1981: 1
- Davidova, S. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the development of co-operation in the sphere of food and agriculture in the European region. (An abstract). ERAE 8(213) 1981:343-344
- Debroy, B. Agricultural performance in Bulgaria. AV 28(3) Sept 1986: 317-340
Immediate aftermath of the collectivization drive. Output and input trends and the recent attempts to introduce industrial techniques of production and management in agriculture.
- Djuřov, G., et al. ADSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 33
Review of means of improving production and export of agricultural produce.
- Fileva, M. ADSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 33
Agro-industrial integration. Socialist way of life in Bulgarian villages and ways to improve it.
- Grozev, V. ADSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 34
Comment on the Council of Ministers' decree of 4 Mar 1982 concerning agricultural self-provision.
- Hristov, V. ADSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 34
Trends of increased self-sufficiency through growing food on private plots.
- Improving the organization of agro-industrial production. ABBSLE XXIV(1) 1981: 33-34
- Joint farming with other CMEA countries. ENB XXV(3) 1984: 1, 3
- Karaivanov, A. ADSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 27
Bulgarian wheat varieties are gradually replacing varieties imported from abroad.
- Khristova, T. ADSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 35
Allocation of land plots for private agriculture.
- Lilov, G. ADSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 33
Review of achievements and trends in the agricultural self-sufficiency movement in Bulgaria and the lessons from it so far.
- Marcheva, M. ADSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 27
An association begins functioning in Yambol district: the member organizations, what has been achieved and its objectives. Agro-industrial integration.
- Mitov, I. ADSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 29
Problems and achievements in wheat growing in the Agro-Industrial complex near Vidin.

13. AGRICULTURE, ETC.

- Nikolov, C. and Genchev, P. ADSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 29
Progress reports on the programme to raise agricultural production through the settlements system and through further stimulation of private plots and sideline agricultural production.
- Nikolov, Nikolaj. Function of the agro-industrial complex in the new brigade organization of labour. ABDSLE XXVII(4) 1984: 37
- Obretenov, Stefan. The production team- the basic form of labour organization in farming. ABDSLE XXVI(1) 1983: 44-45
- Pandov, Todor. Bulgarian agriculture along the road of the continuous all-round advancement. ABDSLE XXVIII(1) 1985: 27-28
- Petkov, A. ADSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 27
Agricultural successes in 1984.
- Petrov, K. ADSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 28
Outline of the new socialist organisation of farming labour.
- Rural development. SLB (3-4) Sept-Dec 1985: 616-617
Bulgaria: Private plots prove their worth.
- Rural development and agrarian reform. SLB(2) June 1982: 280
Bulgaria: Changes in private plot regulations and public sector management.
- Sahandziev, Dimitar. Efficiency of agricultural production under the conditions of agro-industrial integration. ABDSLE XXX(4) 1987: 12-13
- . Improvement in the organization and economic forms in the agro-industrial complexes. ABDSLE XXV(3) 1982: 28-29
- . A strategy for intensive and efficient agricultural development. ABDSLE XXVIII(4) 1985: 22-23
- Social security. SLB(1) Mar 1982: 117-118
Bulgaria: Increase in farmers' old-age pensions.
- Stamov, P. ADSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 33
A new form of management and effectiveness in the Agro-industrial complexes of the Tolbukhin district.
- Stoilov, V. ADSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 26
Svilengrad rural system is making progress in both industry and agriculture following Decree no.22, but a number of problems remain.
- Valcev, Nikola K. Production relations in the agro-industrial field. ABDSLE XXX(1) 1987: 21
- Vasileva, P. ADSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 27
Bulgarian specialization in agricultural machine building.

BULGARIA/CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Wiedemann, Paul. A methodological approach to evaluating horizontal and vertical integration in agriculture in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. ERAE 7(2) 1980: 177-184

This paper presents an analytical procedure that allows a relatively simple evaluation of horizontal and vertical integration in agriculture in terms of its effect on agricultural output using exponential smoothing forecasting and production function analysis. An application of the evaluation procedure to agro-industrial development in Bulgaria is presented to illustrate the use of exponential smoothing and production function analysis approach.

Zapryanov, V. ADSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 25

The article insists on the paramount importance of watering in present conditions of drought in agriculture.

Czechoslovakia

ADSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 40

Prices of agricultural inputs as fuel and industrial feed mixtures go up. At the same time, procurement prices of agricultural products have been raised.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 41

Problems and tasks in the reorientation of agricultural production in 1981-85.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 34

The number of persons working in agriculture declined by a quarter during the last two decades. The proportion of males and younger age groups increased.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 47

Full text of a decree on protection of agricultural land issued by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Benes, T. ADSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 32

Outline of the development of agriculture and food in 1983 and prospects in 1984.

Brhlovic, Gerhard. Changes in the character of the work of cooperative farmers. CED (4) June 1985: 24-41.

Process of industrialization of production and work in Czechoslovak cooperative agriculture made it necessary to restructure its production base. Amalgamation of land. Process of raising the acreage of land cultivated by specialized work teams. Growth in productivity of agricultural work through changes in its technology. Wide use of machines in crop production and technology in livestock production has led to a gradual decline in the number of manual workers.

Cerna, Peter. Change in the system of plan-based management of agriculture. CED (4) June/July 1986: 31-38

13. AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Chalupa, S. ADSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 47

The present management mechanism in agriculture has many features which are going to be employed in the whole economy.

Csaba, L. Agricultural policy and mechanism in Czechoslovakia. ABHEL 12(5) 1982: 334-335

Czechoslovakia- a country report. AGAC XXXVII(2) Apr 1982:5-10
The grain harvest. Meat production. Other 1981 harvest results. Policy developments. Food price increases. Diet. Increased support for independent producers.

Danek, J. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 46

Basic features of the 1981-85 plan in the food industry.

Hoffmann, Z. ADSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 43

Basic features of the agricultural plan for 1981-85 and discussion of problems requiring solution in the organisation of production.

Hrouzek, K. ADSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 34

Ability of the agro-industrial complex to secure self-sufficiency in food.

Jenicek, V. ADSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 41

An analysis of self-sufficiency in agricultural and food products.

Kalina, F. ADSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 37

26% of forests have been damaged by industrial exhalations and the affected area is likely to increase in future. Forestry will cease to be a profit generating industry.

Kutii, Jaroslav. Topical aspects of the use of the production potential of agriculture. CED (4) June/July 1986: 90-114
Protection, fertility and utilization of farm land. Reproduction of production means and labour. Priority development of crops production. Structural changes in livestock production.

Lovasz, P. The agriculture of Czechoslovakia: the long-term programme of production. ABHEL 14(5) 1984: 246-247

---. Progress in the agriculture of Czechoslovakia. ABHEL 14(1) 1984: 297-298

Mackenzie, R. Czechoslovakia- a country report. AGAC XXXVIII(2) June 1983: 1-7; XXXIX(2) 1984: 12-19

Agricultural production- crops. Meat production and consumption. Milk. Livestock production and consumption. Fruit and vegetables. Small-scale private producers. Foreign trade in food products.

Matousek, Jiri. The agrarian policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and thirty-five years of the development of the socialism in the countryside. CED(7) Nov 1984: 29-55

Michalek, J. ADSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 35

Underutilisation of irrigation system in agriculture and some of its causes.

Pitra, Frantisek. Present tasks and long-term development of agriculture and other branches ensuring food supplies. (Report delivered on Oct. 2, 1984). CED (8) Dec 1984: 3-62

Advantages and strength of large-scale socialist agricultural production. Goal of higher self-sufficiency in food production and high-quality food supplies. Unjustifiable differences in production levels. Improved performance of state farms. Urgent tasks of the present. Need for harmony among all production factors. Fertilizers and agricultural production and engineering. Managerial work.

Resovsky, S. ADSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 36

During the next ten years domestic food production will have to adjust to relatively smaller inputs.

Steffl, Zdenek. Scientific and technical development in agriculture. CED (7) Nov 1984: 3-28

Strougal, Lubomir. Scientific and technical progress- the most important growth factor in agricultural production. (From a Speech delivered at the National Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives, 29th Nov. 1984). CED (2) Mar 1985: 3-34

The results achieved in agriculture have created a solid basis for now carrying forward a qualitatively new stage, the stage of consistent intensification of agricultural production by way of a substantial increase in its effectiveness. Cooperative farmers and state farm employees understand the significance.

Taylor, D.E.F. Czechoslovakia- a country report. AGAC XXXVI(2) Apr 1981: 3-5

Agriculture- results of the Sixth Plan, 1976-1980. Targets for 1981 and for the Seventh Plan, 1981-85. Trade.

Thirty years of socialist agriculture. FE 10th Dec 1979: 7

Varga, J. ADSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 43

Main trends in development of Czechoslovak agriculture in the 1970s.

Varga, Julius. Progress of socialist agriculture. CED (5) Aug 1984: 67-76

The class of cooperative farmers. A strong material and technical base. Towards higher self-sufficiency.

German Democratic Republic

ADSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 52

A report on the new government decree on land utilisation which came into force on 1 May 1981.

13. AGRICULTURE, ETC.

ADSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 48

Full text of the draft resolution for the 12th Peasants' Congress of the GDR in 1982.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 40

About 60% of agricultural land in the GDR would benefit by irrigation, as the disappointing crop yields of the past two years have shown. A scheme has been introduced to extend irrigation facilities throughout the country.

--- XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 44

East German agriculture is suffering from a shortage of labour, and efforts are being made to induce former agricultural workers to return to the countryside.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 46

Details of the 1986 grain harvest.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 47

During the next five years GDR agriculture will be trying to improve yields on the basis of higher productivity and better use of technical support.

Ahrends, K. and Kobernuss, R. ADSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 51

Crops raised on private family plots make a significant contribution to the total agricultural production of the GDR. But this is no challenge to the nationally owned sector.

--- ADSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 51

Irrigation and drainage systems are one of the main factors in raising agricultural yields.

Bock, Heinz. ADSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 47

Small animal and poultry breeders make a useful contribution to meeting the GDR's demand for meat, hide, wool, and eggs.

Felfe, W. ADSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 44

The priorities for East German agriculture over the next twelve months.

Felfe, Werner. Agrarian policy under socialism. WMR 27(7)
July 1984: 19-26

Fischer, Jochen. ADSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 46

Some details of what has been achieved through irrigation, which is being extended throughout the GDR.

Hagedorn, H. ADSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 47

The measurement of agricultural efficiency is still hampered by a lack of agreed measurement techniques and lack of communication between the co-operatives and central organizations.

Heinrich, R. ADSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 44

A survey of 35 years of agricultural development in the GDR.

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Kandulski, Gerhard. The German Democratic Republic- a country report. AGAC XXXVI(6) Dec 1981: 1-7
Comparisons of the two German Republics. The structure of agriculture; crop production and livestock population in East Germany. The 'Inner German' trade. Agriculture in East Germany compared with other Comecon member countries. Agricultural outlook.

Krambach, Kurt. ADSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 39
Life in villages is made as attractive as possible by an inducement to young people to remain in the rural areas and make a career in agriculture.

Laube, W. ADSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 40
The animal fodder shortage in the GDR is causing the country's stock of cattle and pigs to be drastically reduced.

Lietz, B. ADSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 35
The new agrarian price reform is designed to reward performance in specific areas by linking efficiency and productivity with agricultural wages.

Reimann, Harry, et al. ADSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 46
An outline of the practical meaning of 'comprehensive intensification' for GDR agriculture.

Schwarz, W. ADSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 42
The GDR is having to exercise greater care in using water. Industrial pollution is relatively great, and the demand for irrigation is increasing.

Semmelmann, H. ADSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 35
Agricultural efficiency is still insufficient, so the farmers are to be offered economic incentives to improve performance.

Thiede, Ulrich. ADSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 42
Within the context of CMEA, GDR agriculture is efficient. There is considerable scope for improvement in co-operation and integration between the agricultural sectors of various CMEA members.

Wagner, Hartmut. Agriculture in the German Democratic Republic after the price reform. BRIAE (63) 1986: 185-186

---. Agro-economic situation of the German Democratic Republic prior to the agrarian reform of 1984. BRIAE (57) 1984:148-151

---. Co-operation in the agriculture of the German Democratic Republic. BRIAE (57) 1984: 151-152

Hungary

ADSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 51
New price regulations in agriculture to be in force from 1/1/81. Price increases to be faced by both producers and consumers.

13. AGRICULTURE, ETC.

ADSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 49

Financial measures in agriculture, to be introduced from 1 Jan 1983: prices paid to producers will be increased by some 3.7%, but those of foodstuffs, herbicides, insecticides, and agricultural machines by 5%-60%, and many subsidies will be abolished.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 52

Last year's grain crop exceeded 15 mn tonnes; this year's plan envisages maintenance of the present head of livestock, and expects a 2% growth in plant farming.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 52

Based on the year-books of the Central Statistical Office, the above specialized monthly compiled some indices of Hungarian agricultural development between 1938 and 1983.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 52

A report on the rather bleak chances for selling Hungarian wheat and corn abroad.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 56

The state farm's success story of 1986. Their production grew substantially more than the average of agriculture, the value of produce amounted to 86 bn forints, profits to 6.2 bn.

Agricultural prices, 1960-1983. ABHEL 15(1) 1985: 99-103

Almasi, Istvan. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 50

The report lists a number of state farms which have adjusted their production to the changing market demands, and having achieved considerable profit, successfully reinvested it into their new fields of enterprise.

---. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 49

Analyses the situation of Hungarian agriculture following the past year's drought, the third or fourth largest of the country.

---. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 50

Analysing the impact of restricted investments on agriculture, the author arrives at the conclusion that this, perhaps the most profitable sector of the economy, has reached the limits of its tolerance.

---. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 63

Pointing out that the state farms ended 1986 with the best results ever since their establishment. The article analyses their production system.

---. Developing agriculture. MH (2) 1983: 13-16

---. The Hungarian agriculture in 1986-1990. HBH (2) 1986:46-51
Agriculture has always been a highly important factor of Hungary's economy. 8 to 10 per cent growth of production is

planned. Agrarian exports and imports. Plant cultivation. Crops. Industrial plants. Garden produces. Development of stock breeding.

Alvincz, Jozsef and Kobor, Kalman. The role of agricultural enterprises in increasing the quality of pork produced by small-scale plants. BRIAE (64) 1986: 55-72

Arvai, Laszlo. Expected formation of live labour in the large-scale socialist sector of agriculture. BRIAE (50) 1982: 7-9

---. Position and difficulties of labour force regrouping in farmer's cooperatives. BRIAE (63) 1986: 11-12

Balogh, A. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 54
Data on the utilisation of land resources revealed that between 1970-75 the most rewarding way to use land resources was by extending wheat and maize production, but by 1979-1980 land productivity was higher in dairy farming.

Balogh, Adam. Causes resulting in decrease of the stock in cattle breeding in Hungary and how to abolish them. BRIAE (64) 1986: 30-54

Balogh, Sandor. Improvement of the management system in food industry. BRIAE (52) 1983: 7-30

---. The particularities and present situation of the food industrial product-innovation process. BRIAE (56) 1984: 6-26

--- and Kobor, Kalman. Connection between agriculture and food industry in Hungary, possibilities of quality motivation and improvement. BRIAE (65) 1986: 25-31

---, et al. Further development of the system of control in food industry. BRIAE (55) 1984: 119-147
General trend. Development of the planning system strengthening the industrial political character of sectoral planning. Organizational and institutional system of food industry. Reform of the banking system.

Bernat, T. Results of the regional modelling of Hungarian agriculture. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 320-321

Boda, G. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 58
System-type production is expected to grow in Hungarian agriculture covering 3.2 mn. hectares of the sown area and most of the livestock production by 1985.

Borok, Gy. Hungarian participation in intra-CMEA food industry co-operation. ADHEL 15(1) 1985: 128-219

Dorszeki, Eva. Prospective effects of the regulative system on producing wheat and maize. BRIAE (64) 1986: 85-94

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- Borszoki, Eva, et al. The economic effects and conditions of an improved regional allocation of the major grains under the aspect of national economy. *BRIAE* (56) 1984: 43-54
Grain production. The method of survey and its mathematical model, content.
- Burgerne, Gimes A. and Szep, K. *ADSEES* XI(3)(64) May 1981: 58
Falling capital productivity in Hungarian agriculture in the 1970s, as the high level of capital inputs fail to improve output materially.
- Butterworth, C.E. Hungary- a country report. *AGAC* XXXVI(5)
Oct 1981: 22-25
Farm output in 1980 and outlook for 1981. Agricultural foreign trade. Canadian trade in agriculture with Hungary.
- Csaki, Csaba. Economic management and organization of Hungarian agriculture. *JCE* 7(3) Sept 1983: 317-328
The performance of Hungarian agriculture demonstrates that socialist agriculture in Hungary is able to satisfy the entire food demand of the population and even produce a considerable surplus. An overview of the major characteristics of the Hungarian agricultural system is given. Its performance is analyzed in an international comparison. Its enterprise structure is discussed. The major part of the article deals with the economic management system of Hungarian agriculture and includes a discussion of the main features of present-day agricultural policy and its price and tax system.
- Csendes, Bela. Hungarian food economy in the 1980s. *BRIAE* (65) 1986: 7-18
Development strategy for a longer term. Results achieved so far. Our reserves. Efficiency and development.
- Cseres, N. Role of the Hungarian vegetable and fruit sector in the CMEA. *AO AAE, A Selection* 1981: 99-114
Vegetable and fruit production and consumption. Development of Hungarian foreign trade in vegetables and fruits. Statistics.
- Csete, Laszlo. Development of co-operative and state farms, 1976-1985. *ABHEL* 17(2) 1987: 327-328
- . The economic management of agricultural and food industrial enterprises. *BRIAE* (58) 1985: 55-60
- . Measuring the agro-ecological potential of Hungary and its expected trends upto the year 2000. (An abstract). *ERAE* 8(2/3) 1981: 335-336
- . The price relations of agricultural products. *BRIAE* (65) 1986: 33-43
Comparison between the prices of the major products. The income ratios of the diverse products play a decisive role in

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the smaller or greater modifications of the production structure of the agricultural enterprises. Statistics.

---. System of economic management in Hungarian agriculture. DRIAE (52) 1983: 31-46

---. Trends in the development of state farms, 1976-2000. ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 190-193

---, et al. Growth and efficiency in agriculture. ABHEL 17(2) 1987: 82-84

Csizmadia, E. Hungarian food economy at the beginning of the 1980s. AO 24(3-4) 1980: 303-319

Development and topical issues of the Hungarian food economy are analyzed. The basic principles governing the sectoral policy did not change but new challenges have to cope with. Author warns that the protracted development of the food economy would impede on crossing the boundry that lies between the medium and advanced stages of industrialization of agriculture on the one hand and emphasizes the importance of achieving a higher efficiency on the other. The importance of an adequate technical, industrial and educational background of the development of the sector is stressed. A further question is the harmony between the development of large estages and small-scale production and the strengthening of specialization and cooperation among the former ones. Statistics.

---. Hungarian food economy at the beginning of the 1980s. AO AAE, A Selection 1981: 3-19

Agricultural and food production. Industrialization of agriculture and efficiency. Organizational forms of management. Enterprise co-operation and integration. Statistics.

---. Lasting elements and changing circumstances in the Hungarian agrarian development. AO 32(3-4) 1984: 343-361

The article presents the following permanent elements of agricultural development, changing working and living conditions of peasants, material and technological development, major elements of economic management, the rational combination of large-scale and small-scale production, cooperative policy and the flexible adjustment of enterprises (cooperatives). During the past decade the Hungarian economic policy has become more and more permeated by the realization that food, a commodity for which conditions of production are favourable in this country, acquires a strategic importance like crude oil, and other primary energies.

---. On the fundamental issues of Hungary's agricultural policy. ABHEL 12(6) 1982: 209-210

---. Recent experiences of cooperative farming in Hungary. AO 34(1-2) 1985: 1-11

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In the past two decades a good collaboration has developed between the socialist large-scale farms, the majority of which are cooperatives and household plots. The main characteristics of cooperative farming: Combining employee and entrepreneurial interests. The cooperative management and the government's cooperative policy. Adaptation to the aggravated economic conditions requires the spreading of various forms of cooperative farming and the development of new variants in their internal order of organization.

Csizmadia, M. New features of the enterprise structure in the Hungarian agriculture and food industry. AO 31(3-4) 1983: 225-240

The enterprise structure of the Hungarian agriculture is characterized by diversity. They are organic links among the state farms, the farming cooperatives, the specialized groups and other small ventures, such as household plots and auxiliary farms. This diversity- a rational combination of large scale and small scale farming is one of the important sources of the achievements of Hungarian agriculture up to now. Recently changes started also in the enterprise structure of the food industry. The number of trusts diminished and that of independent enterprises increased. Food processing expanded in the large farms and cooperation between food processing enterprises and large-scale farms was strengthened. Also new forms of enterprises and ventures have appeared. Several of the state farms turned into combines. Production systems began to spread widely among the enterprise and cooperative associations. Enterprise structure and economic control.

Deak, I.; Hazadi, S. and Nemeth, J. Meat production and consumption in Hungary. AO 25(3-4) 1980: 372-395
Volume, structure, and efficiency of slaughter animal production. Sale and utilization of slaughter animals. Commodity relations between the meat and poultry industries as well as home trade. Development of meat consumption. Volume, structure and profitability of meat export. Statistics.

Denes, Katalin. Development of regional location of food industry in Hungary. DRIAE (62) 1986: 20-31
The disproportions which have characterized the regional location of food industry. Regional harmony of agricultural and food industrial production necessary.

Dogei, Imre. ADSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 55
Interview with Pal Kiss, on financial assistance to alleviate the consequences of the drought; the expected shortfall in agricultural produce is 10-12 billion forints.

Donath, F. Some phenomena of the industrialization of collectivized Hungarian agriculture. AO AAE, A Selection 1981: 35-54
Characteristics and problems of industrialization of collectivized agriculture. Concentration and specialization.

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Cooperation and integration. Industry-like production systems. Main problems of modernization. Statistics.

Elias, Andras and Kartali, Janos. The particularities of agricultural marketing and market research. BRIAE (58) 1985: 61-69

--- and Sebor, Emilia. Problems of long-range export-oriented development of Hungarian agricultural and food industry production. BRIAE (56) 1984: 55-65
Arguments and counter-arguments relating to the export-oriented development of the food producing sector.

--- and Ujhelyi, Tamas. Are the outlooks of Hungarian agriculture and food industrial products really so disquieting in markets abroad? BRIAE (65) 1986: 45-57
Present agricultural world market. Future demand for Hungarian food products in foreign markets. Agricultural foreign trade marketing strategy.

Enyedi, G. The effect of modern agriculture upon the development of rural settlement networks in Hungary. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 361-362

---. Industrial activities in large-scale farms. (A review). AO 25(3-4) 1980: 363-372
Industrial activities of large scale farms (state and cooperative) have been the most discussed phenomena. Reasons and perspectives of non-agricultural activities of large-scale farms. Industrial plants in large-scale farms. Location of farm industry. Statistics.

Erdei, Ferenc. The future of household farms. BRIAE (54) 1983: 38-42

---. The place of household and auxiliary farms in socialist agriculture. BRIAE (54) 1983: 27-37
Socialist reorganization and household farm. Number of household and auxiliary farms. The collective farm of farmers' co-operatives and the household farm of members.

---. Theoretical questions of cooperatives. BRIAE (54) 1983: 9-26
Cooperatives in socialism. Types and coverage of co-operatives. Co-operative democracy.

---. The transforming Hungarian village. BRIAE (54) 1983:43-56
General characteristics. The situation in farmers' co-operatives.

---. Two interviews with Ferenc Erdei. BRIAE (54) 1983:59-73
Practice of socialist agriculture. In co-operative activity the decisive relationships between productive forces and social conditions were self-explanatory. The co-operative is on the

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one hand a peculiar social organization, and an enterprise operating on strictly economic basis, on the other.

Fekete, F. and Benet, I. Energy problems in the Hungarian food economy. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 334-335

--- and Sebestyen, K. Energy problems in the Hungarian agricultural and food industry. AO 27(3-4) 1981: 373-382
On research concerning the economics of energy. The energy demand of industrializing agriculture. The relationship between food and energy as reflected in efficiency. Expectable energy consumption at the turn of the millenium in Hungarian agriculture. Opportunities in foreign trade and international cooperation.

Fekete, Ferenc and Sebestyen, Katalin. On the economic contents and perspectives of modern agricultural production systems. DRIAE (64) 1986: 110-129
There have been 64 industry-like production systems in operation dealing with crops, horticulture, and animal husbandry. Production system as a co-operative organization of enterprises. Socialist relations of commodities and monetary affairs. Activities and distribution of work.

---. Organization and recent development in Hungarian agriculture. AO AAE, A Selection 1981: 20-34
The socio-economic and enterprise structure of agriculture. Recent achievements in agricultural production. Development of human factors. New organizational forms of interfarm cooperatives. Topical problems of socio-economic progress. Statistics.

Foldeaki, Bela. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 55
Based on a comparative statistical publication by Ervin Pocs, the author quotes some, mainly agricultural data which, while generating pride domestically, should rather invoke modesty in an international context.

Gali, Sandor. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 56
Problems of cooperative farms. Half of them prosper, a quarter just hand on, the rest are in the red.

Gonczi, I. Division of labour and work organization in the Hungarian large-scale agricultural production. AO 31(1-2) 1983: 71-86
Productive use of the division of labour and the working time (man-hours) available. Division of labour and interest in production and business. Trends in division of labour and organization of work. Wider job descriptions can secure that workers use their worktime better. The sense of ownership of co-operative members can only be increased if they are paid more for more efficient work.

---. The interaction of agriculture and village settlements in Hungary. (An abstract) ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 406

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- Groupings in agriculture. NH 20(9) Sept 1981: 8
Cooperation in agriculture.
- Guba, Maria. Changes of economic factors affecting the future development of small-scale farming and their impact thereon. BRIAE (51) 1982: 17-22
- . Limits and possibilities of producing fruit in small-scale farms. RPIAE (64) 1986: 95-109
- Gyori, B. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 54
The success of the planned 14-15 mn. tonnes wheat grain output for 1985 will depend on the 400 co-operative farms, whose production at present does not benefit from the application of modern technology, due to shortage in working capital.
- Harza, Lajos and Matyas, Laszlo. The possibility of substituting production factors in agriculture. BRIAE (57) 1984: 53-55
- Hungary. ET 296 24th Aug 1985: 49
A controversial plan to build dams on the Danube.
- Illes, Sandor. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 56
The household plots contribution to agricultural production.
- Introduction: the part of Hungarian small-scale farming in production, employment, standard of living and way of life. (with statistical Appendix and Bibliography). BRIAE (51) 1982: 7-10, 33-51
- Janky, Margit. Position of Hungarian wheat production and main economic questions of its development. BRIAE (52) 1983:63-71
- Kadar, B. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 49
The new fiscal measures and the disadvantageous price structure makes growth in Hungarian agriculture seem unprofitable and improbable.
- Kartali, Janos. Market orientation of agricultural production: not an outer requirement, but inner necessity. BRIAE (64) 1986: 7-17
- Kiss, A. Changes in the pattern of agricultural production, 1960-1980. ABHEL 12(2) 1982: 137-139
- Kober, Kalman and Zacher, Laszlo. Questions of structural changes in Hungarian food industry. BRIAE (62) 1986: 32-45
- Komlo, L. Industrialization of the Hungarian agriculture. AO 29(1-2) 1982: 131-148
The author seeks answer to the questions why the *talinist model of socialist industrialization proved to be inadequate in Hungary, how it was modified in Hungarian practice after

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1956, how its own model of industrializing agriculture developed, what its social and economic characteristics are, what interests conflicted in the course of industrialization and in what manner; and what further development of the model can be expected. The priority of the state farms. Evolution of the interests of the cooperative class in industrialization. The agro-industrial complex.

- Kornai, G. Has the hog cycle ceased to exist? (An econometric model of the Hungarian pig farming). AO 26(3-4) 1981:369-388
The cyclical development of slaughter hog production in Hungary causes serious problems along the whole vertical line of meat production. The author describes the behaviour of pig raising farmers with the aid of an econometric model comprising ten stochastic equations. This seems to prove that one of the reasons for the Hungarian pig cycles may be found in the expectations of pig breeders in small farms.
- Kovacs, I. ADSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 55
The food industry and directions of its development in the 1980s, including tables of domestic and international production, consumption and trade.
- . ADSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 58
Problems and prospects of the agriculture and food industry.
- Kovacs, Sandor. System of regulation respecting agricultural activity, land utilization, and regional structure of production. DRIAE (52) 1983: 72-88
- Kozma, F. ADSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 64
The article discusses the difficulties of the Hungarian food production within the present world economic conditions.
- Kulcsar, Laszlo and Szijjarto, Andras. Industrialization and social changes in agriculture. DRIAE (50) 1982: 68-69
- Lanyi, K. Constraints on profitable growth and exports in Hungarian agriculture. AO 33(3-4) 1984: 293-304
The structural problems of the Hungarian food economy have grown more acute lately. An increasing share of agricultural products can only be sold on foreign markets, while production and export is directed mainly towards a few mass products, first of all cereals and meat. Its markets are increasingly those of the socialist countries while the sector depends on a growing volume of Western imports. The article points out the causes concerning with structure, mechanism, and institutional system, which have driven Hungarian agricultural development onto a forced path. It is not expansion at any price, but a fuller integration into the domestic economy and an internal reform, corresponding to the sector's nature, that may trigger the adjustment to external markets.
- . Hungarian agriculture: export surplus or superfluous growth? (Contribution to the development strategy of Hungarian

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agriculture). AO 34(3-4) 1985: 299-315

The author examines the origin, cause, and purpose of increasing exports, and whether it is possible to change the product and the geographic pattern of exports if the volume of output is continuously growing practically in every farm. Argument with those who, on the basis of some assumed volume of exports, product pattern, distribution among foreign markets and price conditions of foreign markets, forecast increasing incomes from exports with an improving profitability.

---. Tranquil restructuring in Hungarian agriculture and food exports (Part I & II). HBH (4) 1986: 44-47; (1) 1987: 36-38
Scheme of the Hungarian agricultural development and the new concept included in the Plan. Diagnosis of the structure of the plan. Three problems arise in this context: (1) The exports are by no means designed for disposing of the surplus generated by subsidized developments and to be considered, so to say a natural one, but what is important is that agriculture and food industry have become one of the largest exporting sectors of the economy. (2) The second problem is related to the line of specialization which prefers such mass products of which it is easy to increase the amount, but of which the prices fluctuate to the greatest extent. (3) The third problem is connected with market selection. Plan and adjustments.

Laszlo, Gyongyi. The development of poultry branch. BRIAE (64) 1986: 73-84

Lazar, Istvan. Hungarian agriculture: whither and how? NHQ XXIII(85) Spring 1982: 26-45
Industrialized production systems. Changes in the system of incentives. Contemporary Hungarian family. Agrarian economy and environmental protection.

Lehoczki, M. Some major trends in the development of co-operative farms. ABHEL 12(6) 1982: 129-131

Leszak, Ferenc, Orban, Arpad and Orosz, Lajos. Economic development, earnings, and income relations in Hungarian agriculture. (Tr. by George Hajdu). EEE XXI(2) Winter 1982-83: 50-75
Characteristic features in the development of the national economy and the main economic branches. Earnings and income from work. Earnings in agriculture. Changes in the dispersion and structure of earnings. Relative development of output and gross income and shares. The level of output and sharing. Agricultural incomes. Real incomes of the main social groups.

Marillai, Vilmos. Certain economic problems of state control for the co-operatives in Hungary. BRIAE (56) 1984: 66-78
Relationship between the socialist state and the cooperatives. Performance of the cooperatives. System of state control. Dualism of the financial interest and of the tasks of the movement.

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Marillai, Vilmos. Integrated agro-industrial organizations at the turn of the millennium. BRIAE (52) 1983: 89-99

---. New traits of co-operation and integration in agricultural cooperatives. BRIAE (61) 1985: 49-56
Place and part of agricultural cooperatives. Types and achievements of cooperation and integration. Agro-industrial combination.

Marrese, Michael. Agricultural policy and performance in agriculture. JCE 7(3) Sept 1983: 329-345

From a number of perspectives it is demonstrated that Hungarian agricultural development has been quite successful. Five decisions contributed to that success: (1) collectivization via the carrot rather than the stick. (2) Transformation of cooperatives into the backbone of Hungarian agriculture. (3) Development of symbiotic conditions between socialist and private agriculture. (4) Decentralization of agricultural decision-making. (5) Fostering of development of new institutional forms that contributed towards the rapid spread of technological advances. Personal incomes have become more dependent on profit. Relative profit opportunities among agricultural commodities and markets have played an important role in determining input, output, and marketing decisions.

Marton, Janos. Hungarian agriculture in the 1980s. BRIAE (63) 1986: 121-124

---. Our agriculture in the international competition. BRIAE (50) 1982: 78-79

---. The position of Hungarian agriculture in the world. BRIAE (58) 1985: 140-143

---. The production of agricultural goods and the national economic balance. BRIAE (65) 1986: 19-24

---. The role of live-labour in horticultural production. BRIAE (56) 1984: 79-91

---. Stability and flexibility in food economy. BRIAE (59) 1985: 121-191

Agricultural policies. Factors contributing to the improvement in agriculture. Stability and flexibility- competitiveness, time factor, management, risk. Branches- meat production, milk production, cattle breeding, production of vegetables.

---. Trends and tendencies in farm management in the light of agricultural and structural developments towards the end of the twentieth century- Hungary. BRIAE (62) 1986: 49-60

---, et al. Development possibilities of the system of enterprises in food economy until the turn of the millennium. BRIAE (55) 1984: 87-118

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Major factors which influence the development of the system of enterprises in food economy. Transformation process of the system of enterprises. The institutions of control of the safeguarding of interest, the banking system.. Small-scale organizations in food economy. Agricultural trading organizations, produce purchaser organizations.

Medgyesi-Szabo, E. Non-agricultural activities of agricultural enterprises in Hungary. AO 34(3-4) 1984: 361-374
Sphere of activity. The development of production. Nearly every state and cooperative farm is engaged in industrial, construction and commercial (retail, catering, transactions with small-scale producers) activities and transportation. The development of production, nonagricultural. Structure, efficiency and differentiation of this production. Wages in the complementary activity. At present non-agricultural production is already integrated in the structure of production of the farms.

---. Problems of enterprise development in agriculture. ADHEL 17(1) 1987: 203-205

Meszaros, Sandor. Organization and state of agriculture in Hungary. BRIAE (61) 1985: 15-24
The economic role of agriculture. Organization of agricultural production- large and small sector. The processing of agricultural products. Diversified structure of agricultural output. The achievements of Hungarian agriculture- cereal production, home consumption of foodstuffs. Opportunities and problems of further development.

Nagy, Janos and Arato, Katalin. Analysis of the indices of the development of Hungarian agriculture between 1960 and 1980 and forecast upto 2000. BRIAE (57) 1984: 87-88

Nemeti, L. ADSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 51
Comparative data on farm results. Target-related investment subsidies provide no support for weak farms.

Nemeti, Magda. Probable trend and extent of the development of small-scale farming. BRIAE (51) 1982: 23-26

---. The prospects of labour demand and of small production in agriculture. BRIAE (56) 1984: 92-102
The development trend of labour productivity in crop production, animal husbandry.

Orban, A. and Horyath, J. Tendencies of labour force changes in agriculture. ADHEL 17(2) 1987: 252-254

Ori, J. Pricing of agricultural products and foodstuffs in Hungary. AO AAE, the Selection 1981: 93-91
General principles governing the price system. Main characteris-

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tics of the agricultural price system. Three price spheres of the food economy. Influencing prices through market methods. Connection between domestic and foreign trade prices.

Oros, I. Small-scale agricultural production in Hungary. AO 32(1-2) 1984: 65-90

An important role is played by small-scale production in Hungarian agriculture, carried on by members of co-operatives and workers of state farms, as well as by people not engaged full-time in agriculture in their household plots and auxiliary farms. Based on the 1981 agricultural census, the paper provides a detailed picture of this production, comparing it with the data of the 1972 census. Social aspects of small-scale production. Means of production of small producers- area-fixed assets- the main characteristics of production- efficiency and incomes.

Palovics, B. ADSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 58

Main trends of Hungarian agricultural production and food trade in the 1970s.

Palovics, I. The adjustment capacity of Hungarian agriculture. BRIAE (65) 1986: 69-87

---. The role of socialist agriculture in rural employment. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 350-351

Papocsi, L. Technological development of agriculture. ABHEL 17(2) 1987: 314-316

Perczel, J. ADSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 44

The article analyses the increasing importance of household and ancillary agricultural plots cultivated by some 2.2 mn. families producing one-third of the country's food supplies.

Pilling, Andras. Practice of managerial functions in the agricultural co-operatives. BRIAE (53) 1983: 53-54

Polyak, Nandor. Instrumental assessment of machine utilization. BRIAE (50) 1982: 102-103
Machine utilization in agriculture.

Pompor, I. The role of the house-hold plots and auxiliary farms in food production. ABHEL 12(4) 1982: 191-193

R.A. Production on smallholdings: a balance of ten years. NHQ XXVII(103) Autumn 1986: 172-173

A second census in 1981, the first having taken place in 1972. In nine years the number of households engaged, diminished slowly, by ten per cent approximately, but their production is still significant.

Rasko, Gyorgy and Szajko, Pal. Competitiveness of the beefe branch. BRIAE (52) 1983: 100-109

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Romany, P. General and individual factors in the socialist progress of the Hungarian agriculture. ABHEL 15(6) 1985: 218-219

Rott, Nandor. Comparability of the structure of wealth and finance in agriculture. BRIAE (63) 1986: 152-153

---. The contribution of agriculture to the growth of the national economy. BRIAE (58) 1985: 176-178

Rush, G. Hungary- a country report. AGAC XXXVIII(4) Dec 1983: 9-20; XXXIX(3) 1984: 14-18
Organization and structure of agriculture. Agricultural policy. Farm output in 1982. Outlook for 1983. Agricultural trade. Agri-food trade with Canada. Grain production.

Sebestyen, Katalin. Industrial-type production systems in Hungarian agriculture. BRIAE (61) 1985: 57-63

Simo, Tibor. Social effects of landholding and small farming in the village of Tard. NHQ XXV(94) Summer 1984: 149-155
Parents' landed property and present social status. Small holdings.

---. Social stratification in cooperative farms. NHQ XXII(84) Winter 1981: 141-147

Sipos, A. Agro-industrial integration. AO AAE, A Selection 1981: 55-69
The agro-industrial integration developing on the basis of the scientific-technological revolution transforms the traditional method of production, distribution and consumption of food-stuffs and parallel with this also the socio-economic relations. Vertical integration in capitalist countries.

---. Relations between enterprises in the agro-industrial sphere in Hungary. AO 31(1-2) 1983: 53-69
The author examines the various forms of relations between farming, industrial and trading enterprises, as well as the possibilities for making these relations more efficient. The relations between enterprises in the supply sphere, that is concrete problems of the supply of agricultural enterprises with machinery, and question of industrialized production systems association relations as well as different forms of foreign trade enterprise relations. Diversity of possible forms in further development of these relations.

--- and Halmai, P. More sensible conditions of a market-oriented agriculture. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 49-51

Starosolszky, O. Water management in Hungary and possible fields of co-operation. NH 20(8) Aug 1981: 14

Swain, Nigel. Hungarian agriculture in the early 1980s: retrenchment followed by reform. SS XXXIX(1) Jan 1987: 24-39

13. AGRICULTURE, ETC.

The author has examined the retrenchment policies of the early 1980s which affected a branch of the Hungarian economy, i.e. agriculture. Those measures taken within agriculture to counteract the squeeze induced by these policies can be taken as precursors for the economy-wide reform of 1985. Agriculture acted as the torch-bearer for more general economic reform. Analysis of agricultural performance in the first half of the 1980s. The success of Hungarian collectivisation in the 1970s was the result of a changed investment policy which directed towards it more funds than had previously been received; this argument is not a strong one. Financial support has been reduced in the 1980s, and yet the results of the first half of the 1980s indicate that agriculture's success has continued. New method of wage regulation which farms are expected to introduce might, by abolishing finally the average-wage principle, have serious repercussions for employment policy likely to shed surplus labour which previously served to keep average wages low. Creation of the background industry of small-scale companies possible? Interest in Hungarian agriculture as an example of a relatively successful attempt at collectivisation. But the importance of Hungarian agriculture can be seen to extend beyond this.

Szabo, Ferenc. Introductory Lecture on structure and regional location of food industry in Hungary. BRIAE (62) 1986: 9-19
Production structure- enterprise and branch structure. Marketing and inputs.

Szabo, I. The Hungarian agricultural co-operative movement in the mid-1980s. ABHEL 16(5) 1986: 84-85

---. The position of co-operative farms at the start of the sixth Five-Year plan period. ABHEL 11(1) 1981: 83-84

---. Problems of agricultural labour situation. ABHEL 14(2) 1984: 210-211

---. The way ahead of Hungarian agriculture and the peasantry. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 80-81

Szabo, Miklos Pelsoczi and Varga, Gyula. Summary account on the work of the section on agricultural economics. BRIAE (61) 1985: 35-42

Szendro, Laszlo. Human conditions of work and their mode of organization in agricultural enterprises. BRIAE (50) 1982: 118-119

Szijaszi, Andras. Management conflicts in state farms. BRIAE (50) 1982: 120-121

Szoke, Magdolna. Development of the Hungarian food economy in the second half of the eighties. HBH (1) 1985: 44-47
Expected changes of production and structure. Investment-mechanization. Hungarian agricultural export continues to

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remain a decisive factor of improving the external trade balance. Its development is determined by the requirements and terms of the world market.

- Szucs, Maria. Relationship between the objectives of employment and standard of living policies and small-scale farming. BRIAE (51) 1982: 27-31
- Tompa, Bela. Agricultural enterprises. BRIAE (63) 1986:170-171
- . The practice of agricultural crediting and the predominance of enterprise character in the agricultural co-operatives. BRIAE (58) 1985: 215-217
- . The role of production system and agricultural development organizations in the diffusion of research results and in the innovation. BRIAE (65) 1986: 59-68
- , et al. Innovation and agriculture. BRIAE (56) 1984:116-128
- Toth, A.E. Small-scale agricultural production in Hungary and efficiency of the agro-industrial complex. AO AAE, A Selection 1981: 70-82
Role and situation of small-scale agricultural production. Considerable small-scale agricultural production, which the large-scale farms do not undertake for either technical or economic reasons. Integration of small scale farms with large scale farms, processing and preserving (canning) enterprises is advantageous for the national economy and useful for the small-scale producers.
- Toth, Benedek. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 50
About the efficiency of the cooperative farms, with particular reference to the 400 weak ones.
- . ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 52
Report on the activities of the household (private) farmers. They create one-third of the country's agricultural production.
- . ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 51
Since 1983, for the first time in 30 years, arable land has stopped diminishing and last year 10,000 hectares were added by the recultivation nationwide of previously unutilized areas.
- Ujhelyi, Tamas. The adjustment of Hungarian agriculture to external changes. BRIAE (56) 1984: 129-141
Some important measures for adjustment of agriculture to the world situation- technically organized production systems. Small-scale farming. Diversification of production structure of large farms.
- . The present state of agriculture and food industry in Hungary and some aspects of the medium term development plans. BRIAE (61) 1985: 6-14

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General policy aims and development. Agricultural situation in the first half of the 1980's. Food consumption. Changes in the markets for Hungarian agricultural products seem to be obvious because of the loss of importance of traditional markets, growth of Soviet demand and emergence of new markets. These changes will have considerable effect on the commodity structure of exports.

Vagi, F. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 51

The productivity of capital in Hungarian agriculture shows a falling tendency. Output per capital input fell by 15% in the 1970s.

Vancsa, Jenó. Hungarian agriculture 1984. MH (3) 1984: 3-5

---. Material consumption and its efficiency in Hungarian agriculture. AO AAE, A Selection 1981: 92-98
Consumption of energy, fertilizers and plant protectives. Industrial fodders. Statistics.

Varga, Gyula. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 51

The importance of agricultural small-scale production, its regulation and problems of development in the socialist economy.

---. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 49

The restrictive nature of the regulated market system is preventing Hungarian agriculture from benefitting fully from its greater potential to produce for the market.

---. Agriculture for the eighties. NHQ XXVI(97) Spring 1985: 130-138

The growth of agricultural production. Changes in food consumption. The dilemmas of agricultural policy.

---. Alternatives of the development of agriculture and food industry in Hungary. AO 29(3-4) 1982: 285-308

The development of the Hungarian agriculture and food industry during the last two decades offers quite a few lessons which could be of help in creating a basis for a long-term development plan- even though the development over these two decades determines the sphere of activity in many areas, almost till the turn of the century. In this study special emphasis is placed upon the review of the past period, attempting to indicate tendencies of expectable development in the future. Description of actual decision alternatives. Development of the structure of crop production, land use, animal husbandry. Growth of production of food industry and directions of structural change. Effects and directions of changes in consumer demand. Structure of exports and imports. Directions and main alternatives of development.

---. Certain income redistribution problems in Hungarian agricultural production and in the turnover of agricultural products

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- at home and abroad between 1970 and 1982. BRIAE (56) 1984: 142-179
Modification of income redistribution in large-scale agriculture. Subsidization of the agricultural exports. Relationship between world market prices and the domestic prices.
- . The international competitiveness of the animal husbandry in Hungary and possibilities to improve it. BRIAE (64) 1986: 18-29
- . Main characteristics of the previous development of small-scale farming and conclusions drawn from the analysis of the initial situation. BRIAE (51) 1982: 11-15
- . Market-oriented agriculture. BRIAE (53) 1983: 84-87
- . The Research Institute for Agricultural Economics is 30 years old. BRIAE (61) 1985: 67-72
- . Thirty years of the Research Institute of Agrarian Economics. AO 34(3-4) 1985: 374-381
The Institute represents almost 50 percent of the Hungarian scientific capacity devoted to study agrarian economics. Following the frequent organizational changes in the early years, for almost 20 years no basic change occurred in the framework of the Institute. Proportion between basic and applied research.
- , et al. Development of agricultural wage and income regulation. BRIAE (55) 1984: 66-86
Regulation of agricultural earnings- models. Employment policy and incomes of the enterprises. Wage regulation.
- , et al. The guiding principles of economic management in agricultural production. BRIAE (55) 1984: 7-37
System of conditions needed for the establishment of economic undertakings. Economic control and the enterprise. Regulation of our food production on the basis of domestic and foreign markets demands. Selective development policy in food economy. Problems of distribution of income. Price policy and profit regulation of the enterprises. Independence of the enterprises.
- , et al. Policies of animal husbandry and meat production in Hungary. BRIAE (52) 1983: 110-125
- Yearbook of agricultural statistics, 1980, 1981. ABHEL 11(6) 1981: 236-239; 12(5) 1982: 221-224

Poland

- ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 57
The farmers do not sell enough grain to the state. The state will have to acquire it one way or another.

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ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 65

Poland has a nearly balanced export and import of food products and in future may become a net grain exporter; the government has taken decisions to develop the weak spots.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 77

The presidium of the government has reviewed the good agricultural performance of 1986.

Albinowski, S. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 57

Poland should aim at restructuring its agriculture. The private sector is the most efficient in all respects and the optimum would be to create private farms of 10-30 hectares.

Cook, Edward. Agricultural reform in Poland: background and prospects. SS XXXVI(3) July 1984: 406-426

Poland's failure to collectivize agriculture in the early 1950s meant that private ownership continued to play a predominant role in its agricultural sector. The Gierek agricultural policies. A renewed push gradually to socialize agriculture. Poland's fragmented land structure posed a serious problem for policy-makers. Number of policies to improve the situation of private farmers. At the same time socialist relations in agriculture to be realized through strengthening state control over agricultural services, marketing, and farmer cooperatives. The state-land-fund provided the means for transferring land from private to socialized agriculture. Economic results of the Gierek agricultural policies. By the end of the 1970s the central thesis supporting the Gierek agricultural policies- that the socialized sector could be expanded by bureaucratic intervention without impairing private agriculture- had been proven also. New prospects for agricultural reforms.

Dowda, H. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 57

Why the new system of agricultural prices is less advantageous than that of 1981.

The food war. PP XXV(1/2) Winter-Spring 1982: 44-46

Grochowski, Zdzislaw. Polish agriculture- bringing down barriers and creating development conditions. Poland (1)(345)1986: 4-5

Helping Poland's farmers. ET 293 6th Oct 1984: 19-20

Herer, W. The regional structure of agricultural migration. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 355

Jablonowski, H. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 72

There is a shortage of various agricultural products, such as potatoes; mostly this is the consequence of mistaken or inflexible pricing policies.

Jezioranski, T. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 64

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The need to achieve realistic prices, in particular, of agricultural products to put an end to subsidisation.

Kapuscinski, P. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 59

Problems behind the grain deficit, and the need for larger industrial inputs into agriculture.

Kolodziejak, Z. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 61

Article in the monthly of the Polish army on economic dependence and economic security. Many mistakes were made and the country is too dependent on grain imports from NATO countries.

Lawniczak, Irena. A comparative analysis of technical progress in socialized and private Polish agriculture. OUW 28(1) Mar 1983: 22-29

A comparison of private and socialized agriculture in Poland shows that the private sector is still more effective. One of the main reasons is the fact that labour still is relatively less expensive than capital which is used in larger proportion by the socialized sector. It is argued that in future increased inputs of capital in the private sector and changed price relationships may alter the present results.

Majdanski, F. Sudetes mountain region- a programme for economic development. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 379-380
An agricultural development.

Makowiecki, M. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 63

Agriculture and the food economy has been a priority area since 1983, but in practice there are signs that it is not obtaining the share of resources that its priority status originally demanded.

Manteuffel, Ryszard. The changing face of agriculture. PP XXVII (2) Summer 1984: 14-16

Mode of production. Mode of living. Disproportions. The productivity of Polish agriculture has grown substantially in comparison with the prewar and the immediate postwar years. Grain yields, root crops, livestock raising, milk yields have increased, but they still fall short of the needs, especially as the country's population has increased in the past 40 years by 50 per cent.

Michna, Waldemar. Food policy. PP XXVIII(4) Autumn 1985: 16-20

Principle objectives of food policy. Satisfaction, through domestic production and foreign trade, of the nutritional requirements of the whole population. Steady improvement of the quality and balance of the national diet. Restoration of self-sufficiency as a net export surplus in agro-industry. Accumulation of reserves of foodstuffs.

Milewski, G. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 54

Interview with the Minister of Agriculture about Polish agri-

13. AGRICULTURE, ETC.

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culture. In many respects the planned parameters have not been achieved.

Ney, Roman. Raw material resources. (An interview). PP XXV(1/2) Winter-Spring 1982: 40-43

Nowak, Jan and Romanowska, Hanna. Conditions affecting the spatial distribution of the food industry in Poland. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 344-345

---. Locational patterns of the food-processing industry in Poland. ERAE 12(3) 1985: 233-246

The authors make some hypotheses regarding the location orientations of various food-processing industries. To test these hypotheses the authors employ simple methods of regional analysis in order to identify the actual locations orientations of selected food-processing industries. To a large extent the results of the empirical analysis confirm the hypotheses made earlier. The authors relate location orientation considerations to public policy trying to see whether policy-makers could act in the sphere of the food industry distribution and rural development.

Olszewski, T. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 58
Statistical data concerning cultivated land, livestock herds, crop yields, milk production, etc.

One agriculture. PP XXIV(2) Feb 1981: 36-41
Excerpts from various articles. Agricultural policy. Industry for agriculture. Development Programme.

PAP. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 64
Report on conference of deputies of regional prefects and others on main problems of agriculture in 1984.

Polak, Wiktor. Poland- a country report. AGAC XXXVI(6) Dec 1981: 30-31
Reform programme for agriculture. Agriculture in 1980 and outlook for 1981.

Poland. ET 300 13th Sept 1986: 47-48
Fund for agricultural improvement. Controversy between the Church and the government.

Poland- a country report. AGAC XXXVI(4) Aug 1981: 24-27
Agricultural production- fertilizers and pesticides- seed supplies. Commodity situation.

Quaisser, Wolfgang. Agricultural price policy and peasant agriculture in Poland. SS XXXVIII(4) Oct 1986: 562-585
Agricultural planning and prices. That prices are set on the basis of average social costs of production is unlikely to be the primary factor is determining agricultural prices in Poland.

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Cost calculations do play an important role in the state's short term price adjustments. Also the objectives of rural income policy played an important part in price determination in certain periods. Also influenced by the situation on the consumer goods markets. Agricultural price policy in the 1970s. Trends in prices, output and incomes. Policy in the 1980s. The problem of farm inputs reflects the dilemma of the economic reform as a whole.

Rouba, Helena. The food processing industry as a factor promoting the development of the agricultural regions of Poland. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 354-355

---. Functions of the food-processing industry in promoting the development of agricultural regions in Poland. ERAE 10(3) 1983: 249-269

A comprehensive survey of the unequal spatial distribution of Polish agriculture, and of its processing industry. The present location of the food processing industry does not conform to the location of the raw material production, nor to the location of markets for consumer goods. The functions which a processing industry could perform in its supplying region are analysed on the basis of a detailed case study, from which it becomes clear that close linkages between producer and processor can be established for the benefit of both, thereby providing also an opportunity to include the private sector of agriculture in a state planning system.

Sarjuz-Wolski, M. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 63
Report on the purchase by the state of grain from private farmers and the problem of prices.

Simatupang, B. Polish agriculture in the 1970s and the prospects for the early 1980s. ERAE 8(4) 1981: 453-473
The poor performance of agriculture in the second half of the 1970s, resulting from a combination of poor weather, bad agricultural policy and structural problems, contributed considerably to the generation of the present deep economic crisis. Demand for food. External trade in agricultural products and foodstuffs. The relationship between the arable and livestock sectors. Structural features and problems. Ownership. Labour force. Agricultural investment. Agricultural policy and performance. Growth. Socialization of agriculture. Efficiency comparison between private and socialized farming. Prospects for early 1980s. Statistics.

Szot, E. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 63
Report on life in a typical farming community, its problems, with some statistical data.

Urban, M. Planning of agricultural production development on a regional scale. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 372-373

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Wos, Augustyn. The economy's brighter spot. PP XXX(1) Winter 1987: 25-28
Agricultural development and its problems.

Romania

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 74

Agricultural statistics are given.

---XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 77

For the purpose of obtaining an appropriate distribution of staple crops, Romania has been divided into 20 different zone types, where different combinations of agricultural products are produced.

--- XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 77

Key economic indicators for agricultural production.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 68

Statistical data concerning agriculture and food industry in 1982.

--- XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 75

Text of the Programme of self-management and self-supply in agricultural food products and industrial consumption goods in the period 1 Oct 1983- 30 Sept 1984.

--- XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 77

Text of the decision of the XII Party Congress concerning an increase of agricultural production in personal co-operative and private economies.

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 77

Text of the programme of self-management and self-sufficiency in agro-alimentary products and industrial goods.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 78

Text of the Plan of Development of Agriculture and Food Industry for 1986 is published with summarizing tables.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 78

A conference of the party and state on agriculture lists measures to be taken to improve the situation.

--- XVII(1)(81) 1987: 78

Text of the law on development of agriculture and food industries in the period 1986-90.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 82

How the Danube delta is being improved from an agricultural angle.

Ageu, I. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 80

Report on the record harvest of corn in a state agricultural station at Varias in Timis district.

ROMANIA

- Bold, I. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 74
A description is given of how the planning of land use is now conducted.
- Bonea, O. Romania- a country report. AGAC XXXIX(2) 1984:43-47
Agricultural sector, output, development. Outlook for 1984.
- Bardeianu, C. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 80
Report on a poultry farm which for the first time in Romania is using computers for the selection of animals and other new technology, such as rapid vaccination.
- Brasoveanu, N. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 76
Comprehensive article on individual farms, their position in Romanian agriculture.
- Caranfil, M. and Amihulesi, N. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 72
A programme adopted in 1983 envisages transformation of the Danube delta into a fertile agricultural and piscicultural land of some 144,000 hectares, one half of the whole delta territory.
- Ceausescu, F, et al. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 81
The Romanian livestock production has grown faster in the last 20 years than vegetal, however, examples show that it can and must increase substantially.
- Chirovici, G.R. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 73
Comparison of present agricultural productivity with the pre-war and other periods.
- Chiurtu, V. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 68
Details of the year's maize harvest.
- Ciubotaru, L. and Voicu, I. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 68
Report on a record corn harvest in Olit country, with data on fertilizers, etc.
- Herteg, I. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 68
Report on the yield of grain in an agricultural co-operative, the highest yield in the country.
- . ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 71
Report concerning the unsatisfactory harvest of wheat and barley in Constanta district, which was discovered to have been due to non-compliance with technological processes.
- . ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 69
The programme concerned with vine cultures and fruit trees in the period 1986-90 envisages increasing production and concentrating it in hilly regions.
- Hunya, G. Agricultural production in Romania. ABHEL 17(1)
1987: 155-156

13. AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Iancu, V. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 88

A description of the Siret-Baragan canal which will be 200 km long and will eventually irrigate 700,000 hectares. Regular work on its construction has not started yet.

Lazarescu, F. Water management and development of agriculture and rural areas. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 338

Mallory, E.A. Romania- a country report. AGAC XXXVI(2) Apr 1981: 16-20; XXXVII(4/5) Aug/Oct 1982: 36-39
Agricultural production in 1980 to 1982. The Second Agricultural Congress. The Romanian Agricultural Society. Decrees regulating food supplies. The 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan for agriculture.

Marcarov, T. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 69

Discussion of the fodder supply, as the condition for an increase in animal production, with statistical data on productivity of production units, and research stations.

---, et al. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 68

Survey of the state of the harvest in more important districts, with detailed statistical data.

Mihuta, T. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 79

The new tendency in agriculture- to combine animal with vegetable or horticultural sectors in micro-farms so as to create additional production and incomes.

Ostroveanu, G. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 67

Short report on a state farm where pay is commensurate with the productivity of each small unit.

Papadiuc, A. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 88

The special programme of conservation of soil and its results in 1986.

Petrescu, N. The methodology of regional complex development, with particular reference to agricultural development. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 373-375

Pop, I. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 77

The development of Romanian agriculture over the last 20 (twenty) years.

Rural development. SLB (3-4) Sept-Dec 1984: 584-585

Romania: New incentives to private farm plots.

Rural development and agrarian reform. SLB (1) Mar 1983: 137-138
Romania: Farming development in mountainous regions. Production incentives, a basic condition for increasing agricultural production.

Sirbu, I. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 64

ROMANIA/YUGOSLAVIA

A discussion by reference to the Galati district of the contribution of the Agro-Industrial Councils to the development of the food industries at the district level.

Stroe, M. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 75
Article on livestock production, with numerous statistical data.

Surpat, G. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 67
Review of the development of agriculture in the last twenty years, with some data concerning future development.

Tanasache, I. and Papadiuc, A. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 72
Survey of development of Romanian agriculture, 1945-1983, particularly in regard to progress in irrigation and drainage.

Visiou, M. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 75
Discussion of advantages of fertilising fields with natural manure, with statistical data on crops on fertilised and non-fertilised fields.

Zahiu, Letitia and Manole, V. Optimal size of sheep breeding farms in the agricultural production cooperatives in county Constanta. ECECSR XX(2) 1985: 33-38

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 71
The 'Morava II' agricultural project, to cost an estimated 6,331.5 mn. dinars, has been approved by the Serbian authorities and the World Bank.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 80
Low production in agriculture and food processing is jeopardising fulfilment of the current Five-Year plan and of the stabilisation policy.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 80
Most private peasants still do not co-operate at all with the socialised sector. Issues like rent on peasant land.

--- XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 84
This year's average harvest of 5.3 mn tonnes of wheat guarantees to satisfy domestic demand.

--- XV (3)(76) May 1985: 90
The autumn harvest of 1984 was for many crops a record beater.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 88
More attention is to be paid to agriculture in the next Five-Year Plan.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 84
Final results of agricultural performance in 1985.

13. AGRICULTURE, ETC.

ADSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 87

A sorry tale of bad relationship between private and co-operative sectors of agriculture.

Adic, Milan. Livestock breeding and the meat industry, 1975-1980. YS XXIV(1) Feb 1983: 59-72

Basic characteristics of livestock breeding. Deliveries of livestock for slaughter. Production of fresh meat and meat preparations in slaughterhouses- quality and assortment- consumption.

Agricultural development programme for 1984. STP XXIV(7-8) 1984: 146-163

State of affairs in agricultural production. Goals and basic tasks in 1984. Policy problems.

Agriculture, 1975-1981, 1978-1984. YS XXIII(3) Aug 1982: 163-164; XXVI(3) Aug 1985: 159-160

Only statistical data.

Dojic, Svjetan. Freshwater fisheries, 1970-1984. YS XXVII(4) 1986: 57-66

Yugoslavia has favourable climatic and other conditions for the development of fresh water fisheries, but these are not sufficiently utilized. Production and catches. Production in fish farms-carp production. Catches in streams and lakes. Commercial fishing. Fishery products. Consumption and market.

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---. The limit on landholdings. (Tr. by Helen M. Kramer). EEE XXIII(2) Winter 1984-85: 29-42

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- Species growing systems and production of nursery plants. Areas under orchards and number of fruit trees. Output. Fruit market and fruit consumption. Statistics.
- Nemarnik, Ivan. Sea fishing, 1970-1980. YS XXIII(4) Nov 1982: 81-90
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Movement of the agricultural population. Components of the development of the agricultural population. The structure by age and sex. Active agricultural population. Households having a farm.
- Popovic, Miroslav. Production and consumption of vegetable, 1961-1981. YS XXIV(3) Aug 1983: 35-46
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- Rokic, V. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 77
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- . ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 75
Wheat output is again in decline necessitating increased import.
- . ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 77
Justified optimism for agricultural production in 1984.
- . ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 77
So far everything indicates that the current 'Green Plan' in agriculture (1981-1985) will not be fulfilled.
- . ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 84
Agricultural production continues its downhill trend. Annual growth has been 1.9% instead of the planned 4.5%.
- . ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 85
The sowing plan has fallen short of target. Higher procurement prices for wheat are the only way to satisfy domestic needs.
- Sarovic, B. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 92
Approved increases in prices of agricultural products are aimed at eliminating the disparity between industrial and

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agricultural products, however nobody is happy.

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Production. Areas under wheat. Development of technology and yields. Total output. Deliveries and marketable surpluses. Wheat processing. Consumption. Statistics.

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13. AGRICULTURE, ETC.

- Tomic, Dusan. The regional economic development and political aims methods and measures in the regional development of agriculture: the Yugoslav example. ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 287-314
An approach to the problem. Direct financial interventions. Pooling labour and resources. Agrarian structure. Planning of agricultural development. Statistics.
- Trifunovic, Vladimir and Markovic, Petar. Maize production and consumption, 1966-1979. YS XXI(4) Nov 1980: 63-72
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- Vincek, Z. and Budin, T. The influence of different production and economic conditions on the development of the agricultural production system in a selected region: a case study. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 320
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Accelerated development of the under-developed regions and agriculture.

14. ENERGY, POLICY

More than one country

- ADSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 69
Short report on the meeting of the Comecon Permanent Commission on Nuclear Energy at Leipzig.
- XV(3)(76) May 1986: 64
Official communique on the Warsaw session of Permanent Commission II on apparatus and installations for atomic energy of Comecon.
- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 32
The CMEA conference in Moscow has resolved to cut down on increases in fuel consumption in production.
- Antonov, A. ADSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 40
Outline of intra-Comecon co-operation in nuclear electricity generation.

MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

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Gorninski, D. ADSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 28
Twenty years since the signature on 25 July 1962 of the Comecon Agreement for joint electric energy supply.

Gzovskii, V. Conservation of energy resources in CMEA countries. PRE-XXIV(9) Jan 1982: 76-89

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Koves, A. Some issues of the energy policy of small CMEA countries. ABHEL 15(6) 1985: 327-329

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The nuclear power was considered an inexpensive, safe, and environmentally sound answer to the world's energy needs. Today, it is associated with soaring costs and interminable delays in construction of new plants, apprehensions about the reliable and safe operation of existing plants. However, reports of the demise of nuclear power may be greatly exaggerated, given its projected status in Eastern Europe. The case for nuclear power. Nuclear power during the years 1955-70. Nuclear power national programmes since 1970. Prospects. The system of economic planning in Eastern European countries, with its emphasis on production may also compromise nuclear safety. Nuclear power appears likely to remain an important component of the energy balance in the region. This applies specially to Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, and to a lesser extent, the GDR and Hungary. The future of nuclear power seems much more problematic in Poland and Romania. Another world oil crisis may make the atom the key to the region's energy future.

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14. ENERGY, POLICY

Expanding dependency. East Bloc's oil shock. In 1982 the USSR announced that it would reduce the quantities of crude oil delivered to Eastern Europe in the years 1982-85 by 10 per cent from planned levels. USSR energy prospects. Soviet energy trade with the West. Price issues. East European responses. Joint projects. Prospects.

Latoszká, J. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 61

Réport on the work of the COMECON Centre for Control of Electric Power Production and Consumption, working for seven European Comecon countries.

Panasenkov, A. Co-operation among CMEA member countries in the development of nuclear energy: its role in the implementation of the NPT. IAEA 22(3/4) Aug 1980: 95-99

Panasenkov, A., et al. CMEA plans for nuclear heat supply: a promising area for collaboration. IAEA 26(4) Dec 1984: 22-28
Various systems under study. Economical heat for cities. Extra safety features. Pilot plants being built. Case studies in the CMEA countries show potential.

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Pecsi, K. Intra-CMEA co-operation: Interest patterns in the extractive and energy industries and their future prospects. ABHEL 16(1)1986: 43-49

Stanev, Svetlin. Teamwork in nuclear power generation. ENB XXV(6) 1984: 1, 3

Zubkov, A. Avenues toward energy-saving economic development for the European CMEA member nations. PRE XXVIII(4) Aug 1985: 19-36
Average annual growth rates of produced national income realized due to the lowering of the energy-output ratio and the expanded use of energy resources in CMEA countries. Elimination of irrational uses of energy as a result of technological processes. Cooperation in the development of the production of highly energy-intensive and less energy-intensive chemical production. The purpose of coordinated economic restructuring is not only to limit the production of energy-intensive products in certain countries and promote their accelerated development in others but is also to facilitate the selection of optimal ways to intensify social production and the energy-saving economic growth of CMEA countries.

---. The fuel-energy problem in CMEA countries. PRE XXV(7) Nov 1982: 18-32

Further increase in the use of fuel and energy at lower rates in the European CMEA countries. In the future atomic energy will become a key direction in the development of the fuel and energy resources of CMEA. The socialist countries are cooperat-

BULGARIA

ing in developing thermal reactors. Electric power plants with domestic solid fuel. Extraction of raw materials with increased activity.

Bulgaria

ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 32

What is new in Bulgaria electric power supply? An outline by the Deputy Minister of Electric Power.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 28

Power generation faces serious problems in Bulgaria, due to climatic conditions, shortage of fuels, etc. But through the high percentage of power generation in nuclear plants, with priority given to local energy resources, such as coal, water, the disturbances in supply are gradually being overcome.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 29

Nuclear plants are to be the sole basis for the development of power generation in Bulgaria.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 41

The construction of a new pipeline has started in Bulgaria, a 27 km. branch-off from the Russia-Bulgaria main pipeline which will replace electricity and liquid fuels with the much cheaper natural gas.

--- XVII (3)(83) 1987: 44

A report mainly on the electricity consumption situation. Repairs in electric power stations are lagging behind.

Dobrev, B. and Spasov, L. Experience and prospects in Bulgaria: Nuclear's share of electricity is expected to grow. IAEA

28(3) Autumn 1986: 55-56

Accelerated development of power production. Plant commissioning of nuclear power station, Kozloduy. Electricity consumption. Statistics.

Docev, Donco. Economies of fuel and energy from the activity for the use of waste materials. ABBSLE XXVI(2) 1983: 32

Editorial. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 31

Between 1983 and 1990 Bulgaria's nuclear power output will increase 2.7 times, as the capacity of the nuclear power station increases to 4760 MW compared to the present level of 1760 MW.

Ganchev, M. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 28

Bulgaria became one of the first 20 nations to use the atom for peaceful purposes with the opening of the main generator in Kozlodui, where four 440 megawatt reactors are functioning. The station has so far generated 50 bn kilowatts of electricity.

Ifandiev, G. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 28

14. ENERGY, POLICY

Although Bulgaria is among the top per capita producers of electricity, it is often at a premium. Some sources like solar energy and geothermal waters are being utilized for direct heating, etc. The new energy sources Corporation has come up with systems to provide energy at lower investment.

Ivanov, Kh. ADSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 30

Progress report on the building of the 750 kilovolt power line linking the USSR and Bulgaria.

Kuncev, Nedjalko. Stimulation of raw-materials, fuel, and energy savings in industrial production. ABDSLE XXVI(2) 1983: 33-34

Mishev, St. ADSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 37

The need to make more efficient use of fuel in 1980-85, and measures to accomplish this.

Nenova, R. ADSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 28

A 400 kv power line has been commissioned, girdling the country.

Pavlov, P. ADSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 38

A variety of measures are needed to improve the Bulgarian energy situation. In particular during the current Five-Year plan energy consumption must become more effective. Collaboration within Comecon is highly important.

Czechoslovakia

ADSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 35

Agreement on Soviet supplies of oil in 1980, and Czechoslovak counter-deliveries of pumping and other equipment.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 39

The Federal Minister of Fuels and Energy discusses development plans for the 1980s.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 40

Structural changes to be pursued in the 1981-85 plan in Slovakia aiming at reduced consumption of energy and raw materials per unit of output.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 44

Energy conservation policy and plans.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 44

The old hydroelectric power station on Stvanice island, Prague is being rebuilt and will be recommissioned in 1987.

Antene, F. ADSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 39

An article by a staff of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the situation in fuels and energy, where the consumption is higher than planned with resulting shortages.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Barabas, K. ADSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 43
Discussion of the basis of the Czechoslovak nuclear energy programme.
- Bursova, Ruzena. ADSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 38
The reliance of Czechoslovakia on the CMEA countries and particularly on the USSR in its nuclear power station construction programme.
- Cibula, M. ADSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 40
Nuclear power is expected to supply at least 15% of Czechoslovak total energy consumption in the year 2000.
- Delayed reaction. ET 293 27th Oct 1984: 76
Czechoslovakia's nuclear energy.
- Drozd, H. ADSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 40
The performance and plans of the fuels and energy sector for 1984.
- Ehrenberger, V. ADSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 36
The Federal Minister of Fuels and Energy discusses the policy to be pursued in future.
- . ADSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 36
Nuclear power is to provide in 1990, 25 bn kilowatt hours of electricity out of 90 bn generated altogether.
- . Economization- a priority: the fuels and energy sector up to the year 1990. CED (4) June/July 1986: 12-18
Qualitative restructuring. Irreplaceable role of coal. Larger supplies of natural gas. For a higher degree of electrification.
- Fiser, Miroslav. The development of the fuel and energy balance during the period of the 7th Five-Year plan. CED (6) Sept 1984: 80-98
Consumption of primary energy sources. Oil and natural gas imports. The growth of prices of fuel and energy sources on world markets. Effects on national economy.
- Haman, J. ADSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 38
Discussion of energy supplies in preparation for the 1980/81 winter.
- Havel, Stanislav. Report from Czechoslovakia: Nuclear power today and tomorrow. IAEA 29(1) 1987: 32-33
Nuclear power operations and plans. Energy planning. Post-Chernobyl monitoring.
- Houdek, K. ADSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 44, 45
Outline of energy policy for the period 1981-85 Five-Year plan. Czechoslovak energy consumption per capita is among the highest in the world. But GNP per capita is 30-50% less than in France or West Germany.

14. ENERGY, POLICY

- Hrudka, L. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 40
Performance to date of the Soyuz natural gas pipeline, and an outline of Czechoslovak participation in the development of the Soviet gas industry.
- Jiri, Leschtina. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 37
The construction site of the new Temelin Nuclear Power Station, to be completed by 1997, the first generating block by 1987, will employ 13,000 workers.
- Kozma, Judit. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 61
The article analyses the energy programme during the current 5-year plan period, forecasts the structure of overall supplies at the year 2000 and urges all consumers to economize.
- Neumann, J. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 43
Czechoslovak relative consumption of energy resources per unit GNP is by 20-30% higher than in advanced states. Plans of fuel economies have been included in the present Five-Year plan.
- Rusnak, M. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 43
Interview with the Minister of Fuels and Energy about policy for 1981-85 and upto 1990.
- Saul, Eduard. We know our responsibility. CED (2) Mar 1986:13-23
The energy engineering industry. Construction of nuclear power plants. Improved management and planning.
- Soukup, I. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 39
Problems of energy conservation.
- Stancek, Dusan. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 40
The nuclear power station at Jaslovska Bohunice has moved into its concluding stage of construction.
- Strba, J. Czechoslovakia: profile of radioactive material transport. IAEA 27(2) Summer 1985: 41-44
- Suchy, Z. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 40
Annual increases in fuel and energy consumption have dropped to 1% since 1980. Imported fuels have been replaced by domestic ones and by sources of secondary energy.
- Thon, A. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 37
Production of oil and natural gas in Czechoslovakia.
- Vinklarek, V. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 35
Energy policy to ensure the growth of the economy in the 1980s and beyond.

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 53

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 53

One-third of available energy in the GDR is used for room heating in domestic and industrial premises. Building research must find ways of reducing this drastically during the next five years.

--- XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 55

A leading article discusses progress so far in reducing energy consumption in industry and the need to exploit reserves by technological means.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 44

Pledges adopted in Apr 1982, to produce an extra 2.8 mn. tonnes of lignite are apparently already surpassed. However, it is necessary to save or produce more domestic energy, in order to use imported oil as the raw material for chemical products.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 45

Participants discussed the problems of saving materials and energy.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 47

An area in which GDR has established itself as a market leader is the processing of domestic lignite for a wide range of uses. This work is done at the key combine Schwarze Pumpe.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 55

The safety of nuclear power stations and comparisons of industrial efficiency are two new areas for co-operation between GDR and the Soviet Union.

Braune, H.J. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 51

Review of saving of main materials by application of science, rationalization, recycled materials or secondary energy.

Hanke, Peter. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 48

Modern biotechnology has been highly developed in the GDR with a view to alleviating the country's chronic shortage of fuels and raw materials.

Holthofer, J., et al. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 49

An outline of Comecon plans for cooperation in energy and raw materials, and implications for the GDR economy.

Kurth, H. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 55

New regulations for industry on the use of energy have been worked out by the state Planning Commission and are coming into force in 1981. They are characterised by a detailed accounting system, supervision at every level and a special pricing policy.

Prey, G. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 53

GDR energy policy is aimed at an intensive exploitation of brown coal using all the techniques of carbon chemistry. A programme of plant modernisation is in progress.

14. ENERGY, POLICY

Schirmer, Gerd. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 41

A definition of the concept 'energy intensity' and its application to the planning and measuring of economic performance.

Ziegert, R. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 51

Energy saving in the foundry industry and use of the emitted heat for other purposes.

Hungary

ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 54

Report on the energy savings during 1983, and plans for energy rationalization in 1984 in coal, gas and oil.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 62

Report on the inauguration of the third block of the Paks atomic plant.

Balkay, B. Minerals- as a resource? ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 92-93

Boc, I. and Sarkany, J. The energy consumption of the population and its influencing factors in the years 1970-1985. ABHEL 17(5) 1987: 236-238

Boros-Toth, E. Energy consumption in agriculture. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 54-55

Dank, V. Non-renewable possible energy sources in Hungary. ABHEL 15(4) 1985: 122-123

Dobozi, I. Current issues of raw material and energy co-operation within the CMEA. ABHEL 14(1) 1984: 147-149

Energy and economic growth. ABHEL 14(6) 1984: 182-184

Energy economy. ABHEL 15(3) 1985: 66-71

Fekete, F. and Benet, I. Energy problems in the Hungarian food economy. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 334-335

--- and Sebestyen, K. Energy problems in the Hungarian agriculture and food industry. AO 27(3-4) 1981: 373-392

On research concerning the economics of energy. The energy demand of industrializing agriculture. The relationship between food and energy as reflected in efficiency. Expectable energy consumption at the turn of the millennium in Hungarian agriculture. Opportunities in foreign trade and international cooperation.

Garamvolgyi, I. The 25 years of the nuclear energy. ABHEL 12(4) 1982: 77-78

---. What shall we have energy for? ABHEL 15(6) 1985: 305-306

HUNGARY

Hegedus, M. The factors influencing the expected demand for energy in Hungary. AO 29(1-2) 1982: 113-130

The growth policy correlations of the demand for energy. The feasibility of planning energy requirements. The expected rate of economic growth and the demand for energy. The long-term trend of energy requirements. Interpretation of energy rationalization. The greatest negative impact of the changes in the world economic order of values on Hungarian economic growth can be identified not so much in the higher costs involved by the higher prices of imported primary energy and in the external imbalance as in the global deterioration of international competitiveness developed on the basis of the new relative values in the world economy. Therefore, the way out is not to be sought merely through improving the economic performance of energy management but by raising the global efficiency of the economy.

---. The Hungarian energy policy and the changing world economic scale of values. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 332-333

Herczeg, Andras. Changes in energy management in Hungary. ABHEL 15(1) 1985: 251-253

---. Energy and the Hungarian economy. NHQ XXIII(85) Spring 1982: 52-64

Major dynamic and structural changes in Hungarian energy consumption. Production and consumption of electric power. Role of external economy and reserves.

---. Results of the energy management programme in the sixth Five-Year plan period. ABHEL 17(1) 1987: 225-227

Kapolyi, L. Experience of the implementation of the energy savings programme. ABHEL 12(1) 1982: 92-93

---. Foundations of a Hungarian minerals and energy policy. ABHEL 11(2) 1981: 132-137

---. Raw material and energy management in Hungary. ABHEL 14(4) 1984: 206-213

Kollath, Gyorgy. Energy and material intensive industries. HBH (2) 1985: 23-26

Kozma, Judit. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 61

The article analyses the energy programme during the current 5-year plan period, forecasts the structure of overall supplies at the year 2000 and urges all consumers to economize.

Molnar, I. Energy: the structure of needs and development. ABHEL 11(6) 1981: 264-265

Nika, Gyorgy. Hungary and the electric energy. MH (1) 1982: 29-31

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Electric power production and use. Hungary's relations with the CMEA member states- comprehensive programme of co-operation. Nuclear energy, pump storage station. Development of Extra-CMEA relations.

Remetei, F. The achievements of the by-product and waste utilization programme in 1986. ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 137-139

Sos, Z. Material and energy saving programme until 2000. ABHEL 15(3) 1985: 309-310

Szergeryi, I. The challenge of energy and the Hungarian economy. ABHEL 17(5) 1987: 164-165

Szocs, M. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 63
Energy management in Hungary- present situation and immediate tasks, including forecasts for 1981-85.

Vajda, Gy. Outlook for the Hungarian energy sphere. ABHEL 12(5) 1982: 35-36

Zsakai, T. Energy consumption of the population. ABHEL 11(4) 1981: 72-74

Poland

ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 61
The domestic economy must adapt to continuous shortages in coal supply.

--- XI(3)(64) May 1981: 69
In 1980, 193 mn tonnes of coal were extracted, 14 mn. less than planned.

--- XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 70
Prospects of coal supplies in 1981 for private and public sector consumption, with statistical data.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 62
Some statistical data relating relating to production and consumption of energy.

--- XII(3)(67) May 1982: 74
Short note on the distribution of coal in July 1981, with data for each sector.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 64
Poland is regaining her role as an exporter of coal.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 64
Report on the decision to start building of the first Polish atomic power plant and the expected resulting savings of coal.

POLAND

- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 71
Gas shortages mainly induced by the bad winter weather have been playing havoc with industrial output.
- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 73
Fuel demand is expected to double between 1985 and the year 2000 but doubling supply will not be possible without massive extra investment. The only other solution is to develop a serious fuel saving programme.
- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 71
Information about nuclear power plants in Poland; the first is being built, the second is projected.
- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 81:
A report on the development of a process producing liquid fuels from low quality coal, mainly petrol for use in combustion engines.
- Bujnicki, A. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 75
Polish coal reserves are enormous, over 66 billion tonnes, but in the foreseeable future only about 30 bn tonnes may be extracted; it was decided to limit yearly extraction to 200 million tonnes.
- Fronczak, K. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 80
Against the background of data on the coal industry, future energy problems come under review. The choice is more extraction or energy saving.
- The fuel and energy balance sheet to the year 2000. PEN 13(555) 15 July 1985: 4-6
Hard coal still the main carrier of energy. Other carriers of energy. Increase of demand for electric energy.
- Hollanek, A. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 62
A survey of Polish proven and prospective energy sources reserves, particularly coal, and the problems of the organisation of work in the mines.
- Jak. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 65
The Presidium of the Planning Commission decides to introduce measures, mainly financial to reduce consumption of energy and materials.
- Jaworowski, Zbigniew. The first four weeks (after Chernobyl accident). IAEA 28(3) Autumn 1986: 33-34
- Karewicz, Leon. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1986: 73
The problem of energy scarcity is not taken seriously in Poland. Energy is abundant in the popular belief and faulty pricing is partly to blame.

14. ENERGY, POLICY

Kownacki, M. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 62
On problems of quality of the extracted coal.

Kraus, K. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 68
Prospects for coal output and its uses in 1982.

More coal but ----- . PP XXV(1/2) Winter-Spring 1982: 38-39
Coal- production- exports.

Wrobel, Z. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 66
A report on the ending of a drilling season in the Baltic before the winter sets in, with the aim of finding deposits of oil and gas.

Zielinski, S. ABSEES XVI(3)(73) May 1984: 63
Coal mining in 1983 may have reached a limit of output of 191 million tonnes which, to be maintained requires serious investments.

Romania

ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 80
Economic indicators giving an overview of the growth in production of energy resources and raw materials.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 69
Report on the development of electricity production, with some statistical data.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 70
Short report on the building of solar energy generating stations.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 72
Leading article on reducing consumption of electric power, natural gas, and other thermal fuels by 50%, except in enterprises engaged in technological processes.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 88
An appeal is addressed to all citizens to save energy, especially electricity, in the peak hours 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Avram, I. and Avram, M. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 75
Romania is developing her energy policies in directions which conform to present international trade.

Boescu, V. and Padure, B. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 66
Although output from Oltenia coalfield continues to rise, there is a substantial shortfall in relation to the plan.

Caranfil, M. and Teodor, I. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 78
Review of the building of hydroelectric stations since the Second World War; 70 have been built and further 46 are in various stages of completion.

ROMANIA

- Cerbu, S. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 85
Report on work on Retezat hydro-electric power station; the water is to be brought from a dam in the mountains by a tunnel 18.4 km. long.
- Cirstea, G. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 82
Inauguration of a new hydro-electric power plant on the river Clabucet; after completion it will produce 64 MW of electric power.
- Constantin, D. and Carlan, C. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 79
Interview with representatives of the Ministry of Oil, concerning tasks in production of oil and natural gas.
- Cristea, P. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 85
Interview with the Head of the Mechanics Department in the Ministry of Oil Industry on recycling of materials; large savings were achieved.
- Giurgiu, Gh. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 91
The decree on reducing consumption of natural gas and electricity applies also to non-production sectors.
- Ioan, A. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 74
Report on domestic fuel supplies in Bucharest for the coming winter season, wood for burning, coal.
- Ionescu, M. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 81
There is good experience with the prescribed reduction in consumption of electrical and other sorts of power. It needs to be generalized in a more operative way.
- Lazar, I. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 80
Critical article discussing delays in the construction of electric power stations in 1985. The plan was fulfilled about 80% in the 5 months of 1985.
- . ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 82
An article on development of the coalmining industry in the last 20 years. Statistics of increase in output and of mechanization.
- . ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 81
Only about 55% of the needed stocks of coal are available at thermal power stations: lack of transport is partly to blame.
- . ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 87
Measures that the economy, especially industry, has to take in order that to save all kinds of energy, in particular electricity; similar measures apply to households.
- Manea, Gh. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 80
Effect of major repairs and irregular coal supply on electricity generation.

14. ENERGY, POLICY

Manescu, Manea. The oil industry- a complex cybernetic system. ECECSR XX(3) 1985: 3-20

Concept of economic-cybernetic system. Place of oil industry system within the general cybernetic system of the national economy. Topology of the oil industry system. Macromodel of the oil industry system.

Mantu, E. and Radu, V. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 81
Survey of use of non-conventional sources of energy in Romania.

Marcovici, I. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 69
Review of a decree concerning measures for reasonable use and reduction in consumption of energy, with some statistical data.

Maria, P., et al. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 87
Interviews with responsible directors of three oil producing enterprises on engagements to make draft plan for 1986-90 even more effective in the oil industry.

Préda, G., et al. Instruction and education in the field of energy conservation in Romania. ECECSR XIX(1) 1984: 67-73

Romania. ET 297 26th Oct 1985: 37-39
Energy supplies- oil, coal shortage.

Teodor, I. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 81
Report on the Industrial Centre of Electrical Energy on savings and excess consumption of electricity, as compared with the norm.

---. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 74
Leading article concerned with reduction in consumption of energy and materials; many developed countries have much lower consumption per unit of production.

Vlad, G. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 80
An intensive effort to identify new oil reserves and to improve factor of recovery from reserves currently being exploited.

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 81
A number of Serbian oil organisations have come together to form a new SOUR-Jugopetrol. It will be concerned with rationalising investment plans and encouraging prospecting.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 79
The energy crisis is presenting the coal industry with dramatic new demands which it cannot possibly fulfil. Coal has always tended to be treated as a residual factor in the energy balance. Even now, no effective long-term strategy of development seems to be emerging.

--- XII(3)(67) May 1982: 86
Construction of the gas pipeline through Novi Geograde has been completed but non-delivery of equipment is preventing planned users from linking up to the pipeline.

YUGOSLAVIA

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 84

Due to lack of convertible currencies there is an acute shortage of oil and oil products.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 84

Foreign organisations appear to be much more interested than Yugoslav ones in drilling for oil in the Adriatic.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 84

There appears to be increasing resistance within the energy industry to use of the planning agreements to cover up administrative allocation of energy.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 85

Slow progress in building gas pipelines in Belgrade has highlighted the gross underutilisation of equipment in Yugoslav industry.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 81

Severe rationing of electricity by way of power cuts has been introduced throughout the country.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 81

Discussion of power policy in the Croatian Parliament; a proposed nuclear power plant is removed from the plan.

Boskovic, Slobodan. Production and consumption of energy, 1957-1979. YS XXII(4) Nov 1981: 95-104

Changes in structure of consumption and production of energy. Total output. Imports and exports.

Cuk, Ljubo. Mining and consumption of coal, 1976-1982. YS XXIV(2) May 1983: 71-84

Reserves and quality of coal. Output. Consumption. Prices. Long-term development. Statistics.

Dimitrijevic, Nadezda. Mineral and thermal waters. YS XXIV(2) May 1983: 99-108

Use of mineral waters. Thermal waters for energy generation.

Duric, Milan. The electric power industry in Yugoslavia, 1945-1985. YS XXVI(2) May 1985: 77-98

Electric power generation facilities. Transmission and distribution capacities. Investments. Electric power output. Electric power exchange with other countries. Electric power consumption. Organisational layout of the electric power industry. Employment and productivity. Pricing. Basic issues of further development.

Festic, S. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 87

The first Yugoslav atomic power station 'Kresko' near Kresko (Slovenia) will commence production in September.

14. ENERGY, POLICY

Gorsek, D. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 86

The gas industry is still awaiting its chance.

---. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 91

Thermal power stations have proved to be the most reliable source of electrical energy.

Jovanovic, R. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 94

Energy requirements for 1987.

Kostovska, E. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 88

The Prime Minister, M. Planinc, opened the largest gas field in the country at Molve.

Nedeljkovic, D. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 85

The governments and energy organizations of Serbia, Macedonia, and Montenegro have signed new agreements on inter-republic electricity supply.

---. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 94

The regions of Yugoslavia seem no closer to reaching agreement on how to finance development of the energy industry, and future power shortages seem inevitable.

---. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 100

While the Yugoslav government is pressing ahead with a decision on the type of nuclear power station to be built in Yugoslavia, there seem to be now plans to build specific stations.

Production, consumption, deposits- return to good old coal. YER (10) 1985: 26-27

Rajkovic, S. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 81

Despite the clear message of the world energy crisis, substitution of oil by coal is taking place very slowly; the miners' position remains unsatisfactory and instead of increased coal production, it is actually falling.

Suljicic, H. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 78

Acute shortages of electricity require urgent introduction of all round saving measures.

Vecovska, E. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 75

In future oil will not be readily available as in the past; increased production of coal must be speeded up; the country will need 80 mn. tonnes per annum by 1985.

15. REGIONAL ECONOMICS

Bulgaria

- Bogamilova, Y. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 30
The present situation and prospects for development of Sofia's youngest precinct.
- Correspondent. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 30
Expenditures on urban development in Silistra circuit.
- Dimitrov, Nikola. Theoretical and methodological problems of the extended planning in the settlement systems. ABBSLE XXVI(2) 1983: 17-18
- Georgiev, P. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 26
Korten, a village in the Sredna Gora, which has high standards and relies on its own forces to get things done.
- Guylemetova, E. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 31
The working out of a socio-ecological map reflecting urban environment, and aiding the zoning of Sofia.
- Hristov, Emil and Panov, Ognjan. Complex planning of the development of regional systems. ABBSLE XXIV(4)1981: 24-25
- Marcheva, M. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 27
An association begins functioning in Yambol district: the member organizations, what has been achieved and its objectives. Agro-industrial integration.
- Mladenov, Mladen J. Guidelines and trends of bringing closer together the levels of development of the territorial units in the national economy. ABBSLE XXV(3) 1982: 16-17
- Sivanov, S. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 39
Living conditions in Rurdzhali county.
- Stamov, P. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 33
A new form of management and effectiveness in the Agro-industrial complexes of the Tolbukhin district.
- Stollov, V. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 26
Svilengrad rural system is making progress in both industry and agriculture following Decree no.22, but a number of problems remain.
- Stojanov, Zlatko. Regional organization of social production-an important factor for the accelerated socio-economic development of Bulgaria. ABBSLE XXVII(4) 1984: 27-28
- Zakhariev, G. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 36
Local councils have been assigned wider functions in regard to

15. REGIONAL ECONOMICS

planning and supervising local business and services, and now are directly interested in their profitability.

Zhivkov, T. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 28
President Zhivkov speaks about the need for a new approach to regional aspects of economic planning. (First and Second Abstract).

Czechoslovakia

Halecka and Rakuciak. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 38
The progress of secularization in East Slovakia and the sociological character of the region.

Kasalicky, V. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 37
People prefer to live in the country and commute to towns for work. The distribution of settlements by size is shown in the table.

Mevald, Josef. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 33
A report on the state of the West Bohemian region near the end of the Five-Year plan.

Vaclav, Sipek. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 33
A report on the development of the North Bohemian region, emphasizing brown-coal mining as the main economic activity.

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 47
The text of a joint statement by the SED and the Council of Ministers concerning the building of cities.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 42
The balance between urban and rural population in the GDR is now regarded as satisfactory according to a report for the State Planning Commission, although there are certain cities which would benefit from a reduction in the number of inhabitants.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 50
Involvement of the rural population in the long-term planning of their villages is one of the measures being used in the GDR to discourage movement into the towns.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 48
Co-operation projects between regionally-managed enterprises during 1986 are expected to lead to more rapid adoption of new technology in the provinces.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 48
As in previous years, Berlin is given top priority in the Five-Year plan.

- Grundmann, Siegfried. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 47
A sociologist's view of the role of major cities in the GDR as industrial production patterns change.
- Honecker, E. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 52
The 750th anniversary celebrations in Berlin reflect the importance attached to the city by the Republic as a whole.
- Krenz, Egon. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 48
Regional authorities should not lose sight of the central economic plan nor of the need to maintain basic services.
- Muller, G. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 52
The Erfurt region which is of great importance to the nation's economy, has taken the recommendations of the XI Party Congress very seriously.
- Ostwald, Werner. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 43
The territorial structure of the GDR is highly developed, but a new approach to the use of resources will be necessary in future.

Hungary

- Bartke, I. Regional and settlement development strategy in Hungary. ABHEL 16(1) 1986: 84-85
- . Regional development policy in Hungary. ABHEL 15(5) 1985: 136-144
- Bernat, T. Results of the regional modelling of Hungarian agriculture. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 320-321
- Borszeki, Eva, et al. The economic effects and conditions of an improved regional allocation of the major grains under the aspect of national economy. BRIAE (56) 1984: 43-54
- Denes, Katalin. Development of regional location of food industry in Hungary. BRIAE (62) 1986: 20-31
The disproportions which have characterized the regional location of food industry. Regional harmony of agricultural and food industrial production necessary.
- Enyedi, Gyorgy. Changes in the pattern of Hungarian settlements. NHQ XXV(93) Spring 1984: 137-142
- . The effect of modern agriculture upon the development of rural settlement networks in Hungary. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 361-362
- Europe's cities: Budapest. ET 300 8th Aug 1986: 37-38
- Gonczi, I. The interaction of agriculture and village settlements in Hungary. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 406

15. REGIONAL ECONOMICS

- Gulacsi, G. and Juhasz, P. Development of settlements, decentralisation and communal management in Hungary. AO 37(1-2) 1986: 31-46
- Hajnal, K. Experience of regional development planning. ABHEL 11(6) 1981: 29-30
- Nemes-Nagy, J.A. Comparative analysis of regional economic development. ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 114-120
- Paksy, Gabor. Urban and rural planning for the year 2000. NHQ XXII(82) Summer 1981: 163-167
The development programme envisaged a system of towns and villages which would ease tensions and create the basis for reconstruction and controlled development. Objectives until the year 2000. From village to towns. Development of small villages and towns. Statistics.
- Perczel, Gy. On the regional characteristics of developments. ABHEL 14(1) 1984: 44-46
- Romany, P. Economic policy and regional development. ABHEL 14(2) 1984: 193-194
- Socio-economic characteristics of economically backward areas, 1985. ABHEL 17(5) 1987: 147-150
- Socio-economic traits of economically backward regions. ABHEL 16(4) 1986: 129-132
- Tatai, Z. Transformation of the regional structure of the Hungarian industry. ABHEL 14(6) 1984: 34-40
- Vagi, G. Freedom of decision-making and security of development. AO 37(1-2) 1986: 47-58
Decision-making power of local authorities for national level development.
- Yearbook of regional statistics, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986. ABHEL 11(1) 1981: 15-19; 11(6) 1981: 240-244; 14(1) 1984: 23-27; 15(1) 1985: 172-176; 16(2) 1986: 40-45; 16(6) 1986: 54-58; 17(5) 1987: 151-155

Poland

- Fronczak, K. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 67
The Warsaw (city) party organization in its latest report touched on many economic problems.
- Herer, W. The regional structure of agricultural migration. (An abstract) ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 355
- Majdanski, F. Sudetes mountain region- a programme for economic development. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 379-380

POLAND/ROMANIA

Nowak, Jan and Romanowska, Hanna. Locational patterns of the foodprocessing industry in Poland. ERAE 12(3) 1985: 233-246
The authors make some hypotheses regarding the location orientations of various food-processing industries. To test these hypotheses the authors employ simple methods of regional analysis in order to identify the actual locations orientations of selected food-processing industries. To a large extent the results of the empirical analysis confirm the hypotheses made earlier. The authors relate location orientation considerations to public policy trying to see whether policy-makers could act in the sphere of the food industry distribution and rural development.

PAP. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 64
Report on a Conference of deputies of regional prefects and others on main problems of agriculture in 1984.

Rouba, Helena. The food processing industry as a factor promoting the development of the agricultural regions of Poland. (An abstract). ERAE 9(2/3) 1981: 354-355

---. Functions of the food-processing industry in promoting the development of agricultural regions in Poland. ERAE 10(3) 1983: 249-269
A comprehensive survey of the unequal spatial distribution of Polish agriculture, and of its processing industry. The present location of the food processing industry does not conform to the location of the raw material production, nor to the location of markets for consumer goods. The functions which processing industry could perform in its supplying region are analysed on the basis of a detailed case study, from which it becomes clear that close linkages between producer and processor can be established for the benefit of both, thereby providing also an opportunity to include the private sector of agriculture in a state planning system.

Urban, M. Planning of agricultural production development on a regional scale. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 372-373

Romania

ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 79
Botosani district: growth and current production.

Caranfil, M. and Amihulesi, N. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 72
A programme adopted in 1983 envisages transformation of the Danube Delta into a fertile agricultural and piscicultural land.

Herteg, I. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 69
The programme concerned with vine cultures and fruit trees in the period 1986-90 envisages increasing production and concentrating it in hilly regions.

15. REGIONAL ECONOMICS

Huidi, D. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 79

An article by the Secretary of Tirgoviste Municipal Council on workers' attitudes to the Five-Year Plan.

Lazarescu, F. Water management and development of agriculture and rural areas. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 338

Marin, I. and Giurgiu, Gh. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 87
A list of possible improvements of localities in the whole country is under preparation.

Petrescu, N. The methodology of regional complex development, with particular reference to agricultural development. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 373-375

Rural development and agrarian reform. SLB(1) Mar 1983:137-138
Romania: Farming development in mountainous regions.

Simionescu, C. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 94
Bucharest's largest underpass is being completed in only a quarter of the envisaged time.

Sirbu, I. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 64
A discussion by reference to the Galati district of the contribution of the Agro-Industrial Councils to the development of the food industries at the district level.

Teodor, I. and Mihaescu, G. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 89
According to the technical director of the largest Constanta county industrial enterprise, labour productivity raised in the province mainly due to 'global accord' arrangements.

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 78

All the less developed regions of Yugoslavia fell further behind in 1969-79. Investment effectiveness is the key problem, and association of fixed assets is seen as the basis for solving it.

--- XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 76

Poor return on investment is a major reason for the lack of success of regional policies. The reasons are partly structural, but fundamentally relate to the quality of decision-taking.

--- XII(3)(67) May 1982: 82

Serbia and Croatia are planning a number of projects for associated investment in the under-developed regions. Major problems include sectoral priorities, forms of pay-back and the foreign exchange element.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 81

The recent history of the Toplicanka spinning factory in

YUGOSLAVIA

Prokuplje provides an excellent example of how regionally autarkic planning agreements tend to be.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 74

The problems of republican/provincial economic autarky is getting worse; and the matter is to be discussed by the Skupstina(Parliament).

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 91

The downward trend in personal incomes in inter-regional distribution is towards greater inequality.

--- XVI(3)(80) 1986: 78

The Prime Minister answers questions on key economic policy matters. Serbia is being allowed some forms of special treatment.

--- XVII(2)(82) 1987: 89

Regional investment policies have produced a very low return, and in a period of retrenchment there is a real question as to whether Yugoslavia can continue to afford them.

Bajec, Miĉan. Regional development- solidarity at work. YL

XXXI(11-1) Nov 1985-Jan 1986: 4

Efforts to transcend the inherited differences in the development level of the different parts of the country. A stepped-up growth of the less developed republics and provinces, e.g., of Kosovo.

Cemerski, Angel. The socio-economic development of the SR of

Macedonia. RIA XXXIV(791) 20th Mar 1983: 1-4

Achievements, development, and prospects.

Cviic, K.F. Yugoslavia's double crisis. WT 38(9) Sept 1982:

348-354

Tensions among Yugoslavia's different nationalities. Foreign debt problem.

Dimitrijevic, Bosko. Development of Kosovo through medium-term

plans, 1947-1985. RIA XXXIII(Special number) 1st Oct 1982:25-29

Durdevic, Ivanka. Development of underdeveloped Republics and

Kosovo Province, 1981-1985 and development policy, 1986-1990.

YS XXVIII(4) 1987: 21-40

Policy measures of stimulating faster development. Resources of Federation's Fund and additional resources of the Federation's budget for financing measures in under-developed regions.

Socio-economic development. Population and employment. Material frameworks of development and investment. Social activity and living standards. Policy of stimulating faster development.

Europe's cities: Zagreb. ET 304 11th July 1987: 52, 55-56

Development of the city.

15. REGIONAL ECONOMICS

- Gliha, S., et al. Some regional aspects of agricultural development in Slovenia. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 378-379
- Ilic, S. and Tomic, D. The role of Vojvodina in the development of the Yugoslavian agriculture. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 401-402
- Kurpejovic, Avdul. The development of the economically less developed republics and provinces in Yugoslavia. STP XXV(4) 1985: 42-52
The aims and policy of faster development. The system of stimulating the faster development of the economically less developed regions. Results in the development of underdeveloped regions. Basic strategy of the future development .
- Major, Nandor. Socio-economic development of Vojvodina- basic distinctions and main development trends up to the year 2000. RIA XXXVI (special number) June 1985: 1-5
- Marelj, Zivan. Economic subjectivity. RIA XXXVI (special number) June 1985: 11-13
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- Milosevic, A. and Pirijsa, O. Agroindustrial combines as economic and development centres in the Mediterranean region of Yugoslavia. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 394-396
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Underdeveloped areas. Development in 1976-1980. Population. Employment. Investment. Net material product. Industry. Structure of the economy. Qualitative factors of economic activity. Living standards. The system of measures for stimulating faster development. Development policy in the period 1961-1985. Statistics.
- Political stabilization and socio-economic development in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. STP XXI(11-12) 1981: 81-136
Introductory remarks. Lessons and experiences drawn by the League of Communists from the events in Kosovo. Development of inter-nationality relations in Kosovo based on socialist self-management. Socio-economic development of socialist autonomous province of Kosovo- postwar development- the nature and causes of the economic problems in Kosovo- development of socialist self-management is an indispensable condition for economic advancement. Reducing differences in level of economic development. Direct lines of action in economic development.
- Popovic, Slavoljub and Vukadinovic, Gojko. Regional communities of communes. YS XXVI(1) Feb 1985: 33-42
Intercommune regional communities- general features- competence-

YUGOSLAVIA

organs- professional services- financing- area- rights and duties that is functions- co-operation between community of communes and other socio-political communities.

The Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. RIA XXXVI (Special number) June 1985: 15-16, 19, 21, 23
General economic situation and problems.

Socialist Republic of Macedonia. RIA XXXIV(791) 20th March 1983: 15-18
General economic situation and problems.

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General economic situation and problems.

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The dynamic urban development after the Second World War has only in some measure changed the rural organization of the utilization of land, the socio-economic features of the population, its agglomerative distribution, etc., created in the course of many centuries.

Tomic, Dusan. The regional economic development and political aims, methods and measures in the regional development of agriculture: the Yugoslav example. ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 287-314
An approach to the problem. Direct financial interventions. Pooling labour and resources. Agrarian structure. Planning of agricultural development. Statistics.

Vincek, Z. and Budin, T. The influence of different production and economic conditions on the development of the agricultural production system in a selected region: a case study. (An abstract). ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 320

Vujanac-Borovnica, Sofija and Krestic, Branislav. Environment and territorial development in Yugoslavia. YS XXII(1) Feb 1981: 21-52
Development factors significant for the human environment and territorial development. Changes in the mode and distribution of productive facilities. Development of transport and energy and construction of the main infrastructure. Land use and regional territorial development. Urban and rural human settlements. Housing and urban amenities. Land and forests. Water and air. Natural and architectural heritage. Environmental and territorial development.

Zarkovic, Vidoje. The hilly and mountain regions in implementing the policies of economic stabilisation. STP XXIV(7-8) 1984: 32-42

Zidar, Milovan. Regional development in the economic policy of Yugoslavia. ERAE 8(2/3) 1981: 131-136

Accelerated development of the under-developed regions and agriculture.

16. HOUSING

More than one country

A housing crisis under socialism ? Look at the facts. WMR 28(7)
July 1985: 120-124
Some housing statistics of the CMEA countries.

Bulgaria

Georgieva, M. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 33

A new type of building assembly is being tested for its resistance to earthquakes, with a view to its wider utilization.

Iliev, N. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 34

The sharp fall in the second half of 1984 in the number of complaints of poor quality house building is not to be taken at face value.

Ivanova, Violeta. ABSEES XVI(3)(83) 1987: 45

Pre-fab houses manufactured in Bulgaria are functional and appealing. They are more useful than high-rise buildings.

Kardanov, G. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 30

4811 flats were completed during the first 9 months of 1983, 2176 above the quota.

Kolchev, D. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 31

Sofia citizens have put up villas illegally in certain villages, and not all of them are demolished.

Krupeva, R. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 33

What will be Sofia's newest housing zone, 'Ovcha Kupel-2', is being built according to a single general plan.

Krustev, A. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 38

From now on people in special need of dwelling-space, including young newly-weds and large families, are to be given priority.

Krusteva, L. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 36

Sofia's faceless housing complexes need more artistic exhibitions and attention to aesthetics. An agreement made with artists.

Mitskanov, I. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 34

A decree of 5th Sept 1980 provided for land and loans to be supplied for cooperative housebuilding.

Simeonova, N. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 40
There is much illegal building, especially in Sofia Okrug. Laws against it are not being enforced.

Vankov, N. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 33
Though speculation must be punished, in the provinces private building entrepreneurship performs a useful function.

Czechoslovakia

ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 38
In 1986-90 about 480,000 dwellings should be built while not more than 200 to 210,000 old dwellings are to be demolished.

Andrle, A. and Pojer, M. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 44
Analysis of private housing construction.

Dudas, J. and Pakozdi, E. Housing construction in Czechoslovakia and Hungary. ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 96-97

Handljk, V. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 41
Modernisation of old houses in city centres will be an important principle of new housing policy.

Hylmar, A. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 40
Fulfilment of housing construction and modernization plans in the Czech Republic in 1983.

Komes, J. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 38
Discussion of the past and planned performance of housing maintenance in Slovakia.

Krutak, J. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 39
The standard of housing in Bratislava.

Kucera, M. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 39
Czechoslovakia had 15.3 mn inhabitants by 1st November 1980. The number of flats in permanent use was 4.9mn.

Lerova, I. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 41
The design of new generation flats conflicts with the rigidities of building materials production. The present housing shortage is a matter of quality rather than of numbers.

Marek, A. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 49
Enterprises can provide financial and other help for housing construction for their employees. Summary of legal regulations.

Mesko, J. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 41
Factors which impair the maintenance and reconstruction of flats in Slovakia.

---. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 50
Results of investigation into the progress of preparations for

Accelerated development of the under-developed regions and agriculture.

16. HOUSING

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Results of investigation into the progress of preparations for

16. HOUSING

the plan of flats construction for the forthcoming Five-Year plan in Slovakia.

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 47

The number of housing repair jobs carried out in 1984 is planned to rise by 8.8% compared to 1983. This will be achieved by some new approaches to the problem in the major cities of Leipzig and Magdeburg.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 50

According to official plans, the housing problem in the GDR will be solved by 1990.

--- XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 46

Progress report on the new housing complex at the Marx-Engels Forum in Berlin. Shops and restaurants will be provided too.

--- XVII(3)(83) 1987: 56

A new building exhibition in Berlin demonstrates the achievements of the GDR building industry and the high level of standardization applied in tackling the housing problem.

Bein, Wolfgang. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 47

There is such a backlog of repairs to domestic accommodation in Berlin that teams of tradesmen are having to work evenings and weekends to catch up.

Braune, H.J. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 52

Since 1971 over 2 million dwellings have been built or modernized providing better living conditions for nearly 6 million people.

Gerecke, L. ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 53

Report on progress in building one-family terrace houses with some statistical data.

Werner, Monika. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 61

In the steel town of Hennigsdorf the enterprises work together with the local government authorities to provide housing and amenities for the population.

Hungary

ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 65

The council of Ministers' new rules of increased financial subsidies for building new homes or acquiring Council flats by sitting tenants.

Barta, B. and Vukovich, Gy. Trends in and characteristics of the housing situation. ABHEL 11(2) 1981: 155-157

Conditions of life and housing. ABHEL 12(6) 1982: 267-270

HUNGARY

Construction and demolition of housing. 1980. ABHEL 11(5) 1981:
216-219

Construction and liquidation of dwellings, 1981. ABHEL 12(6)
1982: 271-275

Daniel, Zsuzsa. A model for analyzing desired and realizable changes in housing. (Tr. by Paul Hare). Matekon XX(4) Summer 1984:
3-47

A demographic stock-flow model. The Stone model and the nature of the economic system. Dynamic model of the housing structure. The framework model. Relation between the numbers of households and houses. Balance of entrants and departures. The open and closed model. Illustration of the short-term analysis. Markov models and long-term analysis.

---. Once more on the just distribution of dwellings as reflected by the data. ABHEL 15(2) 1985: 150-151

---. Public housing, personal income and central redistribution in Hungary. AO 31(1-2) 1983: 87-104
Characteristics of the distribution of dwellings. Housing rents. Redistribution effects in the vertical distribution and in the horizontal distribution. Rearrangements as compared to the distribution of money income.

---. Rents and the demand for tenement-dwelling. ABHEL 14(2)
1984: 137-138

--- and Semjen, Andras. Housing shortage and rents: the Hungarian experience. EP 21(1) 1987: 13-29
In Hungary two separate housing markets that operate under different conditions, state owned rental housing and owner-occupied, private housing. The market for private housing is more or less determined by price and income relations. Shortages of construction capacity and materials, high maintenance costs and state mortgages. State-owned rental housing which enjoys a high level of subsidy. One of the major questions of the present investigation is the interpretation and measuring of the housing shortage. Owing to structural disproportions the actual housing shortage is more intensive than indicated by the aggregate indicator. Relation between rents and housing shortage.

--- and Temesi, J. Impact of the distribution of dwellings on social inequalities, 1976-1980. ABHEL 14(4) 1984: 222-224

Demcsak, M. Dwelling disease. ABHEL 17(5) 1987: 249-250

---. Housing trauma. ABHEL 17(3) 1987: 186-187

Dudas, J. and Pakozdi, E. Housing construction in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 96-97

16. HOUSING

Faluvegi, L. To the social debate on the housing problem. ABHEL 11(6) 1981: 201-202

Farady-Hortobagyi, J. and Szanto, Gy. The costs of housing construction. ABHEL 17(4) 1987: 84-86

Oszlanyi, Zs. The housing situation in Hungary today. ABHEL 15(3) 1985: 179-180

Our homes- by European standards. NH 20(8) Aug 1981: 10

Partos, Gyula. Housing and housing policy. NHQ XXVIII(105) Spring 1987: 172-179

A new framework for housing policy, 1945-50. The fifteen year housing development plan, 1960-75. The housing reform of 1971. The second fifteen-year housing development plan. The reform of 1982. A string of measures introduced since 1981 has brought a vigorous, almost radical change of course in Hungarian housing policy.

Petschnig, M. Labour force and dwelling. ABHEL 16(5) 1986: 223-225

---. The reasons for increasing dwelling prices. ABHEL 16(5) 1986: 48-49

Sz. L. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 63
New housing suffers more numerous physical defects.

Szekely, I. Tax reform and housing policy. ABHEL 17(6) 1987: 94-95

Yearbook of housing statistics, 1983. ABHEL 14(5) 1984: 158-162

Poland

ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 73
Information about policy in building new dwellings, with statistical data.

--- XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 71
New conditions of allocation of flats among members of building co-operatives.

--- XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 63
On the completion of dwellings planned for 1982, with indication of deficiencies and low productivity of labour.

--- XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 64
The construction sector seems to be doing well in house building and has even promised to complete a larger number of dwellings in 1984 than was originally planned. Unevenness in materials' delivery may threaten that promise.

--- XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 66

Statistical data on the building of dwellings 1981-1990. To satisfy needs, 3.2 million dwellings should be built, the plans are to build at least 2,282,000.

--- XV(3)(76) May 1985: 76

A very critical article about defects in houses of the Dwellings Co-operative.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 73

Over 2,800,000 people are waiting for dwellings, as members or candidate members of co-operative associations which will build co-operative dwellings.

Broniarek, Andrzej. The housing dilemma. PP XXV(4) Autumn 1982: 38-42

Origins of the crisis. Blueprint for the Eighties.

Dominiak, W. Place of housing in physical planning and its role in strengthening of social integration. EPR(12) 1981: 169-179
Housing from social point of view. Housing as a subject of physical planning. Role of housing in the promotion of social integration. Objectives and problems of physical planning. Types of elaborated physical plans. Integration of physical planning with socio-economic planning. Inhabitants' participation in the process of planning. Some aspects of differentiation in housing conditions of pre-war urban population. Role of state in the formation of an integrating housing policy. Existing spatial differences in housing conditions.

Fronczak, K. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 66

The underfulfilment of the house building plan of the Warsaw Housing Co-operatives means that the period of waiting for a flat has been extended to over 15 years.

Gornicka, Teresa. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 63

The situation in housing construction.

---. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 76

The state housing council suggests that rents need to be raised to cover housing maintenance charges by 1990.

---. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 69

The housing plan, yet again, was not completed in 1986. Non-centrally distributed supplies pose a great problem.

Grajewsk-Rychlik. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 72

The Minister of Construction and Construction Materials Industry describes limits of the construction of private flats and houses in the future. No quick solution can be expected.

Smulska, G. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982: 71

The development of communal housing to cater for the least privileged groups.

16. HOUSING

Swiderski, Z. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 64

The newly created co-operatives of people waiting for new dwellings with about 150,000 candidates in the Warsaw region alone, are not likely to reduce the waiting list for flats.

Weiss, J. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 72

Review of Polish policy in building new dwellings after World War II; with numerous statistical data on size of dwellings and density of habitation.

Z. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 71

No lists of people waiting for a new flat in Warsaw will be published in 1984 as such lists have no sense.

Romania

ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 93

An interview is published with several heads of communes in Bihor county on the building of flats in villages.

Bunea, M. and Capraru, C. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 79

Report on the experience of Prahova county council in building flats according to the new directives.

Ciobanescu, F. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 81

Report on construction in the Romanian villages with some statistical data; standard dwelling types.

Mircescu, S. ABSEES XIX(2)(66) Jan 1982: 72

Interview over 320,000 flats in Bucharest concerning the problems of maintenance, new materials and methods are used.

Preda, C. ABSEES XII(2)(66) Jan 1982: 72

Report on the construction of dwellings in 1981, with some statistical data.

Yugoslavia

ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 81

Flats are being built much cheaper by foreign organisations than by large-scale Yugoslav enterprises in Belgrade.

--- XVI(2)(79) 1986: 91

White-collar workers tend to do much better out of the socialized housing sector than blue-collar workers.

Popovic, Bozidar. Housing tenancy rights. YS XXVII(1) 1986:47-58
Basic characteristics of housing relations. Tenancy title. Dwelling providers. General Act on the allotment of dwellings. Tenancy title holder. Use of dwelling. Exchange of dwellings. Sub and co-tenancy. Private ownership of dwellings. Rational use of dwelling space.

YUGOSLAVIA/MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY

Rajkovic, S. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 88
With 10% of national income allocated to house building Yugoslavia is among the leading countries in Europe in house building, but 522,000 people still have no flats of their own.

Residential building, 1970-1980. YS XXIII(1) Feb 1982: 161-162
Statistical data.

17. EDUCATION. HEALTH. SOCIAL WELFARE

More than one country

Khachaturov, T. Nature conservation in European socialist countries. PRE XXVIII(5) Sept 1985: 48-68
Various measures are taken to conserve nature and cooperation between the CMEA countries for ecological problems.

Miskiewicz, Sophia M. Social and economic rights in Eastern Europe. SV 29(4)(127) Aug 1987: 47-104
The right to health care, to work, and to housing. The three rights and the actual working and application of them in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

Popescu, Andrei. Bilateral social security instruments concluded between European socialist countries. IIR 121(1) Jan-Feb 1982: 67-76
There are four basic principles governing social policy relations between the signatory states. 1) Equality of treatment and reciprocity. 2) Territoriality. 3) Maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition. 4) Acceptance of financial liability exclusively by the contracting party paying benefits. The social security provisions. Provisions concerning the application of the instruments.

Short-notes on health and health care in Eastern Europe. SV 29(4)(127) Aug 1987: 105-122

Singleton, Fred. Eastern Europe: do the Greens threaten the Reds. WT 42(8-9) Aug/Sept 1986: 159-162
Throughout eastern Europe there are signs of an increasing awareness of the threat to the environment, and of more public discussion of these issues in recent years. The minority who are concerned can be a threat to the power of the government.

A socialist way of life. State benefits to man: from the womb to the tomb. WMR 28(9) Sept 1985: 119-123
Survey on the basis of statistical data from a number of European socialist countries.

Zvosec, Christine. Environmental deterioration in Eastern Europe. SV 28(4)(123) Winter 1984: 117-141

17. EDUCATION. HEALTH. SOCIAL WELFARE

The nations of Eastern Europe are suffering harmful consequences from environmental pollution, including public health hazards, the degradation of natural resources, and the endangerment of plant and animal species. The limited efforts of these countries to monitor and control pollution result from a variety of ideological, economic and political factors. Czechoslovakia's bad air quality is due to the economy's concentration on heavy manufacturing that uses low-quality domestic coal as its principal fuel source. Heavy water pollution. GDR is substituting domestic brown coal for oil and even hard coal. Pollution problems. Vast forest deterioration. Almost every industrial area in Romania is experiencing negative health effects from pollution. In Poland also coal provides 77% of the nation's energy, especially for the industrial sector. Recent government actions in environmental protection. Concentration on the high-polluting heavy industries over light manufacturing and services is to be replaced by low waste and waste-free technologies. Concern for the environment has mobilised broad sectors of society from trade unions to scientists to media representatives.

Bulgaria

Balevski, D. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 31

A proposal to pay mothers of children under three years old for looking after them.

Bozhkov, M. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 31

Social security arrangements for old people are discussed critically.

Correspondent. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 32

Bulgaria's economic growth and high levels of public spending for social purposes.

Ivanov, K. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 30

One of the major acquisitions of the Bulgarian village is social security benefits. Community life has improved greatly, and living standards risen markedly.

Kokoshkin, Lev. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 34

Industry's progress has been raising the problem of water. Although measures for eliminating pollution have taken place, construction of water-treating plants has lagged behind schedule.

Lagadinova, E. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 30

Various increased social benefits become payable to families as from 1 July 1985.

Occupational safety and health. SLB (1) Mar 1981: 78

Bulgaria: Research links occupational intestinal diseases to chemicals.

BULGARIA/CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Rozenshtayn, L. ABSEES XVII (2)(82) 1987: 33

Biological and ecological indicators are being developed to assist in achieving a more complete characterization of the condition of the Bulgarian rivers. Industrial pollution.

Social security. SLB (3-4) Sept-Dec 1985: 550; (3-4) Sept-Dec 1986: 537-538

Bulgaria: Integration of the social security administration. Improved maternity benefits and family allowances.

Czechoslovakia

ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 50

Criticism of deficiencies of the health service of Bratislava.

Fararik, Peter. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 43

The effect of fluorine emissions from the aluminium factory at Ziar nad Hronom on the surrounding crops.

Hochmaulova, Daniela. Education of young people in Czechoslovakia. CED (8) Dec 1985: 39-43

Luzansky, L. and Cincibus, J. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 49

The ecological situation is to be stabilized according to a plan for 1987-90. General improvement can be expected only after 1991. Industrial pollution.

Pilkova, J. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 34

A sample survey showed that about half the respondents were generally satisfied with the health service, but the level of satisfaction declined with increasing frequency of visits to a doctor.

Ruzickova, Zdenka and Seidl, Vladimir. Economic aspects of health and sickness. CED (7) Nov 1985: 61-76

Creation of conditions for health care. Financing of health services and their development.

Seidl, Vladimir and Prusa, Ladislav. Changes in the social security system in 1970-1985. CED (6) Sept 1985: 58-71

The main function of the system is to provide material security and to create good living conditions for those whose needs cannot be met through distribution according to their performance at work. Mothers, young children, sick people, old and disabled people are the recipient. Social security is divided into 1) a system of pensions, 2) a system of care of families, and children, 3) a system of workers' security in illness.

Valis, K. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 43

A new programme will be set in motion to give grammar schools and then all school children a greater familiarity with electronics.

17. EDUCATION. HEALTH. SOCIAL WELFARE

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 53

Three new decrees improve social provision for large families and working mothers.

--- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 49

The extensive medical spa facilities which are available to GDR citizens entail significant costs and organizational problems.

Duwingor, H. and Rademacher, R.W. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 54

Technological change means that the GDR school curriculum is having to be revised. The theme is the unity of science and socialism, with the aim of producing right-thinking workers and citizens.

Reich, Martina. ABSEES XV(4)(77) Sept 1985: 46

The work of inspecting the cleanliness of public places and streets in the GDR is done by mass organization.

Rozidek, Helmut. ABSEES XV(1)(74) Sept 1984: 53

Economic growth so necessary to the GDR today, can be achieved by ensuring that there is a proper return on the country's investment in education and training.

Rudolph, W. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 53

The shape of further vocational education in the GDR will be determined by the introduction of new technology and the need for flexible deployment of labour.

Schwarz, W. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 42

The GDR is having to exercise greater care in using water. Industrial pollution is relatively great.

Seidel, K. and Wetzstein, E. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 53

Medical services in the GDR are to be overhauled during the 1986-90 Five-Year Plan period.

Social security. SLB (2) June 1984: 320-321

German Democratic Republic: "On call" injury not job-related.

Hungary

Drecin, Jozsef. Culture and education- economic aspects and the future. HBH (3) 1985: 5-9

The system of public education. Modernizing education- long-term plans. Cultural and artistic establishments- outstanding tasks.

Ferge, Zsuzsa. Main trends in Hungarian social policy. NHQ XXIII(86) Summer 1982: 137-149

Social policy regarding employment. Income programmes. Social benefits in cash and in kind. Health, child care, education.

HUNGARY

Forgacs, Katalin. Environmental protection and the economy. NHQ XXVII(102) Summer 1986: 145-151

Main environmental hazards- poisonous wastes, water, soil, and air pollution. Actual environmental situation. Pollution limits, punitive fines. Economic pressures. The administrative background.

Huszar, I. People in disadvantageous (handicapped) situation in Hungary. AO 27(1-2) 1981: 163-178

Characteristics of the situation- low incomes- inadequate housing- lack of low school qualifications- problems of children having spent a longer period under state care- old age problems- disadvantageous situation of the sick and the disabled - disturbances of social adaptation, like neurosis, suicide, alcoholism, and crime. On the cumulative disadvantageous situation.

Huszar, Tibor. The training of specialists and the education of intellectuals. NHW XXII(81) Spring 1981: 128-141

Problems of training, presumed and actual functions of tertiary education. Professionalism. Planning of supply of specialists and educational system. Employment of graduates and the use of specialized knowledge. Professional functions and the way they changed. Socialization of intellectuals.

Kulcsar, K. Social policy in today's Hungarian society. AO 27(1-2) 1981: 183-189

The social policy as practiced so far provokes discussion, further thinking, and, finally decisions are needed. Social policy, economic policy and societal policy constitute a unity and none of them can be shaped rationally without regard to the others.

MTI. ABSEES XVII(1)(81) 1987: 63

The Council of Ministers discusses a report on public health with special regard to the struggle against alcoholism.

Nyers, R. Problems of people in disadvantageous social situation from the viewpoint of economic policy. AO 27(1-2) 1981: 178-183

1) In the interest of efficiency, the concrete form of production relations, i.e. the economic mechanism as a condition of the overall welfare of people should necessarily be developed.
2) To raise the share of social allowances at the expense of incomes resulting from work cannot be taken into consideration as the main tool of improving disadvantageous social situation
3) It is appropriate to strive after a rational differentiation of earnings at workplaces, in harmony with performances and responsibility, while at the same time, the role of social allowances in the levelling of family incomes should be increased parallel with the increase of the net social income.
4) Science, economic policy, cultural and social policy have to deal with the problem of cumulation of disadvantages more purposefully than at present.

17. EDUCATION. HEALTH. SOCIAL WELFARE

Occupational safety and health. SLB (4) Dec 1982: 527

Hungary: New occupational safety and health training at secondary education level.

Social security. SLB (2) June 1985: 300

Hungary: State takes over management of social security.

Poland

ABSEES XII(3)(67) May 1982: 72

Situation in medicaments supply: some statistical data.

--- XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 67

The Polish Committee of Social Aid is not in a position to increase its help to the needy because the resources are declining comparatively.

--- XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 67

Survey of payments by the social security office in the first quarter of 1984.

Gesing, A. ABSEES XVII(2)(82) 1987: 79

About 60 tonnes of fuel oil leaked into the river Oder. About 850 persons are employed in the clearing operations.

Krencik, W. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 68

Proposals for reforming welfare expenditure in the 1980s.

Leszczynski, A. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 62

The problem of applying in practice the concept of social minimum.

Marcisz, I. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 66

Supplies of medicines have not improved.

Rowicki, J. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 62

Until fundamental social conditions differentiating the position of particular social classes in regard to basic and secondary education are changed, there can be little hope for major changes at the university level.

Scholl, I. ABSEES XI(3)(64) May 1981: 71

The social minimum.

Sloma, K. ABSEES XV(3)(76) May 1985: 76

Explanation and interpretation of the new principles of supplements paid to retired people and pensioners and some children.

Social security. SLB (1) Mar 1981: 94-95; (2) June 1983: 275-276

Poland: Improved social benefits. Better social security for independent farmers.

Strzalkowska, W. ABSEES XII(1)(65) Sept 1981: 73

Some statistical data on the situation concerning the availability of medicaments in pharmacies.

ROMANIA/YUGOSLAVIA

Romania

- Alexandru, D.M. ABSEES XIII(2)(69) Jan 1983: 72
Discussion of a programme of scientific nourishment.
- Constantinescu, M. and Rosca, I. ABSEES XIII(1)(68) Sept 1982:78
Report on health care quality at present and 40 years ago with some statistical data.
- Ionescu, M. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 81
Review of the health care in Romania: the enormous progress made
- Manole, D. ABSEES XVI(2)(79) 1986: 82
An article concerned with health services for mothers in Neamt province; the province has 130,000 children.
- Pintilie, C. ABSEES XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 87
An article stressing the need for modern style of management and organization. This is recognized in the Law on Education.

Yugoslavia

- ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 83
The government initiative on social security payments to low-paid workers is arousing considerable controversy.
- XVI(1)(78) Jan 1986: 94
The National Health Service is in ever increasing financial difficulties.
- Avramov, Dragan. Population by educational level. YS XXVII(3) 1986: 3-14
Population without complete primary education, with school qualifications. Education did not develop at an even pace in all regions of the country. In the economically developed republics the entire population was covered by the educational system.
- Becin, Aleksandar and Milosavljevic, Milosav. Social work centres. YS XXVIII(1) 1987: 117-134
Development and status. Functions. Social work methods used by the Centres. Distribution, staffing and organization of work. Activities. Social work centres in the future.
- Dedic, Milutin. Organizations for adult education and cultural educational activity. YS XXIII(3) Aug 1982: 109-118
- Disability insurance benefits, 1980-1985. YS XXVII(3) 1986: 143-148
Total number of disabled workers. Disability with reduced working capacity.
- Golubovic, Milka. Child and youth health and health care. YS XXIII(3) Aug 1982: 119-130

17. EDUCATION. HEALTH. SOCIAL WELFARE

- Higher education and doctorates conferred. YS XXIII(4) Nov 1982: 145-148; XXVI(4) Nov 1985: 151-154
Statistical data.
- Hrnjica, Sulejman. The education of handicapped children and young people. (Special education). YS XXVIII(4) 1987: 86-98
Elementary education. Vocational training.
- Ivanovic, Stanoje. Staffing tertiary education. YS XXIV(1) Feb 1983: 83-90
Academic appointments and titles. Number and composition of teaching staff.
- Knezevic, Milija. The system of primary education. YS XXIII(3) Aug 1982: 81-96
Primary school. Other forms of primary education. Institutions of significance. Planning and financing. Statistics.
- Letica, S. ABSEES XVII(3)(83) 1987: 103
New experiments in reform of the health service are being mooted. Curtailment of the amount of health cover.
- Litvinjenko, Stevan. Infectious diseases, 1971-1980. YS XXIII(1) Feb 1982: 131-136
Morbidity and mortality. Organizations in charge of the prevention and control of infectious diseases. Statistics.
- Mestrovic, Vlado. Health care of Yugoslav citizens abroad and foreign nationals in Yugoslavia. YS XXIV(4) Nov 1983: 115-122
Provision of health care on the basis of social insurance conventions. Health care for insured persons sent to work abroad. Treatment of insured persons abroad by the Yugoslav self-managed community of interest for health insurance and health care. Health care of foreigners in Yugoslavia.
- Milenkovic, Gradislav. Professional work and research in the field of education. YS XXIV(2) May 1983: 109-122
Professional work in schools. Offices for the advancement and education. University faculties and higher schools. Educational councils. Pedagogic institutes. Professional societies. Textbook publication.
- Milosavljevic, Milosav. Self-managed communities of interest for social welfare. YS XXIII(2) May 1982: 119-128
Self-managed communities at commune level. Association of self-managed communities of interest for social welfare.
- Nedeljkovic, Cedo. Social compact on the common foundations of the educational system concluded by the Republics and Autonomous Provinces. YS XXII(4) Nov 1981: 129-140
- Popovic, B. ABSEES XIV(3)(73) May 1984: 83
It is questionable whether insured persons' contributions go towards improving health care.

YUGOSLAVIA

- Popovic, B. ABSEES XV(2)(75) Jan 1985: 87
Serious concern is expressed over the rapidly deteriorating position of the National Health Service.
- Potkonjak, Nikola. Secondary education. YS XXVII(3) 1986: 111-142
Definition of secondary education. System of secondary career-oriented education. Teaching and auxiliary staff. Expansion of education.
- R.A. ABSEES XVI(3)(80) 1986: 83
Berislav Sefer evaluates the evolution of Yugoslav ideas about social policy since the onset of the economic crisis.
- Ristanovic, Slobodan. Forms of solidarity in education. YS XXIII(3) Aug 1982: 97-108
Social instruments which indirectly influence the equalization of conditions for the development of education. Supplementary financing of primary and secondary education. Elimination of inequalities caused by differences in the level of education of pupils' parents, physical accessibility of schools and financial position of students. Constitutional principle of equal educational opportunities.
- Social security and related institutions, 1975-1980
YS XXII(4) Nov 1981: 167-169
Only statistics available on health insurance, health institutions, disability and pensions insurance, children's allowances, welfare institutions allowances.
- Social security and social institutions, 1978-1983. YS XXVI(1) Feb 1985: 155-157
- Spasic, N. ABSEES XI(2)(63) Jan 1981: 77
The Federal Committee for Labour, Health and Social Welfare examined the prospects of the social welfare policy in the next Five-Year plan.
- Todorovic, Luka. The care and welfare of children. YS XXVIII(4) 1987: 115-134
The concept and contents of child welfare. Development. The regulatory and the material basis. Functions and forms of child care. Family allowances.
- Vajs, Vera and Feliks, Radmilo. Health status and health care of workers. YS XXVII(1) 1986: 115-126
Occupational medicine. Workers' morbidity rates. Occupational diseases, accidents. Absenteeism due to sickness, accidents and other socio-medical causes. Disablement insurance. Occupational safety and working conditions.

ADDENDA

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH

PLANNING, POLICY, REFORMS

More than one country

Chavance, Bernard. The prevailing forms of crisis in Soviet-type economies. (Tr. by Ramnath Narayanswami). AV 26(4) Dec 1984: 277-299

Major characteristics of the Soviet-type economies. From decline in growth to halt in reform. Shortage economy and planning as competitive bargaining. Investment cycles and regulation through shortage. The opening to the West. Socialist economies confronted with a 'big crisis'.

Csaba, Laszlo. Economic policy and planning in the CMEA. AV 27(4) Dec 1985: 311-342

Planned development at a regional scale. Lack of integrational strategy. Technique of implementation and area of application. Regional-level autarky. Alternative integrational concepts. Some features of the Post-Summit (1984 Moscow Summit) integration practice.

Das Gupta, K.K. Some issues concerning economic rationality in USSR and East European countries. AV 26(4) Dec 1984: 300-324

Narayanswamy, Ramnath. The economic crisis in Eastern Europe. (A review article). AV 28(2) June 1986: 193-205

---. Economic reform in the USSR and Eastern Europe: The Novosibirsk Paper. AV 27(4) Dec 1985: 343-377

Importance of the famous Novosibirsk Paper on the conception and implementation of economic reform in the USSR and Eastern Europe.

---. Economic regulation through shortage. (A review article). AV 26(4) Dec 1984: 387-396

---. Is it socialism and is it feasible? (A review article). AV 26(4) Dec 1984: 369-386

Bulgaria

Debroy, B. The Bulgarian economy in the Twentieth century. (A review article). AV 28(2) June 1986: 206-235

Narayanswamy, Ramnath. Bulgaria: How far can the centralised model be reformed? EPW XXII(17) 25th Apr 1987: 745-746

German Democratic Republic

Narayanswamy, Ramnath. Perfecting the centralised model. EPW XXII(29) 18th July 1987: 1177-1179

Hungary

Bacsikai, Tamas. Economic policy and management in the 80s.
MH (4) 1983: 9-14

Fabri, E. Superficial changes and deep tendencies in inventory processes in Hungary. AO 28(1-2) 1982: 133-146
Purchased but still unprocessed stocks are preponderant in the Hungarian industry. Persisting great demand and the unsatisfactory supply. Deconcentration of inventories and rise in stocks. Indicators of stock allocation. Desirable capital allocation.

Faluvegi, Lajos. Working for economic and social renewal.
MH (4) 1983: 4-8

Gyulavari, A. Stocks and stockpiling in Hungary- an international comparison. AO 27(1-2) 1981: 57-76

The study analyses the changes in stocks and stockpiling between 1970 and 1978. Comparing the stocks in the Hungarian economy with those in the FRG, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, the author points out that their level is rather high-primarily in comparison with the capitalist countries. It is a characteristic feature of both the socialist and the capitalist countries. In Hungary stockpiling shows a close correlation with the balance of trade. Stockpiling being independent of production and usually different from that, can be taken as an indicator of disorder of the economy.

Hare, P.G. and Wanless, P.T. Polish and Hungarian economic reform- a comparison. SS XXXIII(4) Oct 1981: 491-517

Economic background and basic approaches to reforms adopted in two countries. Prices and wages. Monopoly and competition. Factors responsible for differences in outcome in two countries: a) Political atmosphere. Hungarians avoided political overtones of economic reform. Political unity and stability of the country. Poland has never succeeded in eliminating centres of opposition within the country. b) Hungary- small and homogeneous. Poland- larger and much more diverse. c) Attitude of the Soviet Union. Hungarians lucky in that their reform was already underway in 1969. d) Organisation and economic performance of their respective agricultural systems. Hungary completed collectivization and is performing quite well. Lack of real institutional change in either Hungary or Poland tended to limit the potential effectiveness of reforms.

Marjai, Jozsef. How to explore factors for economic development?
MH (4) 1982: 5-9

Programme for development. Reshuffling the assets. The tasks of the managers. Revealing the reserves.

---. In the service of equilibrium. MH (1) 1983: 5-8

Nyitrai, Vera. Forty years of the Hungarian national economy.
AV 27(4) Dec 1985: 287-310

Major characteristics of the development of the economy. Agricultural development. Industry development.

Simai, M. The socio economic issues of growth-oriented strategic adjustment programs. AO 37(3-4) 1986: 155-167

Szikszay, Bela. The Hungarian national economy- changing to a new course of growth. MH (4) 1982: 10-14
Moderation of the economic growth rate. Growth guided by demand. Comprehensive assertion of the qualitative requirements. Acceleration of technical development. Development of system of economic management.

Tertak, Elemer Gyorgy. Development policy in Hungary. MH (3) 1984: 19-24

It was necessary to curb demand by cutting back the volume of investments. Investment policy. Price policy. Policy of raising the efficiency of company management. Required change of structure of the economy without central interference.

Yugoslavia

Overall economic indices. YS XXVIII(4) 1987: 153-154

2. ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT.

MECHANISM. ORGANIZATION

(Including co-operation)

German Democratic Republic

Csaba, L. Trends in the development of the economic mechanism of the German Democratic Republic. ABHEL 11(1) 1981:274-275

Hungary

Laki, M. The enterprise crisis. AO 32(1-2) 1984: 113-124

The present article based on an analysis of enterprise crises that took place in the 1960s and 1970s, considers sales difficulties as the most important element. The Hungarian enterprises insist on retaining the production factors and the means for averting crises in the capitalist economies will not be used here. Instead of dismissing labour, or selling fixed capital, often the range of products is enlarged. It is in the course of this special kind of diversification that the real crisis of the enterprise emerge which will then intensify the forces acting towards efforts at solving the difficulties through centralization.

---. Growth and flexibility: the case of a transformer manufacturing co-operative. EEE XXI(3-4) Spring-Summer, 1983: 170-187

Historical antecedents. A new type of growth during the 1970s.

Natural or specific growth. Market shortage stimulates growth. Competition in the labour market and profit orientation. Identification with the co-operative. Management ambitions. Disadvantages of growth. Unrealizable ideas. Small enterprise forms within the co-operative.

Marias, A., et al. Organization of large industrial enterprises in Hungary: a comparative analysis. AO 27(3-4) 1981:327-342
This paper gives an account of an empirical analysis of organizations conducted by the authors in sixty large Hungarian industrial enterprises. The theoretical background of the analysis lies in the contingency theory of organizations, according to which the analysis of enterprises is carried out by the description of environmental and inside characteristics, strategy, structure, behaviour of participants and of organizational performance, followed by an analysis of their interrelationships. The article analyses those elements and connections of the system which are in the foreground of Hungarian organization development activity. These are the impact of the size of an organization on its functioning and the development of the mechanism of company management systems. Conceptual model and methods used in the analysis of large industrial organizations. The sample. Connection between size and organization structure. Influence of dependence on centralization.

Medgyessy, Peter. Small-scale enterprises in Hungary. MH (3) 1983: 15-20
Rural small scale production. Small-scale farming production in the light of statistics. Relations between small scale production and large farms. New forms of small-scale ventures. Small units for trade. Enterprises' co-operative pools.

Voszka, E. Company liquidation without a legal successor. AO 37(1-2) 1986: 59-71
The new method of winding-up enterprises without creating legal successor has been established. The author examines this question through the actual winding-up of an economic unit.

3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS, FINANCE, FOREIGN TRADE

CMEA, INTEGRATION, JOINT VENTURES

More than one country

Bartha, Ferencé. Medium-term prospects of East-West economic co-operation. MH (4) 1984: 9-13
Effect of changes in political security. Growth conditions of the various regions. Structural adjustment: an important determinant of the development of East-West trade. Trade, financing, and technology. System of institutions and economy.

Csikos-Nagy, Bela. Eastern economies and East-West relations. MH (3) 1983: 4-11

Characteristics of eastern economies. Character of East-West trade. Opening to the world market. Indebtedness and the partial embargo. Outlook.

Komenes, Egon. CMEA in the European economy. MH (2) 1984:17-21
CMEA- goals and means- mechanisms and structures- international financial relations of the CMEA countries- as a European phenomenon- perspectives and alternatives- Hungary and CMEA.

Lopandic, Dusko. The European Community and COMECON. RIA XXXVII(876) 5th Oct 1986: 12-14
There is no doubt that the regulation of trade relations between the EC and COMECON countries would give East European products better access to the Common Market. Possibility of reaching bilateral trade agreements.

Hungary

Botos, B. Changes in the structure of Hungarian industrial foreign trade. AO 37(1-2) 1986: 129-142

Kadar, Bela. The external conditions of Hungarian industrial growth. NHQ XXVIII(108) Winter 1987: 61-74
Cooperation within the CMEA. Soviet-Hungarian industrial cooperation. Trade with GDR, Poland. Industrial cooperation with the developed Western countries, and with the developing countries.

Salgo, I. Economic mechanism and foreign trade organization in Hungary. AO 36(3-4) 1986: 271-287

Yugoslavia

Gnjatovic, Dragana. Yugoslavia's balance of payments and external debt, 1971-1986. YS XXVII(4) 1987: 61-74
Characteristics of the period. External debt and net outflow of funds derived from foreign loans.

4. FINANCE. CREDIT. BANKING

Yugoslavia

Soos, K.A. Some important common features of the post-reform economic mechanisms in Hungary and Yugoslavia- capital market; capital ownership functions, and budgetary limits. ABHEL 14(5) 1984: 184-186