

GOKHALE INSTITUTE MIMEOGRAPH SERIES NO. 20

**A BIBLIOGRAPHY  
OF  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTICLES  
ON  
EAST EUROPEAN SOCIALIST ECONOMIES  
1977-1981  
( PARTIALLY ANNOTATED )**

**VIMAL RATH**

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

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## F O R E W O R D

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. One of the main problems in carrying out such studies is language : all the seven east European countries have different languages and the literature relating to them is naturally in their own languages. However, it would be quite sometime before one can have one or more Indian economists conversant with every one of these languages. In the meanwhile, scholars have to unavoidably depend at least partly on literature published in English. Some of the relevant literature from these countries is published either originally in English, or translated into English. Besides, scholars from other countries have published articles on these economies in English. 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. We are now publishing this Bibliography for the period 1977-1981 in the present volume, in order to make it available to other interested scholars and administrators. We hope it will be found useful by them. We propose to publish the continuing bibliographical work in the Centre from time to time.

Gokhale Institute of  
Politics & Economics  
Pune-4

August 1981

N. Rath  
Director

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## INTRODUCTION

Scope : This Bibliography of articles 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 1977 to July 1981, in different periodicals (which are received in the Library of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, India) in both socialist and non-socialist countries.

Coverage : The total number of full-length articles originally written in English language and published in periodicals known and available to us turned to be rather small. It was, therefore, decided that the coverage of articles should be supplemented by English translations, summaries, and abstracts of the articles originally published in the 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, Hungarian Agricultural Review, and World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts, which are journals of abstracts; and the English summaries given at the end of some articles in journals like Politicka Ekonomie; 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 economies, 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, Yugo-

slav Survey, Polish Perspectives, News from Hungary, 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, Reforms. 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. Organization.  
(including co-operation)

Articles relating to enterprise management are included here. Similarly articles on 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 economies 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.  
Savings.

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, whole sale 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, problem 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, co-operative consumer stores, and services of all kinds.

13. Agriculture. Livestock. Fishery. Forestry.

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 and Urban 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 re 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, health including maternity facilities for women workers, 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 : The helpful comments of Professors V.M. Dandekar, K.K. Das Gupta and A. S. Nadkarni on the Introductory Review are gratefully acknowledged. The colleagues in the Library of the Institute and typists were of great help in carrying out this work.

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 all these points will be appreciated and taken into account in revising it.

Problems of Socialist Economies:  
an Introductory Review

1. In the following are some of the problems of the socialist economies as perceived from the contents of the articles in this Bibliography.
2. After the Second World War, in the early 1950s, a complete centralised model of socialist management was almost universally adopted in this region. However, by the early 1960s, a setback in economic performance was experienced in many of these countries. The growth rates were falling below the high levels of the earlier period. The labour force available for work outside agriculture did not rise at the rapid rate previously experienced. Most of the people who could easily and usefully move out of agriculture had already done so; as a result, some countries like Czechoslovakia, GDR, and Hungary, faced difficulties in finding additional labour resources.
3. Development of advanced technologies and production of commodities capable of competing successfully on world markets were seen as tasks fundamentally different from the earlier rapid development of basic industries. There was considerable stimulus to reform (a) organisational structure of the economy, (b) price system, (c) conduct of planning, and (d) incentives at the enterprise level.
4. Efforts were made to improve implementation through devolution of decision making authority and by increased role of market mechanism. An integral part of the reform was a considerable increase in the independence of enterprises. Naturally, certain pre-conditions had to be satisfied for such a reform. It was necessary to revise and correct producer prices by bringing them more in line

with domestic production costs and prices of imports, so that production activities could be reasonably profitable. To make enterprises cost-conscious, bonuses were related to an indicator of performance - profit, which depends on costs of both inputs and outputs. A number of problems, such as setting of prices, investment criteria, the system of regulators, taxation, incentives, labour productivity and technology had to be solved in this connection.

5. Another outstanding feature of the reforms was to establish a closer link between internal and external economic activities, with the foreign trade sector undergoing the most serious reorganization.

6. The economic reforms included 'agriculture' to a greater extent than before. For the state farms and collective farms this meant considerable extension of their autonomy. Private agricultural households benefited also to some extent by the overall changes in price, tax, procurement and supply policies.

7. The steps taken in this general direction of reforms in individual countries varied greatly so far as the scale of change was concerned. In Hungary, the reforms have involved substantial departure from the centralised model of socialist economic management. The Yugoslav system from the beginning followed a different system which is based on the power of the working people - self-managers organised as free and equal producers in the basic organisations of associated labour and other forms of association through which they gain control over the distribution of the results of their labour. Undoubtedly, the economic reforms have encountered certain obstacles and created many problems.

8. The pre-reform organizational system was created basically according to the hierarchical logic of a directive system of management. The factories were subordinate to the enterprises, the enterprises to an association and the association to the Ministry. According to this logic, the lines of control are established from the factory all the way to the government. After the reforms, direct management relations between the several levels were somewhat moderated, but not eliminated; there is, therefore, a continual tendency toward either an obvious or a disguised use of directives. Consequently market forces do not as yet provide a sufficiently strong counterweight against a combination of administrative monopoly power.

9. Growth and development of most of these economies are largely dependent on foreign trade. Upto 1975 the CMEA countries developed their trade with non-socialist

countries more rapidly than with each other. Since then, there has been a manifest tendency for intra - CMEA trade to grow, a circumstance attributed to essentially two factors: the first is the growing debt of socialist countries to Western industrial countries, which forces the former to reduce their imports and expand their exports, although export policy has been somewhat impaired by the Western recession. The second factor is the price rise within the CMEA itself since 1975; this rise has been relatively much greater for raw materials and energy products than for manufactured products. The result of all this for the eastern countries has been a deterioration of their terms of trade with the USSR and the need to export more to obtain from the USSR the same quantity of fuels and raw materials. These two factors together have been conducive to a strengthening of integrationist tendencies within the CMEA. In this connection a debate is going on about the intra - CMEA prices: whether they are a passive reflection of world prices, especially since they are now revised every year, not every five years on the basis of the average for the five preceding years.

10. Similarly, there is a general tendency towards slowing down of the process of specialization; growing socialist integration does not seem to have significantly reversed this trend. This is important because the product composition of foreign trade is linked to the development of terms of trade. In general, it seems that, unfavourable trends in the terms of trade are the result of a lack of flexibility at the level of trade policy and of production units; these are too rigid and hence incapable of responding swiftly to the exigencies of world demand. Such unfavourable trends cannot necessarily be considered as unavoidable effect of fluctuations in the international market.

11. The impact of the increase in world oil prices since 1973 on the working of economic reforms is seriously felt. Attempts were made to insulate the domestic economy by instruments of price control and budget subsidies for imports. But budgetary strains and increasing hard currency debts have made this initial response not very successful. Efforts are made for domestic energy production as well as increased economic relations within the CMEA to ward off this calamity.

12. Formerly, centrally planned economies were believed to follow policies of economic self-sufficiency to isolate the domestic economy from the vagaries of commerce with other nations. But now there is no reason to continue to hold that autarky is any longer a specific feature of these economies.

13. In this connection policies of import substitution, of joint ventures within CMEA as well as with the cooperation of market economies, and of transferable rouble are important questions currently under discussion.

14. The monetary problems that have arisen as a result of the intensification of foreign trade within the CMEA area as well as between East and West have turned out to be quite serious. This shows, it has been argued, that while a money of limited functions could more or less satisfy the internal needs of the planned economies, albeit with immense losses in quality, the Eastern nations have remained unable to develop adequate monetary instruments either in intra-CMEA trade or in economic relations with the West. While confinement of the currency to the internal sphere might have been adequate during the early stages when the planned economies tended towards autarky, it becomes a severe handicap now, when the international division of labour is viewed as an important factor in technological progress and comparative cost advantage.

15. Detailed analysis of recent developments in each country in the area of monetary matters, viewed against the backdrop of their evolving steering systems, demonstrates that the monetary system of the Eastern industrialized societies of today are confronted with two problems: firstly, in contrast to the conceptions of the early development period the planned economies cannot any longer steer to a moneyless society and are forced to enlarge the market features of their monetary instruments. Secondly, however, they cannot hope for success in their endeavour to expand the market feature, because a state-owned and centrally planned economy sets material limits for money, credit, and prices as instruments of economic activity. So far practice has not given a clear answer to the question as to where the limits between state budgetary subsidies and state banking credit could be drawn.

16. According to some authors stability of the currency in the planned economy is but a fiction. While a greater than envisaged volume of money in the production sphere might be neutral, since the possibilities for its application are limited, excessive money in the household sphere carried an evident inflationary impact. Inflationary pressure may be offset by budgetary subsidies, but only by limiting the basic function of price as a cost recovery instrument and equalizer of demand and supply; and while inflation in the planned economies might be given different forms than in market economies, its impact on the consumer is just as great.

17. In the beginning, with their foreign trade based on commodity quotas and their unit of currency limited to domestic currency, the planned economies were forced to adopt bilateral clearing. To eliminate the limitations this system had imposed, an agreement on multilateral settlements in transferable roubles and the founding of the International Bank for Economic Co-operation was signed in 1963 and eight

years later the second CMEA Bank, the International Investment Bank, was established. But not only are the Western nations reluctant to settle their transactions with the East European countries in transferable roubles, but even the CMEA nations sometimes prefer to be paid by their Eastern bloc partners in hard currencies in cases where they have hardware to deliver beyond established quota exchange.

18. The effects of economic reforms on prices, inflation, income distribution, consumption, employment and a number of related problems are also discussed in this Bibliography.

19. The problem of prices represents a substantial part of the process of improving and developing the forms of management in planning of the national economy. This is witnessed by an extraordinary attention paid to the price, not solely in the economic literature but also in official party and government documents. In these economies price structures are no longer independent of social structures and the valuing of things-for-man is no longer separate from the activity of labour. In this background the problems of determining whole-sale prices, of expressing the socially necessary costs in them, of bringing together the internal price systems in the world socialist market, have to be examined.

20. The problem of inflation in centrally planned economies is continuously discussed and compared with the market economies. It has been pointed out that the limited success in combating inflation is due in no way to either fiscal or monetary policy but to incomes control. For some authors it is not the prices that should be freed but excess demand has to be abolished. Inflationary pressures can be eliminated if the state determines the resources to be assigned from national income to growth, in harmony with the requirement for equilibrium. Some authors express the view that the planned economies have not been any more successful than the market economies in achieving equilibrium: the state has greater influence in the economic process and therefore may be able to disguise disequilibrium in different forms, but its impact on the population is just as great.

21. According to some authors an increase in equality of income distribution is associated with decrease in productivity. But at the same time it has been argued that strong material incentives have to be given to the most productive and skilled persons. A via-media was put forward by proposing that on the one hand the state can increase disparities in earnings and at the same time through the mechanism of social benefits maintain or even reduce dispersion of per capita household real incomes. There is a growing concern about the increasing differentiation of incomes in the

region due to economic reforms, and regulation of earnings has become a problem. Being a sensitive matter, its operation is going to be a difficult one.

22. Writing on consumption policy, economists are putting forward the hypothesis that in some of these countries there has been a cyclical relationship between the power of the communist party leadership and per capita household consumption. When the party leadership's power to control events rises above a certain point, it accentuates traditional heavy industry priorities: this slows the growth of consumption level; this in turn provokes a backlash from the workers, sometimes in the form of strikes and riots, which enforces a change of policy and a weakening (sometimes a change) in the leadership; then more consumerist policies are pursued for a while, until the leadership feels strong enough to accentuate heavy industry priorities again, and so on. In any case, problem of shortages is often discussed.

23. One of the various tasks before these economies is the more rational and efficient use of manpower resources. The importance of this objective stems both from the need to adjust the labour supply to current development trends and from the existing or emerging scarcity of labour reserves in these countries. In all the socialist countries continuous and rapid economic growth is considered a prime pre-requisite for ensuring full and productive employment. The employment situation has been evolving rapidly under the influence of economic, social, demographic and other factors. Employment continues to rise in all these countries, although there are certain differences between them. Manpower shortage is seriously felt. It is likely to be influenced by future trends in economic and social development, labour productivity, the rate of growth of the able-bodied population of working age, changes in female labour force participation, and participation of young people resulting from rises in the proportion attending schools or training institutions. Shifts in the structure of employment (sectoral, occupational and geographical) are likely to remain important because of number of factors. like industrialisation of agriculture, growing size of the services' sector, general technical progress, newly emerging occupations, exploitation of natural resources in thinly populated areas, and demographic factors. Rising expectations concerning working conditions and job satisfaction resulting from the spread of education may lead to increased rate of turnover, and labour mobility will continue to play an important part in adapting labour supply to changing demands, and in shaping manpower policy generally. The basic problems of employment at any cost, and of wages, that is, distribution (payment), according to work and productivity, are continuously discussed and debated.

24. The growth of various industries has to be planned and worked out in the light of these developments. Even in agriculture, agro-industrial complexes are coming up. The infrastructural problems of transport, housing, co-operative societies, education, various social benefit schemes like health care, maternity benefits, old people's pensions, etc., are to be examined and solved in the new perspective.

25. This bird's eye-view of the economic situation and debate is based entirely on the articles in the following Bibliography.

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  
Titles of the articles abstracted in ABSEES are in  
non-English languages. However, English summary of  
the articles are available on microfiche
- ABWAERS World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology  
Abstracts  
Oxford Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Monthly
- 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
- AGA Agricultural Administration edited by A. N. Duckham  
and John Pearce, Department of Agriculture and Horti-  
culture, University of Reading  
Barking, England Applied Science Publishers Quarterly

- AGAC Agriculture Abroad (Canada)  
 Ottawa International Liaison Service, Regional Development 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
- AOAAG Annals of the Association of American Geographers  
 Washington The Association of American Geographers  
 Quarterly
- AP Aussenpolitik  
 Hamburg Interpress Ubersee Verlag Gmbh  
 Quarterly
- BFT Bulgarian Foreign Trade  
 Sofia The Bulgarreklama Agency  
 Bi/Monthly
- BRIAE Bulletin Research Institute for Agricultural Economics  
 Budapest Research Institute for Agricultural Economics  
 Bi/Annual
- CA Czechoslovak Agriculture  
 Prague Information Bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food  
 Monthly
- 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
- CL Czechoslovak Life  
 Prague Orbis Press Agency  
 Monthly

- CR Co-operation in Romania  
Bucharest Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives  
Monthly
- EA Economie Appliquee  
Paris Institut de Science Economie Appliquee Quarterly
- EBE Economic Bulletin for Europe  
Geneva United Nations. Economic Commission for  
Europe Bi/Annial
- 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
- EER European Economic Review  
Amsterdam North Holland Publishing Company 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
- 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
- FA Foreign Affairs  
New York Council on Foreign Relations, Incorporated  
5 times a year
- GDRR GDR Reports  
New Delhi Embassy of the German Democratic Republic  
in India Monthly
- HAR Hungarian Agricultural Review  
Budapest Information Centre of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Journal of Abstracts Monthly
- HC Hungarian Co-operation  
Budapest National Co-operative Council (OSZT) Monthly
- HR Hungarian Review  
Budapest Lapkiado Vallalat Monthly
- IB Information Bulletin  
Prague Central Committee of the Communist Party of  
Czechoslovakia Monthly
- ILR International Labour Review  
Geneva International Labour Office Bi/Monthly
- IM International Migration  
Geneva Intergovernmental Committee for Migration  
Quarterly

- 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
- JIE Journal of Industrial Economics  
Oxford Basil Blackwell Quarterly
- KL Kyklos  
Basel, Switzerland Universitat Basel Quarterly
- LN Link  
New Delhi United India Periodicals Private Limited  
Weekly
- LRISC Land Reform, Land Settlement and Co-operatives  
Rome Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United  
Nations Bi/Annual
- MR Monthly Review  
New York Monthly Review, Incorporated Monthly
- MS Mainstream  
New Delhi Perspective Publications Private Limited  
Weekly
- NH News from Hungary  
New Delhi Published by Jozsef Szabo Monthly
- NHQ New Hungarian Quarterly  
Budapest Lapkiado Publishing House 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

- PE Politicka Ekonomie  
Prague Československa Akademie Vid Monthly
- 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
- RES Review of Economics and Statistics  
Amsterdam North-Holland Publishing Company for Harvard  
University, Department of Economics 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
- RM Romania Documents-- Events  
Bucharest The Romanian News Agency Monthly
- SEEF Soviet and Eastern European Foreign Trade  
White Plains, N.Y. M. E. Sharpe, Incorporated  
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
- SP Socialist Perspective  
Calcutta Council for Political Studies Quarterly

- SS      Soviet Studies  
          Glasgow University of Glasgow Press    Quarterly
- SST     Social Scientist  
          Trivandrum Indian School of Social Sciences    Monthly
- SV      Survey  
          London London School of Economics and Political  
          Science, Oxford University Press    Quarterly
- WMR     World Marxist Review  
          London S. C. Easton    Monthly
- WT      World Today  
          London Royal Institute of International Affairs,  
          Oxford University Press    Monthly
- WTUM    World Trade Union Movement  
          Prague World Federation of Trade Unions Publications  
          Limited    Monthly
- YL      Yugoslav Life  
          Belgrade Tanjug News Agency    Monthly
- YS      Yugoslav Survey  
          Belgrade Jugoslovenska Stvarnost. Newspaper Publi-  
          shing House, Jugoslovenski Pregled    Quarterly

## **CLASSIFIED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH  
PLANNING, POLICY, REFORMS

More than one country

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 63

Achievements of COMECON countries in 1976.

~~---~~ X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 4

Summary of economic performance of COMECON and its member countries during 1978.

Askanas, Benedykt; Askanas, Halina and Levcik, Friedrich.  
Economic development of the COMECON countries 1971 to 1975  
and their plans until 1980. EEE XV(3) Spring 1977: 3-46

The essay summarises the main features of economic development during the period 1971-75 and compares the actual results achieved with the plan objectives. A short appraisal of the plan directives for the period 1976 to 1980 is given at the end. The study is based on official statistics. Statistical tables.

---. The economies of the CMEA countries in the second half of the seventies. EEE XVIII(1) Fall 1979: 28-64

Economic growth in the CMEA countries. Industry supports economic growth. Eastern Europe is becoming increasingly dependent on energy imports. Poor performance of agriculture. Investments. Consumption. Exports and imports with USSR and Western countries. Statistical tables.

---. The economy of the CMEA countries in the second half of the seventies. EEE XVII(3) Spring 1979: 62-76

Basic features of the Five-Year plans for 1976 through 1980. Statistics available.

Bogomolov, O.T. Intensification of social production in CMEA countries. PRE XXII(12) Apr 1980: 78-92

CMEA member nations are elaborating and redefining the strategy of their long-term socio-economic development. The scarcity of resources. The shortage of hands creates the most rigid constraints on the development of production. Not enough capital investments. Problems of increasing the effectiveness of investments. Stimuli and prerequisites of intensification. Role of modernization and reconstruction. Investment policy and the manpower balance.

Brus, Wlodzimierz. The East European reforms : what happened to them? SS XXXI(2) Apr 1979: 257-267

## 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

The economic reforms by 1975 lost their momentum and in most cases showed clear signs of retreat. This should not be interpreted as tantamount to saying that there had been a full return to the old system. In many respects the changed relation between administrative and business-like components of the system of planning and management has come to stay. There were many striking displays of diversity among the East European members of COMECON; towards the end, however, a trend towards uniformity seems to have prevailed in many important respects. Genuine difficulties in implementation of the basic propositions of the reforms.

Brus, Włodzimirz. Political system and economic efficiency : the East European context. JCE 4(1) Mar 1980: 40-55

The proposition about democratization of socialism as a factor of economic efficiency.

Chawluk, Antoni. The scope for system remodelling. SS XXIX(1) Jan 1979: 99-111

Debate on economic reform coincided with emergence of the controversy about the validity of the orthodox model of the Soviet-type economy for CMEA countries. A general model of the Soviet-type economy can be constructed in two different ways. First, various Soviet-type economies can be surveyed and then the characteristics which are found to be common to all of them, can be used to formulate a general model. Alternatively, one can proceed by assuming certain characteristics to be basic and then through logical analysis deduce the remaining necessary characteristics. Basic features of the Soviet-type economy. Different success indicators and planners' tension. Optimal tautness of plan output targets. Strategy reform.

Communist economies - reluctant reformers. ET 267 1st April 1978: 78

Denev, A. Joint planning - CMEA. ENB XXI(11) 1980: 1, 3  
Coordination of planning - economic integration.

Dudinskii, B. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 3

Survey of economic development in the COMECON countries.

Eastern Europe. ET 270 24th March 1979: 101-102

Shortages of energy, raw material and labour. Disappointing economic growth. A slower rise in labour productivity. Trade deficits and hard-currency indebtedness.

Eastern Europe, a historical review : a talk with Professor Gyorgy Ranki. NH 20(2) Feb 1981: 5-6

Farago, A. Economic tasks in the socialist countries. ABHEL 8(1) 1978: 60-61

The greatest difficulty is caused by capitalist goods exchange turnover and increased trade deficit of each socialist country with capitalist countries. None of the socialist countries could fully implement the programme worked out

for the expansion of capitalist exports; which they prefer for eliminating the debit balance. This programme is formulated in the national economic plans of the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Several socialist countries resort to considerable decrease of imports on the dollar account as provisional solution. The stresses of investments could not be relieved in 1977. Foreign trade turnover has continued to grow at a high rate and foreign economic relations have a growing role in economic development of the countries. The most urgent task of 1978 is the improvement of foreign trade balance equilibrium in all socialist countries. The national economic plans of individual countries attach high priority to reconstruction programme in order to alleviate the problems of investments. The central investments are rearranged. The problem of manpower shortage can be answered by the application of new technologies, new machinery and by improvement of productivity.

Fikus, D. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 62

Economic trends in the socialist countries in 1977.

Haupt, H.-C. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 48

An analysis of criteria for measuring the level of economic equalization achieved between the COMECON countries.

Hewett, Edward A. Alternative econometric approaches for studying the link between economic systems and economic outcomes. JCE 4(3) Sept 1980: 274-294

The forecasting and dummy - variable approaches. An analysis of the system - performance link for energy consumption.

Maly, J. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 45

Discussion on the reduction of differences in the levels of economic development among COMECON member countries.

Markus, Gy. G. A critique of some recent "Leftist" views concerning the socialist economy. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 84-85

According to the "New Left" as represented e.g., by H. Marcuse as one of its outstanding exponents, socialist planning is a tool of 'technical terror' of 'productive oppression'. According to French Ch. Bettelheim and P. Sweezy the enterprise in socialism is an embodiment of capitalist relations of production, on the one hand, and a tool of confining working-class power, on the other. They regard socialist planning as a means of capitalist accumulation and the economic reforms as means of profit maximization.

Notkin, A. Optimal rates of economic growth under socialism. PRE XXII(4) Aug 1979: 3-21

Optimal rates of economic growth under socialism are rates that fully realize the advantages of socialism in the utilization of resources and factors of economic growth for the attainment of growing absolute increments to national income from one quinquennium to the next. Statistics available.

## 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Pocs, E. Economic development of the European CMEA countries in 1978 and their plan targets for the current year. ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 122-123

—. The economic development of the European CMEA countries in 1979 and the plans for 1980. ABHEL 10(4) 1980: 212-214

Prof. Gerhard. Experiences from the five-year plan coordination of the CMEA countries. (Tr by Michel Vale). EEE XVIII(4) Summer 1980: 29-56

Cooperation in planning is steadily expanding in the CMEA. Statistical data included.

Redei, J. The political economy of East-West-South cooperation by G. Adler-Karlsson. (A review article). AO 20(1-2) 1978: 181-186; 20(3) 1978: 348-50

One of the fundamental thesis of Adler-Karlsson is that the capitalist system is still very strong, presumably even stronger than ever, and the socialist system does not provide an efficient economic alternative to it. However, in tackling the problems of unemployment and inflation, in supplying basic essentials to the people, and in abolishing absolute poverty, socialist countries are faring better. Forces of production are mixed up with concept of relations of production.

(Followed by, "Is capitalism stronger than ever? a reply", by G. Adler-Karlsson. AO 20(3) 1978: 339-348

In spite of much socialist rhetoric and a considerable state intervention in the functional control of the ownership of the means of production, the capitalist acquisitive values are still central to the functioning of the socialist society. It is not the formal organization of the social institutions but what they are used for, that is the real test of the character of any system).

Reinhold, O., et al. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 41

Review of COMECON achievements since 1949 with data on the performance of individual member states.

Roemer, John E. A bias in growth-rate comparisons of capitalist and socialist economies. JCE 2(3) Sept 1978: 266-278

A simple model of price markups and net-investment distribution. An economy is described by an n-sector liner production matrix and a fixed vector of consumption needs. There are many ways in which goods may be priced and many ways in which "surplus labour" may be allocated among sectors. Depending on which vector of prices and which distribution of surplus labour prevails, the average growth rate of the economy will differ. It is shown that the surplus labour - price constellation likely to prevail in oligopolistic, free-enterprise economies overestimates the "true" growth rate, and in a centrally planned socialist economy underestimates it. This raises the question whether actual growth rates are systematically biased in the directions indicated. Rate of profit and

rate of accumulation.

Stark, A. Economic growth in European CMEA countries.  
ABHEL 9(3) 1979: 29-31

Zauberman, Alfred. The East European economies. PC XXVII(2)  
Mar-Apr 1978: 55-70

Industrial growth. Issues of growth strategy. Investment  
vs. consumption. Foreign economic relations. Reforms.

Bulgaria

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 33

Outline of 1977 annual plan.

— VIII(1) Sept 1977: 34

Economic policy, Number of issues covered.

— VIII(1) Sept 1977: 34

Official results on the fulfillment of the 1976 annual plan.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 30

Economic results for the first quarter of 1979.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 36

Economic performance results for the first half year of  
1979, with tables for industry and agriculture : general  
comments on other sectors.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 36

In the first eight months of 1979 production rose by 6.9%  
over the corresponding period in 1978.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 39

Full text of the plan of socio-economic development for  
1980 and 1981 as approved by the National Assembly on  
19/12/79.

— X(3)(61) 1980: 39

Outline of the economic tasks for 1980 and 1981 applying the  
new economic mechanism.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 40

An editorial on the 1979 achievements and the tasks ahead.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 40

The plans for 1980 and 1981 are discussed and growth rates  
for several key sectors given among other data, growth of

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per capita real income will be 3.0% in 1980 and 3.1% in 1981.

ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 40

Preliminary results concerning the fulfilment of the 1979 annual plan.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 40

Summary of the report by the Committee for Social Information at the Council of Ministers on socio-economic development in 1979.

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 38

Plan fulfilment data for the first quarter of 1980.

Balevski, D. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 41

Bulgarian economic policy and planning since 1975.

Gahrovski, Konstantin. Problems of the analysis in planning the economy. ABBSLE XXII(3) Apr-June 1979: 19-21

Kodinov, S. A thriving economy. ENB XX(9) 1979: 1, 4-5

Statistics included, with general discussion.

Kuosev, S. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 40

As part of its two-year planning system targets have been announced for 1980 and 1981.

Naidenova, Snezana. The basic economic law under socialism : a theoretical and political formulation. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 3

Stoilov, S. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 24

Problems that have to be solved to obtain a high rate of growth by 1995.

Thirty years of economic upsurge. ENB (9) 1980: 1, 3

Zarev, K. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 39

An outline for socio-economic development in Bulgaria during 1980 and 1981.

### Czechoslovakia

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 42

Statistical report on the fulfillment of the 1976 plan.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 48

List of legal enactments on the economy as published in the Official Gazette.

ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 43

The principles determining the shape of changes to be introduced in the system of economic direction in the 7th five-year plan (1981-85).

Adanec, Stefan. The planning models. PE XXVII(6) 1979: 584

Balek, Alexej. The Czechoslovak economy between XVth and XVIth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. PE XXIX(4) 1980: 350

Cap, V. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 45

Seven stages of economic development of postwar Czechoslovakia. Diagrams and statistical tables.

Czechoslovak national economy. ED (6) June 1979: 5-7

Fulfilment of Czechoslovak Government Programme Declaration.

Czechoslovakia - reform. ET 273 3rd Nov 1979: 41

Federal office of statistics on the development of the national economy and the fulfilment of the plan in the CSSR in 1978. In harmony with the basic aims of economic and social policy. IB (1) Feb 1979: 35-58

Statistics included, with general discussion.

Fogl, Josef. On problems of economic equilibrium and growth. PE XXIX(2) 1981: 192

Garaj, Vladislav. Economic theory and quantitative assessment of the quality of production. PE XXVII(3) 1979: 238

Hlinonaz, V. ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 27

A new input-output table is being prepared for use in macro-economic analysis and planning.

Hrncir, Miroslav; Kubalek, Jaronir and Stouracova, Judita. External economic relations in a planned economy. CEP 17 1977: 73-107

Hula, V. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 29

The draft plan for 1978.

— ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 46

The 1980 plan. Social product and national income are both to rise by 3.7%.

Klacek, Jan and Nesperova, Alena. Economic growth in Czechoslovakia - application of the CES production function. PE XXVIII(6) 1980: 616

Klackova, Jana. The principle of rational use of natural resources in the theory of optimal planning. (Tr by Marian Sling). EEE XVI(4) Summer 1978: 3-23

Attention to questions concerning the rational use of natural resources. Emphasis on these matters is closely linked with developing the theory of optimal planning in a socialist economy. Pioneers of optimal planning theory

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began their pursuit of this theoretical direction with natural resources. Types of natural resources. Evaluation of agricultural land.

Ler, L. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 45

New planning and management measures for the economy for the next five-year plan, 1981-85.

Mervart, Josef. Implementation of the target programme approach in long-range planning in Czechoslovakia. (Tr by Marian Sling). EEE XV(2) Winter 1976-77: 24-43

The present paper presents in outline certain themes presently being treated by the appropriate groups of the Research Institute for Economic Planning and Management in the course of working out the methodology of long range forecasting and planning. Some of the practical problems that are unresolved in further improvement and intensifying of the methodology applied in the long range forecasting and planning.

Mosoczy, R. Czechoslovakia's economic policy in 1976-1980. ABHEL 8(6) 1978: 330-332

Okali, Ivan. On the process of economic reforms in general. CEP 17, 1977: 7-21

Economic reforms conceived not as one-time affair, but as a permanent process of improving the management and operation of the socialist national economy. Reforms became the general, planned and managed form of notion of socialist production relations.

Papp, J. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 47

Analysis of the Czechoslovak economic situation and performance in the 6th five-year plan.

Prucha, Vaclav. An attempt to determine stages of economic development in Czechoslovakia, 1945-1980. PE XXVIII(5) 1980: 478

Rusmich, Ladislav. Economic interests and the Khozraschot. PE XXVII(3) 1979: 268

— The structure of economic interests of the socialist society. PE XXVII(1) 1979: 68

Spanel, Jiri. The production function, absorption capacity of the economy, and reproduction of capital assets. (Tr by Marian Sling). EEE XV(4) Summer 1977: 3-16

Considerable attention has been devoted to the question of using macro-economic production functions in analyzing the past development of the economy and in assessing possible trajectories for the future. The aim of this contribution

is to attempt an elaboration of the absorption capacity of an economy.

Supka, I. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 50

Difficult economic conditions since 1974. Key to economic development is technical and scientific progress stimulated by improved planning and management.

Vintrova, Ruzena. Reducing the material intensity of production - the only possible growth strategy. (Tr by Marian Sling). EEE XV(4) Summer 1977: 50-59

In view of the high demands of Czechoslovakia's production on materials and energy and the country's inadequate raw material resources, this task is especially urgent for the CSSR. Long range forecasts indicate that scarcity of raw materials and energy could become a serious barrier to further growth. The need to save materials and energy stems not only from the general drive to increase the overall efficiency of production, but also represents the only growth strategy enabling economic development to proceed smoothly.

Vintrova, Ruzena; Klacek, Jan and Kupka, Vaclav. Economic growth in Czechoslovakia, its barriers and efficiency. PE XXVIII(1) 1980: 44

#### German Democratic Republic

ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 33

A report to the Central Committee outlines the perspective plan for the GDR to 1990.

— VIII(3) May 1978: 34

Text of annual economic plan for 1978.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 43

E. Honecker sums up the 10th meeting of the Central Committee of the SED. Economic policy.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 46

The priorities to be observed in working out the final form of the economic plan for 1980.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 47

Report of the Central Statistical Office on the results of the annual economic plan for the first six months of 1979.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 53

The law on the economic plan for 1980, as approved by the Council of Ministers.

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ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 53

On economic performance in 1979.

Barsony, J. Directives for the discussion of the 1979 plan in the German Democratic Republic. ABHEL 8(5) 1978: 230-231

The necessity of adaptation of the domestic technical level to the world standard is becoming obvious. Imports are intended to be kept within the limits determined by the exports. Aim of economic policy is to base further development on effective and economical utilization of the existing resources.

— Perspective economic policy targets of the German Democratic Republic. ABHEL 8(6) 1978: 328-329

One of the basic problems of economic strategy is the inconsistency of the available national income and the resources needed to modernize and to raise standards of living.

Becker, E. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 49

The level of planning in GDR and other COMECON countries is not yet capable of dealing adequately with complex international integration. Certain methodological problems.

East Germany. ET 276 9th Aug 1980: 14-15; 278 24th Jan 1981: 87; 21st Feb 1981: 68-69

Economy and problems. Relations with USSR. COMECON's pride.

GDR Premier on stable economic growth. GDRR XXI(4) Apr 1981: 10

German Democratic Republic. Five Year Plan 1976-80. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 58

Discussion of five-year plan for 1971-75 and plan for the period 1976-80.

Gregory, Paul and Leptin, Gert. Similar societies under differing economic systems : the case of the two Germanys. SS XXIX(4) Oct 1977: 519-42

Comparisons of economic systems. Growth. Efficiency. Income distribution. Rising standards of living. Environmental quality. Stability of economic growth and the absence of excessive inflation and unemployment. Statistics included.

Lange, I. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 49

Report on economic policy.

Mittag, G. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 53

A review of major tasks facing the GDR over the coming decade. The emphasis is on new technology and need for personal involvement on part of the workers.

Spitzer, J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 43

Map and accompanying notes showing changes in the economic structure of the GDR in the period 1955-77.

Stiemerling, K.-H. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 54

Historical survey of the development of the GDR economy since 1950, based on the main indicators of national income, industrial growth rates, retail turnover, investment rates and the level of state spending on social services.

Sturm, Peter H. The system component in differences in per capita output between East and West Germany. JCE 1(1) Mar 1977: 5-24

This paper attempts to identify and isolate the effect of differences between the economic systems prevailing in East and West Germany on output per capita. (Based on 1964 data).

Wenzel, S. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 49

Discussion of main points in 1979 economic plan including rationalisation, investment and foreign trade.

Zimmermann, Hartmut. The GDR in the 1970's. PC XXVII(2) Mar-Apr 1980: 1-40

Economic, social and political situation. Detailed account.

### Hungary

ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 61

The Council of Ministers assessed the expected results of 1979 plan. 1980 plan - increases in output, qualitative improvements in industry, increased exports and reduced imports are planned.

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 58

On aspects of the country's economic development.

Antal, L. Development - with some digression. The Hungarian economic mechanism in the seventies. 40 23(3-4) 1979: 257-273

Evolution of the reform of economic mechanism introduced in 1968, stopped short already in the early seventies and later continuously backward steps were taken. As a result, since 1975-76 a mechanism of "detailing regulators"

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has been functioning in Hungary, formulated basically in terms of prices and financial categories (but not refraining from administrative measures either). The earlier instructions have been replaced by influence of the control agencies that have carefully preserved the forms and techniques of decentralized control. The present serious difficulties of Hungarian economy can be overcome, that is, the foreign trade equilibrium can be restored only by increasing competition and not by seclusion from the world economy; a change is required in economic mechanism in direction of consistently proceeding along the way taken in 1968. Role of economic mechanism. Path of development. Objectives of fifth five-year plan (1976-1980). Establishment of system of detailing the regulators.

Augustinovic, M. Quantitative synthesis in long-term planning. AO 18(3-4) 1977: 263-286

In the Hungarian practice of long-term national economic planning, involving 15-20 years, new methods are used in quantitative synthesis. The article reviews the considerations of planning theory underlying the introduction of new methods and the mathematical planning models worked out for producing plan variants, together with the analytical models used in the initial macro-economic prognosis as well as for a deeper investigations of plan variants. The computerized planning system worked out for practical reasons, the experiences of its application and the tasks of further development are also reviewed.

Balassa, Bela. The economic reform in Hungary: ten years after. EER 11(3) Oct 1978: 245-268

Achievements of the Hungarian reform, 1967-73. Development during the world recession and the structure of Hungarian exports. Price determination in the new economic mechanism. Setting exchange rates, export subsidies and tariffs. The role of profits. Investment decisions. It has been noted that the reform led to improvements in the efficiency of the Hungarian economy that are reflected in the acceleration of productivity growth. This tendency was subsequently reversed, to a large extent in response to the world boom and increases in oil prices. Responding to the needs of export markets, in turn, requires placing increased reliance on firm-level decision making. This will serve the interests of the national economy if profits were to play a greater role, both as an inducement for improved performance and as a source of investment financing. At the same time, for profits to provide an appropriate signal, there is need to reform the existing system of product and factor prices and exchange rates and to limit the scope of central interventions. This is reflected in the October 25, 1977 and in particular, the April 23, 1977 Party resolution that calls for giving increased emphasis to the profit motive, reducing the scope of government preferences and other interventions, and rationalizing

the price system. Statistics included.

Ballai, L. Hungary's economic aims and tasks. ABHEL 9(1)  
1979: 59-60

Total domestic consumption increased more than the national income. Deterioration of the balance of the national economy because of import surplus exceeded. The unfavourable development of the Hungarian economic situation was a consequence of internal as well as external causes. The foreign trade conditions which developed in the second half of the seventies were more difficult than anticipated. Nevertheless the shortcomings in work performance effected the deterioration of the balances even more than external conditions did. Availability of financial props made it easy to increase enterprise and personal incomes even with mediocre or quite poor performances. Growth rates of 3-4 per cent for national income, 4% for industrial production and 3 to 3.5% for agricultural production have to be projected for 1979. Crop growing and animal breeding will have to be steadily developed.

— On Hungary's economic policy tasks - after the Congress.  
ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 168-169

Becky, R. Economic development orientation in Hungary - a Press debate. AO 19(3-4) 1977: 395-402

The basic aim of Hungarian economic policy has been to improve the economic efficiency of developments independent of whether this involves development of exports or substitution of imports. Arguments for import substitution. Export orientation is the condition of economic development.

Berend, I.T. Current Hungarian economic policy in historical perspective. AO 18(2) 1977: 105-123

This paper evaluates the present energy crisis and the dramatic shift in the international terms of trade as concomitants of the new era of world economy. It emphasizes the importance of correctly interpreting the nature of changes and of adjusting to them in time and in a flexible manner. Author illustrates in historical examples that countries capable of flexible adjustment may turn even originally detrimental changes to their advantage, while countries that cannot move from their static, rigid state are not guarded from decline by favourable changes in the world economy.

— Ten years after - instead of a balance-sheet: thoughts on the Anniversary of the Hungarian economic reform. AO 20(1-2) 1978: 45-61

The reform can be interpreted only as a part of a longer historical process. The system of planning itself changes under the double influence of the ever rising development level of the economy, on the one hand, and of the related

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movement of the production relations on the other. Inflation and unemployment - how to solve these problems? The reform sought guarantees against these dangers beforehand and found them at the cost of curtailing the reform through compromises. To progress toward higher efficiency gradually and slowly - a political decision. However, the process of the reform failed to gear up in the second half of the last ten years. The situation was complicated as many phenomena were mixed up. Revival of capitalism, criticism of incomes policy, impertinence of agricultural co-operatives, faster increases of peasant incomes, fear of surrendering to the consumer society, the proliferation of a false consumption-oriented order of values, refrigerator socialism, misunderstandings. Two lessons - (1) related to the connection between economic policy and the mechanism of planning and control, (2) the interrelation between the new world economic situation and the Hungarian reform system. The historical value of the brave step taken ten years ago is best proven by the imperative requirements of the world economy today, which remain decisive also in the future. They testify in favour of the progressive character of the historical tendencies inherent in it. The set of instruments and their expansion a successful and brave application are the main guarantees for the realization of the new objectives of economic strategy.

Biro, G. An economic policy for the eighties. ABHEL 9(4) 1979: 125

The adverse phenomena of the economic growth made necessary an adjustment in economic policy in 1977-79. Equilibrium is given an absolute priority among growth targets. The foreign trade equilibrium requires the modernization of the product pattern, the improvement of competitiveness and efficiency. The changes in the Hungarian economic policy will bring managerial calculations and hence economic/enterprise/strategy closer to the realities that govern the world market and facilitate a more effective participation in the international division of labour.

Burgerne Gimes, A. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 58

Factors causing the slowing down of growth of the Hungarian economy and economic policy to overcome these difficulties.

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

Csikos-Nagy, Bela. The Hungarian economic reform after ten years. SS XXX(4) Oct 1978: 540-546

Since the implementation of the far reaching economic reform in Hungary 10 years ago the state has regulated the operation of enterprises largely by means of economic instruments rather than direct administrative plan instructions. It was the 1973 oil price explosion that caused a break in this balanced development process. It was argued

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by some that the planned economy by itself enables the state to insulate the socialist society from the unfavourable effects emanating from the world market. This is an absurd assumption and one which demonstrates a lack of knowledge of economic interdependencies. It was necessary to work out a new price policy conception. This was begun in 1975.

— New features of Hungarian economic policy. NHQ XXI(77) Spring 1980: 62-72

Economic reform. Planning system. Regulation system. Organization system.

Cviic, Chris. Hungary - the quiet revolution. A report. ET 276 20th Sept 1980: 51-52, 54, 67-68, 70-71

New economic mechanism. Search for equilibrium. The right price. Large firms - cutting them down to size. Foreign partners. Food. A socialist block economy. The role of trade unions.

Drechsler, L. Problems of the measurement and planning of efficiency in Hungary. AO 19(3-4) 1977: 343-359

The study surveys in detail the most important problems related to the measurement and planning of efficiency. The author distinguishes two large groups of efficiency computations according to their functions. Part of these serves the purposes of analysis, e.g., to examine how efficiency changed in the whole of the economy or in manufacturing; another part serves the preparation of decisions, selection among variants, e.g., to answer the question in which sector it is more advantageous to invest, or which product it is more expedient to export, etc.

Erδος, Zsuzsa, and others. Economic scene. HR (4 to 8) 1979: 14-15, 8-9, 14-15, 24-25, 14-15

Hungary and CMEA. Foreign trade. Industries. Planning. Share of profits. Pensions. Farm equipment. Flats for the capital city.

Faluvegi, L. Equilibrium and efficiency. ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 90-91

General economic conditions. The Hungarian economic equilibrium deteriorated from several aspects. The internal consumption of the national income increased more rapidly than the production of the national income. The foreign trade balance was passive, partly because of export shortages and higher than planned imports.

Fifth Hungarian Five-Year Plan, 1976-80. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 64

Objectives. Details and statistics of major industries and foreign trade. Economic performance of 1971-75 plan.

Friss, Istvan. Introduction to the study of economic policy.

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(Tr by George Hajdu), EEE XV(2) Winter 1976-77: 3-23

Economic policy must be scientifically founded. The increasing role of science in society. The possibility of mistaken economic decisions. Development of the economy and policy. Ranking of needs. Implementation of decisions.

— Ten years of economic reform in Hungary. AO 20(1-2) 1978: 1-19

Author's aim has been to show and examine the reform, its development and problems embedded in the entirety of socialist economy. The important statement has been that the balance is favourable. An integral part of the reform is a considerable increase in the independence of enterprises. This has provided favourable opportunities for the managers to display their initiative. The reform had a great part in the balanced development of the Hungarian national economy. It could not solve several problems, for example, setting of prices, investment situation, the system of regulators, etc. It has contributed to raising labour productivity and to accelerating technological development. It has considerably expanded knowledge of functioning of socialist economy, the forces, connections and interactions operating. It has strengthened the self confidence of Hungarian society. Objectives, principles and tasks of the reform. New method of planning and planned control and management. Independence of enterprises, relationship between state and enterprises, competition among enterprises. Development of enterprises and of the national economy, investments. Prices and economic reform. Functioning of regulators, role of profits. Productivity of labour and economic reform. Conflicting interests and economic reform.

Hare, P.G. Economic reform in Hungary; problems and prospects. CJE 1(4) Dec 1977: 317-333

In the last ten to fifteen years, each of the planned economies of Eastern Europe has introduced various measures of economic reform. Hungary is the country whose reforms have been regarded by western observers as most radical, in the sense that they have involved the most substantial departures from the centralised model of socialist economic management which became standard throughout the region in the early 1950s. The main object of the reform was to improve economic performance, both in domestic production and in foreign trade activities. To achieve this, the transition to the New Mechanism involved the abolition of short-run directive planning of enterprise activity and in increase in the part played by prices and other financial instruments in influencing enterprise decisions. It was necessary to implement a reform of producer prices, to bring them more into line with domestic and foreign production costs, eliminating the most serious irrationalities in the price structure. The price reform was

intended to ensure that all production activities which the planners wished to continue should be reasonably but not excessively profitable. Consumer prices were left almost unchanged. Improvement in the system of profits, taxation and enterprise incentives, to allow management and workers to receive bonuses, in accordance not with the degree of fulfillment of planned output targets but with the level of profits achieved. Here the planners' aim was to make enterprises cost conscious by relating bonuses to an indicator of performance - profits - which depends on both inputs and outputs. Changes in regulators (i.e. new regulators) envisaged under the new plan, considering in turn, profits and fund formation, wage regulation, management incentives, investment regulation, foreign trade and the price revision. Because of New Mechanism fear of inflation and concern about the increasing differentiation of incomes to which the reform was leading.

Havasi, F. Experience of the implementation of the 1979 National Economic Plan thus far. The necessity of the price system development. ABHEL 9(4) 1979: 115-117

— . Forthcoming tasks of Hungary's economic development. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 57-58.

During the first three years of the fifth Five-Year Plan there have been serious drawbacks. Domestic consumption has been exceeding the national income since 1974 and the consequent trade deficit has been financed by foreign loans. The relative rates of utilization have also substantially deviated from the plan. The key factor in future progress is improvement of balance in the economy.

— . The results and tasks of Hungary's economic construction work. ABHEL 10(1) 1980: 149-151

Hoch, R. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 53

This article investigates the prospects, methods and aims of long-term planning.

Hoos, J. Economic growth and equilibrium : the case of Hungary. AO 21(3) 1978: 195-210

In the present stage the internal and external equilibrium of the Hungarian economy demands a deceleration of the rate of growth. This has been used for raising efficiency, while the factors promoting growth should be taken into account in the future as well. Utilization of the thus derived possibilities is a condition of accelerating growth later on. Qualification of economic growth. Relationship between economic growth and economic equilibrium. Characteristics of intensive growth. Growth rate in the intensive stage of economic development. Changes in the internal conditions of economic growth in Hungary and in the international conditions of Hungarian economic growth. Factors promoting Hungarian economic growth. Expected development and qualification of the rate of Hungarian economic growth.

— . More efficient production - the essential condition of

## 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

balanced economic development. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 177-178

Horvath, L. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 66

Analysis of shortcomings of the 1968 reform and its numerous modifications over the past 12 years. The article explains the principles of the latest economic regulators introduced at the beginning of 1980.

— Economic regulators in 1980. ABHEL 10(1) 1980: 158-159

Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee discusses sixth five year plan. NH 20(1) Jan 1981: 1-2

Hungary. ET 267 29th Apr 1978: 62; 270 24th Mar 1979: 61-63; 275 5th Apr 1980: 48; 279 6th June 1981: 60-61

Economic situation. Towards a more liberal economy.

Huszar, Istvan. Hungary's economic prospects. (An interview). NH 19(1) Jan 1980: 6

— Reflections on the 1979 national economic plan - some experiences of 1978. AO 22(1-2) 1979: 1-9

The tasks related to quality and efficiency have to be pushed to the fore, in order to be able to attain an improvement in the equilibrium position of the Hungarian economy. Sources of trouble: 1) Unfavourable world economic circumstances and terms of trade. Slow expansion of imports from the rouble area. Conditions of increasing exports to non-rouble countries difficult. 2) Improvement of efficiency lagging. 3) Domestic uses of national income and accumulation largely exceed than what was planned.

— Some thoughts on Hungary's national economic plan for 1979. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 99-101

Kadar, B. Problems of adjustment of the Hungarian economy on the eve of the eighties. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 110-111

Kemenes, Egon. Macro-goals and micro-decisions. NHQ XXI(78) Summer 1980: 65-76

The new system of economic regulation introduced on 1st of Jan 1980. New principles of price regulation. Wage system and labour management.

Koves, A. Integration into world economy and direction of economic development in Hungary. AO 20(1-2) 1978: 107-126

The stormy world economic changes of the recent years, foremost among them the changes in the price proportions of finished products and fuels and raw materials, have affected a number of socialist countries' economic situation disadvantageously. Socialist countries need

observe not only the adjustment to market changes of the world economy, but also, the general requirements of a permanent participation in the international division of labour. Economic relations within the CMEA have to be developed and ways and methods of integration into the world economy have to be thought of. The foreign economic environment of the CMEA countries is different from what it used to be a couple of years ago mainly because they themselves participate in the international division of labour more actively than before. World economic changes and efficient economy. Why have the terms of trade with capitalist countries deteriorated? Can we improve the terms of trade? Can we speak about an export-oriented development? Increasing integration of CMEA countries into world economy. New approach to the imports of technology. CMEA cooperation and East-West trade. Effects of the cooperation. Mechanism between CMEA countries. The role of credits.

Lazar, Gyorgy. Economic policy and government guidance (an interview). HR (4) 1979: 10-11

National income had grown as planned in the past year, while real personal incomes had grown somewhat faster than planned. But as external economic conditions had turned out worse than expected, and as the economy's qualitative demands for development of production structure had not been satisfactorily met, the goal this year would be improvement and firm establishment of the stability of economy accompanied by a modest growth rate. Even under these circumstances there can be an average increase in consumption of 3% and among social measures, pension rises for 1.3m people. Plan and budget of 1979 - statistics included.

Marjai, Jozsef. Economic policy, economic regulation and the efficiency of enterprise-level management. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 20-21

— Through national unity and impassioned efforts. NH 20(3) Mar 1981: 5-8

Tasks facing the people.

Nyers, R. and Tardos, M. What economic development policy should we adopt? AO 22(1-2) 1979: 11-31

Internal contradictions. Increase of efficiency versus a temporary withholding of consumption and investment. Extensive gradual specialization and development of production versus concentration of resources on a small number of closed systems. Two-market strategy versus CMEA self-sufficiency. Export-oriented evolutionary development of the economy through a control based on the autonomy of enterprises.

— What strategy of economic development? ABHEL 9(3) 1979: 130-131

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The current situation of the Hungarian economy reveals four objectively existing and self-reproducing contradictions.

1) Social interests conflict as regards the rate of economic growth vs. equilibrium of the national economy; 2) there are tensions between those observing the requirement of improving our economic efficiency and those who strike to uniformize incomes and work conditions; 3) a situation of conflict is created by the fact that Hungary is expanding her participation in the international division of labour simultaneously towards two economic spheres of different types; 4) and the conflict between the old and the new is also significant/ a certain social and institutional inertia is perceived also in socialist society.

Nyilas, A. and Raba, A. Some features of the Hungarian economy in the late 1970s. AO 22(2-4) 1979: 389-397

This study is designed to point out two of the main issues of the present economic situation and development trends in Hungary: the interrelation between foreign trade and economic equilibrium and the reactions of economic policy to the challenges of world economy. Some features of long-term economic development. Foreign trade and disequilibrium policy responses to the challenges of world economy. Statistical tables.

Nyitrai, F. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 48

The Director of the Central Statistical Office summarises the country's economic results in the first four months of 1979. Aspects of foreign trade during this period receive special attention.

Palankai, T. Scientific session on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Karl Marx University of Economics, Budapest. AO 21(1-2) 1978: 160-167

Discussion on economic policy, consumption and way of life, world economy, agricultural economics, enterprise (business) economics.

Radice, Hugo. Csikos-Nagy on the Hungarian economic reforms: a comment. SS XXXI(2) Apr 1979: 275-277

Nagy makes little or no reference to the complex problems concerning the monopoly position of many large Hungarian enterprises discussed widely in Hungarian economic literature; the continued existence of the sectoral ministries as an institutional power system; the difficulties caused by lack of any reform in intra-COMECON foreign trade regulation and - no least - the persistent problem of the balance of payments with the West in the context of what is now widely accepted as a long-term recession. Continued tendency towards over-investment which exists even today. It is right to emphasize the continuity of the reform process. Problem of structural transformation.

Report of the Central Statistical Office on the fulfilment of the Plan for 1978 and on the development of the national economy. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 90-91

Statistics available on national income, output of industry, agriculture, investments, foreign trade, consumption, retail trade, population.

Revesz, G. Research programme for the scientific foundation of Hungarian economic policy. AO 18(1) 1977: 81-91

There is a national Long-Term Scientific Research Plan (LTSRP) effective in Hungary for the period 1971-1985, expressing the demand of society for the concentration and control of scientific research. The tasks of social sciences are included into this plan. Scientific research work on economic policy and its problems are given due space in the LTSRP. Analysis of the experiences of economic policy; proposals for its improvement a major research programme. In the meanwhile the economic situation and accordingly the tasks of economic policy have become more complicated and difficult. Scientific approach to economic policy - the domain of economic policy - identification, determination of functional, sectoral and regional objectives. Selection, operation and development of the methods of economic control, planning economic regulation, organizational set up. New conditions and objectives in Hungary - level of qualification of labour employed. Investment into energy and agriculture increased. Living standard policy - rapid improvement. Problems of regional development. Research objectives. Directions - 1) Complex analysis of the formulation and implementation of economic policy, 2) The role of economic growth, transformation of the economic structure, with special regard to the industrial pattern and manpower problems. Scientific basing of the standard of living policy (income distribution, consumption, living circumstances, the way of life). 4) Development of the system of economic control and management (the economic mechanism). 5) Scientific basing of industrial policy with special regard to the intensive development and organizational pattern of industry. 6) Of agrarian policy with special reference to industrialization of agriculture. 7) Economic cooperation and integration of the CMEA countries with special attention to the external economic relations of Hungary.

Roman, Z. Some thoughts on an analysis of Hungarian economic policy. ABHEL 9(4) 1979: 21-23

The traditional tools of economics are inadequate for analysing an economic policy. The main thrust of the author's analysis is to find out why and how the inadequacies of and mismatches among economic management, planning decisions, economic regulators and executive action can and do hamper the realization of correct decisions. The principal hindering factor, in addition to a more severe

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foreign economy background and to a growing debt-servicing burden, is a set of rigid individual and management attitudes and behaviour patterns illfitted to the demands of the times and of the Hungarian situation.

Results and accomplishments of five years. NH 20(6) June 1981: 5

Development. Health and social welfare. New investments.

Sivak, Jezsef and Vagi, Ferenc. Measurement and planning of the efficiency of social production. LEE XVI(2) Winter 1978: 47-72

The problem of the efficiency of social production most important. It is approached from the national economy aspect. Related fields are productivity, efficiency of fixed assets and scientific technical progress. Is related to developing the theory of socialist economy, planning. Controversial points - no uniform standpoint regarding formulation of the basic criterion of efficiency. How this criterion should be expressed in a measurable form? Measurement of the result at lower levels of control and the level of non-productive sphere is at issue. Nature of economic laws not clear - labour productivity and the returns on assets - not clear - prices and indicators of efficiency, efficiency of social production and structural change.

Szeker, Gyula. Structural change and competitiveness. NHQ XXI(77) Spring 1980: 56-61

Structure of Hungarian economy. Share of industry has significantly grown. Structure of industry. Engineering industry is responsible for almost 30% of industrial production, the chemical industry for 20% and light industry for 17%. Natural gas development programme. Position of workers. Cooperation.

Tothfalusi, A. Scientific Session on problems of the socialist economy at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. AO 19(3-4) 1977: 402-408

Twelfth Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party on Hungary's economic life. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 95-101

### Poland

ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 61

Report of the Central Statistical Office on the fulfilment of the annual plan in the first half of 1979.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 70

Report of the Central Statistical Office on fulfilment of the 1979 economic plan.

Blazyca, George. An assessment of Polish economic development in the 1970's. EER 14(1) July 1980: 101-116

The economic policy of the Gierek administration is examined alongside the economic performance of the Polish economy in the 1970's. From very favourable economic circumstances in the early seventies the authorities encouraged a consumption and investment boom of which they soon lost all control. Sharp reversals in economic policy were later applied in order to deal with the chronic micro-economic disequilibrium produced by the uncontrolled expansion. Policy zigzags have resulted in a highly disorganised economy increasingly 'managed' in an arbitrary way by central directive. The period was one of costly mistakes and lost opportunities. Statistics available.

Critical voices on the economy (extracts from writings by Edward Lipinski and Ryszard Bender). SV 25(1)(110) Winter 1980: 38-43

Dobroczyński, Michał. Poland's position in the world economy. PP XXIII(1) Jan 1980: 18-22

Economy. PP XXI(1-12) Jan to Dec 1978: 57-63, 60-64, 66-74, 61-67, 60-63, 57-62, 62-67, 54-61, 53-59, 55-59, 64-69; XXII(1 to 5, 7 to 12) Jan to May, July/Aug to Dec 1979: 65-67, 61-65, 54-57, 45-53, 63-67, 50-53, 62-63, 43-47, 58-63, 52-55; XXIII(1 to 12) Jan to Dec 1980: 44-47, 55-59, 62-63, 53-57, 53-56, 53-57, 45-49, 51-53, 53-55, 54-57

Various aspects of the economy. Industries, Export promotion. Trade relations with different countries. Mining. Shipyard industry. The Vistula programme. Technology. Automobile industry. Oil. Gold. Exports of know-how. Foreign trade. Cuts in expenditure. National census. Drilling on the Baltic. Quality steel. Wages and pensions. Prices. Market. Agriculture. General economic situation. Polish products. Roads in Libya. Machine centre - production of instruments. Polish -American and Swedish cooperation. Tourism.

Fiedorowicz, Kazimierz. Planning of the economic infrastructure. (Tr by Gene Rzepka). EEE XVI(1) Fall 1977: 48-73

Material infrastructure refers to those branches of the national economy or those durable assets and investments called basic investments, which although not always directly participating in production, are a precondition of this production and of economic functioning as well as social life, and which also reflect public services. Infrastructure is thus the arrangement of transportation, communications, fuel and energy, water supply, as well as institutions in the fields of education, health, culture, social welfare, insurance, administration, etc. The

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purpose of this article is to discuss the position of infrastructure in economic theory and planning. A series of criteria viz, demand, spatial, constraints and economic criteria can be used in planning infrastructure.

Gomulka, Stanislaw. Growth and the import of technology; Poland 1971-1980. CJE 2(1) Mar 1978: 1-16

The purpose of this paper is that of investigating the impact of importing foreign technology on the growth rate of labour productivity and of quantifying the order of magnitude of the growth effect that can be expected from large-scale application of this policy of 'imported' growth.

Karpinski, A. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 70

Some key problems of the 1981-1985 National Economic Plan.

Kierczynski, Andrzej. Applicability of optimization procedures in economic planning. (Tr by Wiktor Litwinski). EEE XV(2) Winter 1976-77: 44-70

Research on improvement of mathematical models. In the present stage of development of mathematical programming methods, it appears that low application of optimization procedures constitutes a rather permanent state.

Kisielewski, Stefan. 'Planning' under socialism. SV 25(1) (110) Winter 1980: 19-37

Failures in production, lack of marketable goods- result of unavoidably bad planning and of low level of productivity. A system of one monopolistic producer and a central plan of production has become a system of chaos.

Kolos, M. Poland's economy in the 1970's. ABHEL 10(5) 1980: 243-245

Marczewski, Jean. On remodelling of the Polish economy system : a contribution. SS XXXI(3) July 1979: 434-440

The failure of the present economic system in Poland is probably to a greater extent due to errors perpetrated in the field of agriculture, handicrafts and other small units producing final consumption goods and services, than to the imperfections of the general model of industrial planning and management. However, a change of economic system is required and that, in order to be efficient, must be a qualitative change affecting the basic principles of that system. Agriculture, Handicrafts, services and small industry. Large production units. Macro-economic planning. Reform implementation.

Olszowski, Stefan. The determinants of socio-economic development. PP XXI(2) Feb 1978: 5-17

Good progress has been achieved in the basic social aims,

especially the principle guaranteed by Party decisions of raising living standards through the growth of real wages. Pensions have been increased. A bill to extend super-annuation benefit to the whole farming population. On the other hand it is not possible to bring about appreciable changes in wage differentials- quality of productivity of labour. The plans for 1978-80 must provide the necessary means for the gradual elimination of shortages of standard consumer goods. Improvement of the food-market situation will be served by investment in agriculture. To sum up what is essential is an intensification of efforts that brings in a tangible improvement in the supply situation. Investment policy. The role of foreign trade. The effectiveness of management. Particular attention was given to increasing the effectiveness of management as a sine qua non of the successful realization of the Party's socio-economic programme. The decisions and recommendations of the 2nd Party Conference aim at strengthening positive processes and elimination of strains and difficulties in the national economy.

Poland. ET 264 13th Aug 1977: 77; 270 24th Feb 1979: 50; 274 16th, 23rd Feb 1980: 87, 56; 276 9th Aug 1980: 40; 277 22nd, 29th Nov 1980: 47-49, 68-69; 278 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st Jan 1981: 31-32, 59-60, 47-48, 46, 42; 7th, 14th, 28th Feb 1981: 47, 46, 14-15, 57-58; 14th Mar 1981: 16, 19; 279 9th May 1981: 79-80

Economic situation. Hard-currency debt. Economic reforms; New Economic reform programme. Statistics. Charts.

Poland : Five-Year Plan, 1976-80. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 72

Review of economic performance, 1971-75. New Plan, 1976-80. Details and statistics of major industries and foreign trade.

Report on the state of the Republic (an abridged version of a 200 page long study). SV 25(1)(110) Winter 1980: 3-18

Poland's present social, political and economic situation.

Secomski, Kazimierz. The strategy of growth. PP XXI(6) June 1978: 27-31

Staniszki, Jadwiga. On remodelling of the Polish economic system. SS XXX(4) Oct 1978: 547-52

Causes of the failure of previous attempts to introduce economic reforms in Poland and specific problems noted which have to be solved before attempting economic reforms in Poland.

— On some contradictions of socialist society: the case of Poland. SS XXXI(2) Apr 1979: 167-187

The recurring crises of efficiency, the lack of communica-

## 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

tion between society and the ruling group, the corrosion of both ideology and legitimacy and the regression at a personal level seem to be unavoidable in socialist society in its present form. On the economic level this is an economy systematically wasting (for political reasons) part of the appropriated surplus value due to a high degree of petrification of capital, and an economy with four serious and 'classical' (in Marxian terms) economic crises in the last 30 years. At the same time this is a society with full employment (or even over-employment, when looking from an optimal accumulation point of view). An economic crisis is a moment when the economic system rejects the economic policy pursued hitherto. This rejection takes the following forms: 1) Rapidly declining investment efficiency. 2) Rapidly declining rate of GNP growth (in spite of increasing rate of accumulation and investment), 3) Increasing difficulties with horizontal links in industry. The signs of the latter are increasing percentage deviations from quarterly plans at the enterprise level (due to lack of supplies). This process takes the form of a vicious circle.

Starewicz, Artur. Sources of the conflict. PP XXIII(11-12) Nov-Dec 1980: 5-8

Problems with implementation of an over-ambitious investment plan. Trade deficit. Debts - foreign. Increasing gulf between purchasing power and the supply of consumer goods. Policy of rapid and unharmonized economic growth adopted in the early seventies led to slow growth at excessively high cost and stagnation. Over-stimulated expectations and very limited capacity to satisfy them.

Wanless, P.T. Economic reform in Poland 1973-79. SS XXXII(1) Jan 1980: 28-57

Basic principles of the new system. Measuring economic performance. Principles of remuneration. Use of inputs. Disposal of proceeds of economic activity. Pricing. Constraints on the effectiveness of reform. Suspension of 1976 system. Modification (1977). New taxes. Encouragement to exports. Administration.

Zielinski, Janusz G. New Polish reform proposals. SS XXXII (1) Jan 1980: 5-27

The strategy of reform implementation; Is a new reform necessary? When to reform? Economic preconditions for reform. Parametric management and the growth rate. Sources of inflationary pressure. Parametric prices. General principles of system remodelling. Organizational structure of economy.

— On system remodelling in Poland: a pragmatic approach. SS XXX(1) Jan 1978: 3-37

According to authoritative information from Poland a new

effort is to be undertaken shortly to reform the existing system of planning and management, the system which has been introduced gradually since 1973 and does not yet cover the whole economy. The new reform proposals will be the fifth such major effort in the last 20 years, the previous ones occurring in 1956-58, 1965-67, 1969-70, 1973-75. As a result the economic arrangements in Poland during the last 20 years have been highly unstable. Polish public and managers in general are 'reform weary' and for this reason alone it is essential that the new reform effort be successful and long lasting. For that, various questions have to be answered. How to design and implement effective economic reforms in Eastern Europe.

### Romania

ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 65

The directives for the 12th Congress of the RCP include various objectives for the five-year period 1981-85. A selection of these are listed.

ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 77

Socio-economic indicators of achievements of the 1976-80 five-year plan are compared with main directives for 1981-85 plan and the outline forecast until 1990.

Ceausescu, Nicolae. Creative application of the general truths of dialectical and historical materialism to realities in Romania. RM 8 Jan 1978: 20-44

Communique concerning the fulfillment of the 1977 single national economic and social development plan of the socialist Republic of Romania. RM 8(4) Feb 1978: 1-35

Economic and social indicators. Industry. Agriculture and silviculture. Transport. Investments. Scientific research and technology. Living standard.

Cretoiu, G. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 77

In view of economic development planned for 1981-85, Romania will become a 'medium developed socialist country' by 1985.

Dolgu, G. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 60

Basic principles of Romanian economic development.

I.L. Romania's goal: to become a medium-developed country by 1985. ABHEL 8(5) 1978: 254-55

In 1985 about 70 per cent of the national income will be

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produced by the industry. Between 1981 and 1985, 90 per cent of the growth of the national income must be produced by improvement of labour productivity. Special attention is paid to the more economical utilization of the material resources and the stocks of raw material and energy.

Iota, V. Main bases of Romania's domestic and foreign economic policy. (Tr by Leon Mindlin). EEE XV(4) Summer 1977: 100-110

The main factors of an accelerated economic development are:  
1) Unified management of the entire social and economic development on the basis of single plan. 2) A high rate of accumulation. 3) Assuring a modern and efficient structure. 4) A rational distribution of productive forces over the entire territory. 5) Introduction of the latest conquests of science and technology. 6) Providing qualified labour force. 7) A rise in economic efficiency in all sectors. 8) Integrating Romania into international division of labour.

Joos, Gy. Romania mobilizes internal reserves. ABHEL 8(1) 1978: 101-103

Mihai, Nicolae. The economic and social development of Romania. RIA XXIX(682) 5th Sept 1978: 19-22

Romania : Five-year plan, 1976-80. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1980: 80  
Romanian five-year plans for 1971-75 and 1976-80.

Romania. ET 265 17th Dec 1977: 55; 267 17th June 1978: 100; 278 17th Jan 1981: 67-68

Economic situation.

### Yugoslavia

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 86

The resolution on the 1977 annual plan as an integral part of the 1976-80 five-year plan.

— VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 69

Economic performance in 1977 and a comparison with performance in the 1973-77 period.

— IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 73

A survey of the five-year plan fulfillment so far, and forecasts for the remaining period.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1978: 68

Resolution of the Presidium of the Socialist Alliance on current problems in the implementation of the annual plan and measures for economic stabilisation.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 69

The basic economic guidelines for 1981-85 are too general. But the business sector as well as the planners have to correct this.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 72

Economic development in the first half of 1979 and prospects for the second half.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 74

Decision of Federal Assembly giving the basic direction and principles of economic policy for socio-economic development of Yugoslavia in the 1981-85 period.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 85

Current position in the fulfilment of the five-year plan, 1976-80, is assessed as unsatisfactory.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 85

This resolution is a comprehensive economic plan for 1980.

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 74

Draft of the five-year plan for 1981-85.

Bajec, Milan. The crucial issue of development policy. RIA XXXII(747) 20th May 1981: 28-30

— The new medium-range plan. RIA XXXI(735) 20th Nov 1980: 23-25

The new medium-range plan of Yugoslavia, for 1981-85 period.

Comisso, Ellen T. Yugoslavia in 1970's: self-management and bargaining. JCE 4(2) June 1980: 192-208

This article describes the new political and economic decision-making system and shows how its functioning has generated certain tensions between and among governmental and productive entities, tensions that have led to unintended and undesired economic consequences. The root of the problem lies in the operation of new system, not in a departure from its principles. The institutional framework. Bargaining, planning and self-managed socialism.

Djuranovic, Veselin. Decisive battle for economic stabilisation - lasting value of the original principles of non-alignment. RIA XXXII(738) 5th Jan 1981: 3-5

Gergely, J. Fast development and instability in Yugoslavia's economy. ABHEL 9(4) 1979: 198-199

Greater efficiency urged for the present policy. YL XXVI(3) Mar 1981: 1

Jugoslavia. ET 272 11th Aug 1979: 42, 44-45; 275 14th June 1980: 81; 278 31st Jan 1981: 43-44; 7th Feb 1981: 76-77

Economic situation. Market socialism after Tito. Chart.

Knezevic, K. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 80

A survey of economic development in 1971-77.

Minica, Milos. Dynamic economic development. RIA XXIX(667) 20th Jan 1978: 34-35

## 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Ocic, C. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 75

All underdeveloped regions in Yugoslavia, except Kosovo are now medium-developed. Change in the nature of development problem.

Olic, Teodor. Medium-term plan of development by agreement to the common objectives. YL XXVI(1-2) Jan-Feb 1981: 1

Over-all economic indices. YS XVIII(1, 3) Feb, Aug 1977: 157-158, 165-166; XIX(2,3,4) May, Aug, Nov 1978: 183-184, 169-170, 161-162; XX(1,2) Feb, May 1979: 177-158, 189-190, (3,4) Aug, Nov 1979: 157-158, 163-164; XXI(1,2) Feb, May 1980: 159-160, 147-148

Only statistical data on production, industry, forestry, construction, transport, retail trade, hotels and catering, exports, imports, currency circulation, producer prices, retail prices, cost of living, employment, nominal personal income per worker. Graph of indices of industrial and agricultural production.

Sapir, Andre. Economic growth and factor substitution: What happened to the Yugoslav miracle? EJ 90(258) June 1980: 294-313

This paper begins with the observation that a retardation in output growth seems to have coincided with the introduction of the 1965 reforms. It is argued that a capital-intensity bias produced by reform combined with low factor substitution elasticities, provides the key ingredients of the retardation during the 1966-75 decade. Yugoslav growth before and after the 1965 reform. Growth and substitution in the Yugoslav manufacturing sector. Estimation of the elasticity of substitution. The economics of retardation. Some disaggregate results. The 1965 reform and the bias in favour of capital in Yugoslavia. Political economy in post-reform Yugoslavia.

Strauss, Jonathan. The Yugoslav economic system. (A review article). JCE 4(2) June 1980: 226-237

This review article considers the compatibility between market and socialism and provides some support for the Yugoslav interpretation of socialism, on the basis of the Constitution and of the Associated Labour Act.

Tajnikar, Maks. The coexistence of market and plan in the development of Yugoslav economic thought. (Tr by Ales Vahcic). EEE XVI(1) Fall 1977: 74-101

The present essay is an attempt at a survey and analysis of the findings of post-war economic thought in Yugoslavia concerning planning, the market, and their coexistence. Discussion on the justifiability of the reaffirmation of commodity relations in the economy to the emergence of the conflict between plan and market. Position concerning the market mechanism as a coordinator of economic activity. Debate on normal price started soon after the war, and still going on. It developed into income normal price-income price, and specific price of production. Working

of law of value. If there was really a conflict between plan and market because of the lack of knowledge of how the law of value worked. This debate is indirectly linked to the debate on the universality of the market. Related to ideas on how to incorporate the plan into the economic system. Development of self management to coordinate plan and market.

Ubiparip, Gojko. Yugoslav economic trends. RIA XXX(711)  
20th Nov 1979: 1-4

Vlaho, B. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 68

The economic situation is deteriorating. The balance of payments problems, inflation and the liquidity situation are all worsening. The Federal government is criticised for being slow and inconsistent on key policy matters.

## 2. ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT. ORGANIZATION (INCLUDING CO-OPERATION)

### Bulgaria

Bonev, Stanis. Origin and strengthening of the planned management of the national economy. ABBSLE XXII(4) Oct-Dec 1979: 22-23

Doichinov, D. ABSEES VIII(3) May 1978: 27

On the efficiency of new system of automated management in large industrial enterprises.

Genov, M. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 30

Absence of proper controls results in poor quality production.

Gozes, Hain. Economic combines: a basic unit in the management of production and a factor for improving its effectiveness. ABBSLE XXII(3) Apr-June 1979: 28

Kaligorov, Kh. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 43

Outline of the new economic method being introduced in Bulgaria whereby individual enterprises must become self-supporting and profit making.

Paskaleva, Margarita. Methods of selecting the economic management staff. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 7

Radulov, L. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 40

Survey of the meaning and implementation of the new economic mechanism in Bulgaria.

## 2. MANAGEMENT. ORGANIZATION

Razvigorova, Evka. Socio-economic mechanism and technology of management. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 7

——. Technology of management. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 8

It is meant a totality of rules and information on the sequence and methods of performing the individual phases, functions, activities, and operations in the purposive development of the management process in a given social system or class of social systems. Technology is not a general set of methods but a set of strictly established ways of performing individual operations, activities, in a process with definite properties and a previously determined end result.

Vladov, Hristo. Considerations related to the setting up of a system for optimum planning and management of the national economy. ABBSLE XXII(3) Apr-June 1979: 25-26

### Czechoslovakia

ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 35

Report on experiment in economic management introduced in 1978.

Brydlova, H. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 38

Material stimulation of technical progress must be linked to long term planning and targets. Profit is the most suitable indicator for measuring the soundness of economic activity.

Csaba, L. Czechoslovakia- comprehensive economic management measures. ABHEL 10(2) 1980: 232-233

Filip, V. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 44

Results of the first year of complex experiment in efficiency and quality management.

Kroiher, J. and Velek, J. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 41

A new set of indicators emphasise the quality aspects of enterprise performance and its final economic effect.

Kuchta, R. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 35

Experimental measures introduced in 1978 to improve the system of enterprise management.

Social policy - Czechoslovakia. Guidelines to improve economic management. SLB (2) June 1980: 130

Tomcik, J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 39

Assessment of the experiment with the new management system.

Zdobina, F. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 51

Evaluation of results of complex experiment in efficiency and quality management.

### German Democratic Republic

Barsony, J. The foreign trade relation forms of the combines in the German Democratic Republic. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 42-43

Economic combines are being developed as the principal organizational units of the economic management in the GDR. They are comprehensive economic units, uniting the whole process of research and development, production and marketing.

Bechmann, R. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 43

The analysis of the conditions of production and cooperation between central authorities and enterprises in the region has been neglected. This article puts forward some theoretical considerations in an attempt to pinpoint the problems involved.

Beyer, H.-J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 46

Production of special-purpose machinery by the enterprises to solve their own problems is regarded as a key factor in raising industrial efficiency.

Buch, H. and Tarnick, H. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 57

The decree of 8/11/79 governing the structure, management and functioning of the nationally owned combines. Combine enterprises and enterprises.

Garscha, J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 45

Problems facing the newly formed combines can be tackled by concentrating on three main aspects: production flow, organisation, use of resources.

Gerisch, R. and Hofmann, W. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 45

An outline of the principles on which the new combines are intended to operate, with remarks on certain problems already occurring and on the managerial qualities required to overcome these problems.

Gurmann, Klaus and Schreiber, Karl. Inventory management as a combination of national economic and enterprise decision-making. (Tr by Marian Sling). EEE XV(1) Fall 1976: 77-93

## 2. MANAGEMENT. ORGANIZATION

It requires planning of the reproduction process so that maximum attention is given in its implementation to the economy's disposable assets and available resources. It is necessary to find the best method for raising labour productivity, reducing operating costs and improving the management of assets to intensify social reproduction process. The task also applies to planning the process of inventory formation on the national level. The target function of planning inventories management consists of minimizing the social costs of labor involved in inventory formation and maintenance with a simultaneous minimization of the social costs of labor involved in carrying out the economic reproduction process by fulfilling the function appropriate to inventory management. The key indicator for enterprise inventory planning is the inventory norm, which determines, the technically and economically justified average level of inventories for each product or group of products.

Hartmann, K. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 52

The position and function of combines within industrial structure and criticism of management attitudes.

Hofmann, W. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 57

With the setting up of the new combines in the GDR, the problem of how best to centralise management functions has arisen. Although each combine has its specific characteristics, three basic models have been evolved.

Hummel, G. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 47

On planning priorities for 1981-85 plan in the combines.

Kuciak, G. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 50

Emphasis on specialisation and concentration of industrial production in new combines. Importance of small independent enterprise in industry.

Ladensack, K. ABSEES X(1)(59)Sept 1979: 45

The recent reorganisation of many enterprises into combines is causing numerous problems based on clashes of interests and suspicion. This article advises senior management on methods of dealing with such problems.

Melzer, Manfred. Combine formation in the GDR. SS XXXIII(1) Jan 1981: 88-106

Will combines lead to greater efficiency? Number of functional weaknesses responsible for inefficiency. Restructuring of complete economic administration system. Types of combine formation. Internal management organization. Freedom of choice in combines. Material and manpower economies.

Richter, H. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 53

Managers of enterprises about expectations from the new combines. Improvements in material supplies and administrative practices.

Roemer, M. ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 36

Survey of factors which act as incentives to increased efficiency.

Roesler, J. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 49

A chronological review of the development of socialist planning methods from 1946 to the present day.

Steinert, R. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 43

Cooperation between enterprises can only function efficiently if they are based on realistic and binding long-term planning. This is often prevented by the over-riding claims of the five-year plan. A method of coordinating the two is proposed.

Thiele, H. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 42

In a paper delivered to a Conference on industrial management at the TU Dresden, the writer argues for the inclusion of an efficiency indicator as a main element in planning at enterprise level.

### Hungary

Balassa, A. Achievements of and lessons from the medium-term planning in the Hungarian enterprises. AO 18(1) 1977: 53-68

This article analyses the drafting of enterprise and cooperative plans for 1976-80 and the related activities of the state organs of economic control. The author evaluates the positive and negative experiences, and also examines some questions of principle, e.g., those affecting relations between enterprises and state organs. He also reviews further tasks related to the improvement of planning. Activity of the economic control organs. The planning activity of the enterprises. The content of the enterprise plans.

Bauer, Tamas. The contradictory position of the enterprise under the New Hungarian Economic Mechanism. EEE XV(1) Fall 1976: 3-23

Position of managers. The interest in profit and its operation. The institutional structure of the economy.

Borbely, Sandor. The future of our cooperatives. HC XXIII(1) 1980: 1-2

## 2. MANAGEMENT. ORGANIZATION

Demeter-Csanadi, M. Some interconnections between the size of the enterprise, profitability and preferences. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 150-151

Feher, G. Present forms of co-operation between the co-operative sectors and their future. ABWAERS 21(10) Oct 1979: 709

Fenyovari, I. The role of profit in the Hungarian economy. AO 22(1-2) 1979: 33-46; ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 65-66

The objectives of the 1968 reform of economic control aimed at the establishment of profit-motivated enterprise management have not been fully accomplished. The primary cause was the merely partial creation of conditions essential for profit to become a dependable measure of efficiency and an instrument of control and orientation. The Hungarian price system does not adequately reflect the national economic value of production (sales), nor the national-level inputs of the used resources. Assertion of the market mechanism lagged behind the expectations of the reform concept. Statistical tables included.

Fold, S.P. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1978: 53

Examples of delayed payments by enterprises.

Gado, O. Modifying regulators to improve the management mechanism - a contribution to a paper by Robert Hoch. ABHEL 9(4) 1979: 210-211

Galik, L. Estimating enterprises' economic efficiency on the basis of the net income index proportional to resources. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 167-168

Hegedus, A. and Markus, M. The small entrepreneur and socialism. AO 22(3-4) 1979: 267-289

The authors outline the specific features distinguishing this stratum both from the traditional peasantry and from artisans. The stratum of small entrepreneurs is not simply a remnant of the past, but a product with specific features of the new structure of these East European socialist societies. The study discusses the tendencies, new developments, changes in form and activities of small entrepreneurs. Statistics included.

Heredi, I. and Tarjan, D. Results and further objectives of the major national research program 'the socialist enterprise'. AO 20(3) 1978: 332-338

The article undertakes to give a survey of the scientific results and research organisation experience in the past three years with the national scientific research program. High significance the enterprises have within the present Hungarian economic control system for the fulfilment of economic and social objectives. Under the present system

the stress is laid on the quality and efficiency of enterprise management. Major topics to be studied are social enterprise theory, interests, democratisation of organization, structure of national economy, in agriculture, jurisprudence, long-term planning, labour and wage and income relations, empirical study of enterprise managers' activities, conditions for accelerating innovation, marketing relations between and marketing activities of enterprises, internal management organisation of industrial enterprise, measurability of enterprise organization, methods of measurement, rationalization, stocks of national economy, enterprise stock management and stock-piling.

Hethy, L. Selection of enterprise executives in Hungary: a case-study. *AO* 22(3-4) 1979: 247-265

Relying on the actual analysis of the practice followed in selecting executives in a construction firm, the study seeks answer to the question to what extent the structure of economic organization can secure such realization of this selection that gives perspective for the individual, corresponds to the efficiency targets of the enterprise and fits into the political, social and economic development of socialism.

Hirschler, K. New methods for regulating company development. *ABHEL* 10(3) 1980: 77-78

Hoch, R. Modifying the regulators or improving the mechanism? *AO* 23(3-4) 1979: 247-256

The system of economic control and management introduced in Hungary in 1968 has proved its viability and has been functioning more successfully than the mechanism prior to the reform. These results are more remarkable since the reform was in many respects only partly realized; instead of further development it remained in a transitory state; what is more, some steps were taken even towards a pre-reform state. All this results in several contradictions and difficulties and necessitates a further development of the mechanism. The original objectives and implementation. Conditions for improving the mechanism.

Horvath, Csongar. On enterprise size. *ABHEL* 9(2) 1979: 121-122

—. On the size of the firm. (Tr by George Hajdu). *EEE* XVIII(3) Spring 1980: 34-62

Approaching the size of firm. In capitalist economies. Structure and size in Hungarian economy. Problems, Statistical tables included.

Javorka, E. Some issues of production pattern development as perceived by the enterprises. *ABHEL* 9(3) 1979: 31-33

## 2. MANAGEMENT. ORGANIZATION

Kevevari, B. On the general problems of organization of Hungarian corporations. ABHEL 9(4) 1979: 234-236

Kozma, J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 53

This editorial lists a number of enterprises which ceased manufacturing obsolete and uneconomical products. To prevent shortages in supply, it encourages plants to develop substitutes of which they are capable with their own resources of technical know-how.

Laky, T. Enterprise in bargaining position. AO 22(3-4) 1979: 227-246

Bargaining as the process of reconciling interests between enterprises and central control organs. The objects of the bargain are the resources, advantages and favours necessary for enterprise operations that are at the disposal of the central control organs. The bargaining usually takes place peacefully in the form of negotiations. If, however, enterprises do not attain the wanted result, they activate their allies, first of all the sectoral ministry which is equally interested in acquiring the central resources, and they may use also more effective means in the bargain. As a consequence, resources are often allocated not to the desired objectives and not in the desired proportions. The precondition of changing the situation is to increase enterprise independence (autonomy). Determinant factors in the organization system. The internal relationships of the organizational system. Bargaining positions. Means for the assertion of interests.

Makay, I. The first reactions of the enterprises to the modifications of regulators. ABHEL 10(5) 1980: 191-192

Mohai, Gy. The Hungarian economic management in practice and the enterprise planning. ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 247-248

Molnar, F. Comments on the question of profit size determination. ABHEL 8(2) 1978: 137-138

Nyers, R. and Tardos, M. Enterprises in Hungary before and after the economic reform. AO 20(1-2) 1978: 21-44

The elimination of compulsory plan targets has much improved the efficiency of Hungarian enterprises but has not made adaptation to demand smooth at one stroke. The study analyzes the contradiction between enterprise autonomy and the institutional system inherited from the era prior to reform. The contradictions are examined from the view points of prices, wages as well as the allocation of investments. Enterprises in the Hungarian economy during the period of directive planning. Central planned regulation and market relations in the socialist economy. Achievements and internal contradictions of the Hungarian economic reform. What lessons can be drawn

from the ten year history of the Hungarian economic reform?

Overall changes in economic regulations. NH 20(2) Feb 1981: 6

The new regulators are meant to stimulate the effectively working enterprises to be braver in their ventures and the weak ones to be more careful when making their economic decisions.

Politzer, Tamas. Our cooperative organs for safeguarding interests. HC XXII(1) 1979: 26-28

Sranko, Istvan. Small producers' collaboration. HC XXII(1) 1979: 22-23

State of the research in management and organization in Hungary. AO 23(3-4) 1979: 353-366

Szabo, Istvan. In the service of progress. (Co-operative societies). HC XXI(1) 1978: 1-3

Szalai, B. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 51

some practical suggestions for the day-to-day management of the economy.

Szaszko, Laszlo. Co-operatives' collaboration (with other business organs). HC XXI(1) 1978: 4-5

Szikszay, B. On the modification of economic regulators. ABHEL 10(1) 1980: 156-257

— . Some lessons from the modifications of the system of economic regulation in Hungary. AO 19(2) 1977: 121-132

The system of economic control was partially modified in Hungary in the middle of the 1970s. The purpose of these modifications was to help the enterprises in adapting to the changed world market situation, to foster more efficient management. In this paper the essence of these modifications is reviewed together with the experiences of the first years of the operations.

Szilvasan, Pal. Development of two trends. HC XXIII(1) 1980: 2-3

Co-operative organization.

Szlanenicky, Istvan. Integration and efficiency. HC XXII(2) 1979: 1-3

Co-operation.

— . Tasks of the cooperatives in the building of advanced socialist country. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 139-140

Tardos, Marton. Enterprise independence and central control. BEE XV(1) Fall 1976: 24-44

What are the main kinds of enterprise independence under socialism, i.e., in a social system in which most of the means of production are state owned? What are the main

## 2. MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

economic and social consequences of the feasible institutional and organizational systems and intercompany relations? The questions are identical with the often treated problem of centralization and decentralization of decision-making.

Vagi, F. The national economic interest and the foundation of enterprise development. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 8-9

The author analysed the development of the interests of state farms and co-operative farms between 1969-1975, and found that they had shown a decreasing trend.

Veress, J. Some issues of the guidance of enterprises. ABHEL 10(5) 1980: 135-136

### Poland

Bukolaski, Wojciech. The enterprise and the market. PP XXI(1) Jan 1978: 57-60

Co-operatives: Poland. Data on co-operative organizations. SLB (1) Mar 1980: 119

Fornalczyk, Anna. Integration of enterprises in a socialist economy. (Tr by Wiktor Litwinski) EEE XVIII(3) Spring 1980: 3-33

The nature of enterprise integration. The kinds and forms. Social, productive and organizational terms. Large economic unit as a system. Premises - macro and micro economic. Correlation between the development of productive forces and the operating mode of a socialist economy and integration of enterprises.

Krawczyk, J. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 66

A critical assessment of the WOG system of planning and management.

Kuczynski, Waldemar. The state enterprise under socialism. SS XXX(3) July 1978: 313-35

This article concentrates mainly on enterprise relations with the Central Planning Board (CPB) rather than with other firms or the consumer, and moreover on those relations which do not require any specific assumptions regarding the management mechanism. A debate on socialist economic model.

Piotrowski, Klemens. Direct and indirect instruments in the system of management of the Polish economy in the

1970s. SS XXII(4) Oct 1930: 500-514

Conceptual apparatus. Flow of information from the Centre to the Associations of economic organizations in the construction of their annual plans. Flow of information from the Associations of economic organizations to enterprises.

Szeliga, Zygmunt. The organization of the Polish economy.  
PP XXI(10) Oct 1978: 53-56

Socialized economy. Private enterprises. Cooperatives.

### Romania

AKSEBS VIII(2)(54) Jan 1973: 63

A new law on quality controls for products and services.

Decision of Central Committee of Romanian Communist Party on improving economic and financial management and planning. IM S(12) Mar 1978: 11-20

Florescu, H. AKSEBS IX(1)(55) Sept 1973: 70

On new measures to improve the system of planning and management.

Plesciannu, George and Anton, Petre. Evaluation of the management activity in a Central. (Tr by Leon Mindlin).  
BEE IV(4) Summer 1977: 92-99

A group of specialists from the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy and from the Central for Poultry Production prepared a wide-ranging analytical and evaluative study of the activity of that Central. Drawing on the latest research techniques, the study analyses in detail all structures of the complex system of the Central's activity indicating for each major component those points on which the attention of the individuals charged with drafting the future of the Central should focus. Collective management was studied for methods and techniques used in making the most important decisions in relation to current and future activities of the Central, methods and techniques primarily applied within the framework of the organizations set up for that purpose. In short actual working is studied including the actual way in which the meetings of the Workers' Council, take place detailing the responsibilities and authority stipulated in Law no. 11(1971) specific to the Central, the relations of the WC with the General assembly of the workers and with the Council Office.

## 2. MANAGEMENT.ORGANIZATION

### Yugoslavia

ABSEES XI(1)962) Sept 1980: 79

Losses are highly concentrated in the business sector.  
Tend to be correlated with high capital intensity.

Gligorov, Kiro. Associated labour. RIA XXXI(735) 20th Nov  
1980: 1-3

Size and character of the basic self-management cells -  
which are the basic organizations of associated labour. The  
withering away of the state, as a long term historical  
process, is linked to the unceasing expansion of self-  
management regulation of relations and the gradual  
dominance over commodity production legalities.

Horvat, B. Workers' management. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977:  
90

Workers' participation and self-management in Yugoslavia -  
problems.

Juric, Dusan. Associated labour and socialist self-management.  
YS XX(2) May 1979: 3-86

The new Constitution of 1974 together with Associated Labour  
Act of 1976 provides the basis for creative self-management  
practice in the further buildup of Yugoslav self-managing  
society. Social ownership - basis of associated labour.  
Income - basic characteristics - acquisition and distribu-  
tion. The rights, obligations and responsibilities of  
workers. Management of social resources. Forms of pooling  
labour and resources, basic organizations of associated  
labour. Private work, farmers, artisans and their co-  
operatives. Decision making and organs of management.  
Information, supervision and responsibility for performance  
of functions. Management enactments and agreements.  
Planning and market. Position and role of state and  
political organizations. Courts of Associated Labour.

Kronja, Sime. Top level gathering of Yugoslav self-managers.  
RIA XXXII(742) 5th March 1981: 1-3

Discussion on three subject fields: 1) Decision-making  
of the workers in Associated labour on the earning and  
distribution of income, 2) Self-management linkage and  
Association on the basis of income as the vital factor of  
social reproduction in self-management planning and  
development, 3) Associated labour within the delegate  
system.

Kurtesi, Ilijaz. Thirty years of self-management. RIA  
XXXII(738) 5th Jan 1981: 14, 19-21

Popovic, Milorad and Vracaric, Lazar. Edvard Kardelj on self-management. YS XX(4) Nov 1979: 3-36

The idea and practice of self-management. The roots in Yugoslavia. The character and essence. Future.

Sacks, Stephen L. Divisionalization in large Yugoslav enterprises. JCE 4(2) June 1980: 209-225

This article describes the autonomy of, and the relationship among, divisions of large enterprises. Their legal and practical autonomy is shown to be extensive and transfer prices, which are determined by negotiations between divisions, generally approximate market prices.

— Transfer prices in decentralized self-managed enterprises. JCE 1(2) June 1977: 183-193

This article examines the effect of transfer prices on the allocation of resources in a labour-managed socialist economy. If enterprises are truly decentralized (Yugoslav) transfer prices do play an important role in determining the efficiency of the system.

Sinuntic, J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 68

The self governing interest group system is not working well, and the ultimate problem is that a system of supposed 'free exchange of labour' has been imposed from above.

Spadijer, Jalsa. Political science- Yugoslav theory and practice. ISSJ XXXI(1) 1979: 123-129

The Yugoslav social and political system is based on the power of the working people-self-management organized as free and equal producers in the basic organizations of associated labour and other forms of association through which they gain control over the distribution of the results of their labour.

Tyson, Laura D'Andrea. Incentives, income sharing and institutional innovation in the Yugoslav self-managed firm. JCE 3(3) Sept 1979: 285-301

The incentive properties of income sharing arrangements are analysed for situations in which workers are allowed to form group or coalition decisions on effort. Both the feasibility and enforceability of such decisions are shown to depend on a variety of organizational characteristics, including the degree of worker participation and the size and divisionalization of the firm. Finally the recent decentralization of Yugoslav firms is shown to enhance the incentive effects of income sharing. Income sharing and worker incentives - a simple model. Income sharing and worker coalitions. Ex ante and Ex post problems in the formation and enforcement of worker coalitions. Incentives and institutional innovation in the Yugoslav self-managed firm.

(Followed by comments by Michael A. Conte. JCE 3(3) Sept 1979: 301-303).

— A permanent income hypothesis for the Yugoslav firm. EM 44, 1977: 393-408

## 2. MANAGEMENT. ORGANIZATION

Theory suggests that enterprise savings rates are likely to be low or even zero in an economy of self-managed firms where enterprise capital is socially owned and where external sources of investment finance are available. Surprisingly these predictions are not supported by available evidence about the savings behaviour of Yugoslav firms during the 1965-71 period when the economy operated with a virtual absence of government control over enterprise savings decisions and when the legal and institutional structure approximated that of an idealized labour-managed system.

Vukovic, D. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 72

Enterprise losses are gradually being reduced.

Vukovic, Miladin. An incentive for further development of self-management. YL XXVI(1-2) Jan-Feb 1981: 3

Yugoslavia. New law on associated labour. SLB (1) Mar 1977: 7-11

Zagorac, D. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 69

The Federal Council for economic development and economic policy examined the development of small-scale economic activity.

## 3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS, FINANCE, FOREIGN TRADE, CMEA, INTEGRATION, JOINT VENTURES

### More than one country

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 57

On the issues involved in intensifying international specialisation within COMECON

— VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 2

On the financial operations of the International Bank of COMECON (MBES) during 1976.

— VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 53

COMECON's five programmes of economic integration.

— IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 3

International Investment Bank (IIB) financing projects in CMEA countries.

— IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 33

List of specialisation and cooperation agreements concluded by the COMECON countries in 1977.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 7

Activity and organization of the International Bank for economic cooperation in 1978.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 7

Functions and activities of the International Investment Bank with particular reference to 1978.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 52

Mixed companies have many advantages for socialist countries attempting to market machinery and vehicles in Western Europe.

Askanas, Benedykt; Askanas, Halina; and Levcik, Friedrich.

The foreign trade of the CMEA countries in the second half of the seventies. EEE XVII(3) Spring 1979: 77-87

The Eastern European countries are beset by two difficult problems. 1) Their investment commitments require export surpluses to the USSR, yet the deterioration in terms of trade is causing balance-of-trade deficits. 2) They also need export surpluses to the Western industrial countries in order to be able to finance imports of capital goods and know-how, which are indispensable for growth of their own economies. This challenge can be met only if the Eastern European nations are able to sufficiently increase the efficiency and export capacity of their economies. Austrian foreign trade with the CMEA countries. Statistical data available.

Balazik, M. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 35

Two schools of thought on the role of the transferable ruble in the economic integration of COMECON countries propose different strategies.

Balek, Jaroslav. Credit relations of CMEA countries with advanced capitalist countries. SEEFT XV(4) Winter 1979-80: 56-78

Development of credit relations between the CMEA and the advanced capitalist countries not only helps to advance their overall economic cooperation but also stimulates economic development within the countries. A new type of relationship is emerging, featuring the exchange of goods and services produced under differing socio-economic conditions, which is therefore influenced by the production relations of both systems.

### 3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Baran, Alois. Origin and development of the International Investment Bank. SEEFT XV(4) Winter 1979-80: 79-104

The origin of the IIB is linked to the process of socialist economic integration which, in its turn, is an important component of international socialist relations in general. The comprehensive programme for socialist economic integration and international exchange and financial relations. Bank's activities. Selection of projects for crediting, integration aspect, technical-economic criteria, financial and currency aspect. Process of crediting - sources. Statistical tables included.

Bartha, Ferenc. Some ideas on the creation of multi-lateral clearing system among the COMECON countries. (Tr by George Hajdu) SEEFT XII(1) Spring 1976: 19-33

The present situation regarding multilateral balancing of trade. Obstacles to further development.

Baumer, Max and Jacobsen, Hanns-Dieter. Integration of COMECON into the world economy? AP 27(1) 1976: 31-45

Romania is the only socialist (COMECON) country which is a member of the International Monetary Fund. Socialist countries participating in the GATT system (CSSR, Poland, Rumania and Hungary. Bulgaria has an observer status).

Baybakov, N.K. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 3

COMECON's long-term cooperation plans.

Belovic, Alexander. The basic forms of international socialist investment credit. (Tr by Marian Sling). SEEFT XVI(2) Summer 1980: 48-79

Substance of international socialist investment credit - main features and significance. Long-term special purpose credit in relation to joint construction. Bilateral and multilateral provision. International Investment Bank.

— . Coordination of the CMEA countries' capital investments as a method to create optimal production structures of the socialist community. PE XXVIII(10) 1980: 1034

Bergson, Abram. The geometry of COMECON trade. EER 14(3) Nov 1980: 291-306

The essay interprets Western empirical research on COMECON trade in the light of neo-classical principles familiar in Western trade theory. An attempt is made to clarify in what respects COMECON trade conforms to and in what respects diverges from the neo-classical principles, as represented by some early geometry of Meade. Attention is focussed on the volume, structure and terms of trade between the Soviet Union and Eastern European members of COMECON. Losses and gains that the two sides experience

from COMECON trade.

Bielawski, Jan. Economic cooperation in Europe. A new phase? PP XXIII(6) June 1980: 8-11

Bien, Andrzej and Nosiadek, Grzegorz. Improving the function of the transferable ruble as international currency. (Tr by Donald Hank). SEEFT XVI(2) Summer 1980: 26-47

Transferable ruble and cooperation between member countries of the IBEC and the Third countries. Special fund of the International Investment Bank. Shares of countries participating in special fund. Management of credit from the Special Fund issued in transferable rubles.

Blaho, A. Socialist countries and transnational monopolies. AO 20(4) 1978: 417-433

Why socialist countries deem the participation of TNC in their economy permissible? Considering the terms of relations - participation to promote the development of an optimal economic structure of the CMEA. Transfer of Western techniques and technology is an important factor of scientific and technological progress of CMEA countries.

Bogdanov, A. ABSEES XI(1)(62) 1980: 37

Comment on the 34th Session of COMECON in Prague in 1980.

Bognar, J. Relations of the CMEA with the world economy at the beginning of a new era. AO 23(1-2) 1979: 1-16

The study discusses the external system of relationships of the CMEA integration, that is, the political and economic conception according to which these relations had been established and under which they were operated during later years. The starting points are the fundamental changes in world politics and economy, the world economic positions so far attained by the CMEA, and the shifts in the system of values of member countries. From these perspectives an answer is sought to the question: at the present time what would be the most advantageous system of relationship with the external world, equally favourable for the future of the world, the world economic role of the CMEA and the economic development of member countries. External and internal economic conditions at the time of organizing the CMEA. Basic changes in the external environment and the internal efforts of the CMEA. The necessity of international cooperation for the CMEA region. Factors of the beginning of a new era. Economically advantageous for the CMEA to develop its external relations. Massive imports of foreign techniques necessary. Measure of success of CMEA system of conditions of export orientation.

Bogomolov, O. Cooperation for integration and the problems

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of business relations with developed capitalist and developing countries. AO 23(3-4) 1979: 305-313

Utilization of benefits and advantages of a wide international division of labour has become an important factor in intensifying the national economies of the CMEA countries, and in the 1980s we have to expect an expansion and not a contraction in economic cooperation between countries with different social systems. At the same time it seems necessary to further strengthen the material conditions of the CMEA countries for their participation in the world-wide division of labour, to rationalize their relations with countries with different social systems, to unite their efforts for solution of common problems, and for neutralization of adverse tendencies that have emerged in recent years.

Bogomolov, O. The international market of CMEA countries. PNE XXIII(8) Dec 1980: 72-80

Bogomolov, O.T. International economic processes and the work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. ISSJ XXX(2) 1978: 353-362

Bogucka, Maria and Misiuna, Piotr. CMEA : 30 years. PP XXII(3) Mar 1979: 14-19

Botos, Katalin. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 61

Intra-COMECON and East-West cooperation in an overall view of foreign trade.

— . Coordination of investment politics in the CMEA. (Tr by George Hajdu). SEEFT XV(2) Summer 1979: 3-26

The CMEA countries have agreed to implement joint investments upto 1990 in three major fields. 1) Creation of major industrial complexes. 2) Studying the possibilities of creating enterprises through joint efforts. 3) Creation of international scientific research institutes through joint efforts. Model of CMEA cooperation. International flow of capital. Developing the mechanism of CMEA cooperation. Some ideas about international coordination of investments.

— . Foreign economy conception - international co-operation. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 56-58

— . On the unified exchange rate of the CMEA countries' currencies. ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 115-117

— . Realistic exchange rate for the transferable rouble. ABHEL 10(5) 1980: 58-60

Botzian, Rudolf. East-West electricity grid and the old Central European idea. AP 30(4) 1979: 376-385

Soviet initiatives. Issues in an All-European energy Conference. Historic model of an All-European Co-operation.

Brada, Josef C. Markets, property rights and the economics of joint ventures in socialist countries. JCE 1(2) June 1977: 167-181

This paper develops formal models of joint ventures between Western firms and enterprises in three socialist countries, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia. In all cases we find that the desired resource allocations are sub-optimal and are strongly influenced by the structure of property rights in the socialist economy and the extent to which that economy makes use of markets to determine prices.

— and Jackson, Marvin R. The organization of foreign trade under capitalism and socialism. JCE 2(4) Dec 1978: 293-320

This paper examines the way in which large multinational corporations and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe organize their foreign trade activities. Authors study the effectiveness of various ways of organizing foreign trade activities utilized under capitalism and socialism. A normative theory of organization is developed based on the costs and benefits of processing and acting on information by the organization. Authors survey the forms of organization employed by large American firms, Japanese trading companies, and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and evaluate their development on the basis of our normative theory. In all systems, there is a steady approach towards organizational forms that produce direct links between producers and international markets. Such ties, however, appear to create greater difficulties for socialist countries than for capitalist firms. The multinational corporation organizing for the international environment. Organizational responses of American firms. Responses in Japan. The socialist economies - organization. However, because of the differences in economic and non-economic goals between Western corporations and socialist states, the actual benefits and costs of such reforms differ significantly between the two systems. Statistical tables included.

Brendel, G. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 42

A study of the application and uses of COMECON commodity-money-relationships at present and in the future.

Broner, Adan. The degree of autarky in centrally planned economies. KL 29(3) 1976: 478-94; 31(1) 1978: 97-99

Autarky means either a state of national economic self-sufficiency and independence or a policy of establishing such a state. Centrally planned economies are widely believed to follow policies of economic independence. Supposedly they isolate the domestic economy from the vagaries (real or imaginary) of commerce with other nations. However, it can be concluded that there is no reason to continue to hold that autarky is a specific

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feature of these economies.

(Followed by comments by Josef M. Van Brabant; Joseph C. Brada and Edward A. Hewett. KL 31(1) 1978: 86-96).

Case study on specialization in East-West trade. EBE 29  
(part B) 1977: 126-159

Hungary and Poland are covered specifically.

Chemicals in the East explode West. ET 270 10th Feb 1979:  
84-85

The East European chemicals industry is booming. Advantages over Western Europe. Dumping.

Chvojka, Petr. Money and prices on the CMEA countries international market : the functional interrelations. PE XXVIII(1) 1980: 74

This article attempts to demarcate by means of a model economic interrelations between money and prices (money and commodities) that must be taken into consideration in improving the CMEA countries system of international monetary relations.

Ciamaga, Lucjan. Time to cooperate. PP XXII(5) May 1979:  
13-16

COMECON. ET 262 26th Mar 1977: 15; 263 16th Apr 1977: 92-93; 28th May 1977: 100; 265 29th Oct 1977: 75-76

Export of Western know-how and capital. Orenburg gas pipeline. Debt to Western countries is nearly \$ 50 billion.

Common currency of the CMEA - assumptions and practice. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 56

Currency rates and credit between COMECON member countries.

Communist trade - Eastern promise. ET 272 7th July 1979:  
65

EEC trade with Jugoslavia and Rumania.

Corny, J. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 42

The author examines the aid provided by COMECON countries to developing countries.

Csaba, L. A few correlations of regional co-operation and currency convertibility in Eastern Europe. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 231-232

— Role of the CMEA commodity and monetary relations in the new stage of world economic development. ABHEL 10(1) 1980: 203-204

— Some problems of the international socialist monetary system. AO 23(1-2) 1979: 17-37

The article examines whether mutual advantages are realized in the exchange of products of different capital intensity in the trade between CMEA countries or whether they are created only through the investment contributions. According to the author neither the deviations of CMEA prices from world market prices nor the capital savings attainable through potential import substitution provide sufficient grounds for challenging the existence of mutual advantages. However, the problem of investment credits is unsolved under the present conditions of the CMEA financial system. For bringing about a mechanism of economic cooperation that would create generally favourable conditions for international credits further steps are needed. Meaning of sliding price basis. Relationship between prices and advantages. Prices and capital-saving effects in the socialist international division of labour. International flow of investment goods and development of monetary system of the CMEA.

Czupurko, Aleksander. East-West trade (excerpts from author's book). PP XXII(2) Feb 1979: 18-23

Development of East-West trade, 1965-1977. EBE 30(1) 1978: 81-112

Detailed account and problems. The growth of trade in value terms. Balances in East-West trade. Prices. Volume. Specialization by factor intensities. The similarity of trade structure and intra-sectoral trade. Principal manufactured products imported from eastern into western countries.

Dobozi, I. UNCTAD Seminar in Budapest on economic cooperation between Eastern European socialist countries and developing countries (6th to 10th Mar 1978). AO 20(1-2) 1978: 171-177

Evaluation of the results of cooperation to date. Possibilities of a further intensification of economic cooperation. Application of new forms of cooperation. Improving the institutional framework for economic cooperation.

Dobroczyński, Michał. A policy for industrial cooperation. PP XXI(9) Sept 1978: 11-17

East-West cooperation.

East-West industrial cooperation. ET 264 6th Aug 1977: 56-57

East-West trade. EBE 29 (part A, chapt 4) 1977: 93-125; 30 (no 1, chapt 3) 1978: 56-80; 31 (1, Chapt 3) 1979: 37-53

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Trade between Eastern European socialist economies and Western capitalist countries. General trends. Factors determining the growth of east-west trade. Trade by commodities. Balance of payments.

Economic Information Department of CMEA Secretariat. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 7

Progress of Council for Mutual Economic Aid in 1978.

EEC and COMECON. ET 269 2nd Dec 1978: 61; 270 13th Jan 1979: 45; 273 17th Nov 1979: 64

Trade relations.

EEC and Eastern Europe. ET 268 5th Aug 1978: 38-39

East European exports shot up to EEC between 1975 and 1977. EEC industrialists worried.

Ehrhardt, Carl A. EEC and CMEA tediously nearing each other. AP 28(2) 1977: 162-177

Faddeev, N.V. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 41

Survey of selected joint projects undertaken by COMECON member countries and proposals for next planning period.

Farkas, Gy. Development possibilities of the transferable rouble. ABHEL 8(6) 1978: 312-314

Fekete, J. Monetary and financial problems in East and West. AO 19(1) 1977: 19-34

The author discusses in his study monetary and financial problems of the CMEA countries and of the Western world as well as a few problems of East-West financial relations, attempting to draw some conclusions regarding these subjects. As the economic policy to be followed in the era of political detente, he points out the necessity of expanding East-West economic relations and also discusses the reality of bringing about in the future a common East West monetary system.

— Western credits for socialist countries. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 129-130

Foldes, I. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 55

Discussion on economic integration among member countries in implementation of the Complex Programme.

Friss, I. On the laws governing cooperation among CMEA countries. AO 18(1) 1977: 33-51

Frohlich, G. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 57

Agreements between socialist countries for cooperation and specialisation should be tested for their economic effectiveness before being implemented.

Gordos, A. Economic ventures in socialist countries with Western participation. AO 20(4) 1978: 407-415

Economic associations in socialist countries with the participation of Western firms are specific aspects of economic cooperation between socialist and capitalist countries. The legal frameworks and economic terms of the organizational forms offering new possibilities for the transformation of economic structure differ from country to country, and the regulations are not yet settled. The lasting depression of the capitalist economy hindered the foundation of joint enterprises in Hungary, too, although the decree of 1977, modifying the legal framework and economic terms of foundation and functioning provides a more favourable and stimulating regulation than previously. When elaborating their development plans Hungarian enterprises ought to analyze more consciously both the advantages and the disadvantages of establishing economic associations with foreign participation. Aims of capital exporters and importers. Particular features of regulation and experiences in Yugoslavia, Romania and Poland. Hungarian regulation of joint enterprises. Experiences. Investments of foreign (including Western) enterprises are allowed by the legislations of these East European countries.

Gorizontov, B. and Petukhova, S. The development of the international infrastructure of COMECON countries. PRE XX(2) June 1977: 42-58

The international infrastructure can be defined as a system of productive branches (water resources used by several countries, international electric power transmission lines; transport communications and communication lines) and of branches in the nonproductive sphere that are a necessary condition and base for the development and successful functioning of the international division of labour.

Haase, Herwig. The COMECON foreign trade price system. (Tr by Michel Vale). SEEFT XII(2-3) Summer-Fall 1976: 81-108

Holthofer, J. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 38

COMECON investment in the Soviet Union on plant for the production of raw materials for Eastern Europe.

Holzman, Franklyn D. Some systematic factors contributing to the convertible currency shortages of centrally planned economies. AERP 69(2) May 1979: 76-80

Iakovleva, E. Production cooperation : properties and potentials. (Tr by Arlo Schultz). SEEFT XVI(1) Spring 1980: 61-77

Broad inclusion of socialist countries in the system of

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international division of labour. Foreign economic relations became an integral part of socialist expanded reproduction, which contributes significantly to the solution of such important economic problems as increasing the effectiveness of social production, accelerating scientific and technological progress. Trade continues to be the principal form of ties in relations.

India - tougher trade. ET 269 9th Dec 1978: 92

Eastern European socialist countries' trade with India.

Ivashkin, V. and Panchenko, V. Foreign economic relations between CMEA countries and capitalist states. PRE XXII(9) Jan 1980: 57-72

Foreign economic relations of CMEA countries have become one of the important factors in the intensification of their economic development - a factor that directly increases the effectiveness of social production and accelerates progress in science and technology. In addition to traditional foreign trade between them they have also increased their production, scientific-technical, and credit-finance ties and their exchange of services in the realm of construction, transportation, communications, tourism, etc. Increasing use is made of such forms of foreign economic transactions as the purchase and sale of licenses in foreign countries and compensation-based agreements. Mixed societies are created jointly with capitalist firms. Industrial cooperation is developing. International division of labour. Orientation toward long-term, large-scale economic relations.

Izraelowicz, Erik. Specialization within the CMEA : a demand approach. SEEF XV(1) Spring 1979: 59-80

An attempt to study the Eastern European countries by using a method that stresses the characteristics of demand a method perfected by the GEPI under the direction of Gerard Lafay. This method and its limits had been introduced earlier in application to the socialist countries. 1) Foundations and limits of the Method - inadequacies in traditional indicators - reestablishing the link - principal hypotheses and limitations of the method. 2) Application of the method to socialist countries - an original approach - theoretical limits - limitations of a practical nature - CMEA. East European socialist countries - a sample of biased products, data in terms of physical quantity. 3) A slow process and very different situations. The countries that are best specialized with regard to fluctuations in the demand of the socialist market are those which in the period after World War II were in the first stage of industrialization and which had already had some developed industrial sectors (Hungary and especially Poland). The least specialized

were those which were already highly industrialized (Czechoslovakia and especially the GDR). The very poor and basically agricultural countries (Romania and Bulgaria) show an intermediate position with regard to specialization.

Janota, Oldrich; Rusnich, Ladislav and Vetrovsky, Jiri. Collective currency as a basis for the system of foreign exchange finance of the COMECON countries. (Tr by Marian Sling). SEECT 13(3) Fall 1977: 46-74

Origin of collective currency that is transferable. Ruble, functions and characteristics. Strengthening the role of transferable Ruble in areas of material production, foreign trade, foreign exchange finance.

Jasinski, Boguslaw. Factors stimulating and limiting trade exchange between the socialist countries and the LDCs (Case study - Economic relations between Poland and the LDCs). EPR (7) 1978: 30-45

Energy crisis. Inflationary tendencies. Sharp fluctuations of prices of basic raw materials. Growing difficulties in balance of payments. Expanding internationalization. Economic relations between socialist countries and the LDCs. Poland and LDCs. One of the most important elements of economic cooperation with the LDCs is transfer of proper technology.

Kadar, B. Long-range trends in industrial cooperation between CMEA and developing countries. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 250-251

Kadar, S. The commodity pattern of East-West trade. AO 18(2) 1977: 153-165

In connection with the acceleration of the structural transformation of world economy the article attributes decisive importance to structural factors at the present development stage of East-West relations. The rigidity of the commodity pattern of East-West foreign trade relations lasting already for 25 years is connected partly with the discrepancy of development levels, systems of control and management as well as economic policy objectives, and partly with recent development trends of the world economy thus the present commodity pattern reminds more and more of an intersectoral division of labour between developed market economies and developing countries. The speedy putting forth of more up-to-date forms of industrial division of labour urges on the prioritization of structural policy, the further development of management systems and market organization, as well as on the elimination of barriers in international commercial policy and the international condition of national structural policies, respectively. Statistical tables included.

### 3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

- Kempny, Josef. Taking the path of socialist economic cooperation. IB (1) Feb 1979: 13-26
- Kisiel, Henryk. New initiatives in east-west economic cooperation. (Tr by Michel Vale). SEEFT XII(1) Spring 1976: 3-11
- Kissne Pavelcsak, A. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 48  
This study analyses the main features of socialist international economic policy, and discusses the contradictions between certain elements in socialist production relations.
- Koev, Krassinir. Intransmash. ENB XXI(w0) 1980: 1, 3  
Joint Bulgarian-Hungarian society.
- Konstantinov, Yu.(Iu?). A. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 33  
COMECON Secretariat describes the financial operation of the two COMECON multinationals in the nuclear sector.
- . ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 33  
The Head of Finance and Currency Department of the COMECON Secretariat describes procedures for transfer of funds within COMECON multinational companies.
- . Financing international economic organizations. (Tr by Michel Vale). SEEFT XII(2-3) Summer - Fall 1976: 31-37
- . Reality versus fiction (on the scientific insolvency of bourgeois interpretations of the collective currency of COMECON member nations). PRE XXI(2) June 1978: 59-77  
Problems of transferable ruble.
- Konyushko, V. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 7  
Examples of multilateral and bilateral scientific and technical cooperation within CMEA.
- Kornov, Yu(Iu?). ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 3  
The planning of Intra-CMEA cooperation.
- . Economic effectiveness of international specialization of production. PRE XXIII(6) Oct 1980: 20-35
- Koves, A. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 48  
A study on East-West trade and the Soviet economy, in particular Soviet raw material imports from capitalist countries, and the diminishing prospects of increased Soviet exports of raw materials to COMECON countries.
- . Trade between the countries of the CMEA and of the EEC. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 54-56

Krastev, Stefan. Methodical basis of the price-formation of set assemblies and details, and of ready articles in the mutual trade between CMEA member countries. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 20

Krasznai, Z. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 55

A study on consequences of the 1974-75 recession in East-West trade, especially trade by the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland with capitalist countries.

Kubik, Istvan. Comments on the integration endeavours of the Arab countries and some questions of co-operation between the Arab Common Market and the CMEA. EPR(7) 1978: 46-59

The CMEA countries have not taken part in the race for "petro-dollars" which the highly developed capitalist countries started from 1974-75 on. Trade relations between the CMEA and the oil-producing countries are significant. Favourable opportunities to expand co-operation.

Lavigne, Marie. Introduction (CMEA countries' trade). SEEFT XV(1) Spring 1979: 3-5

1) Growing debt of socialist countries to industrial countries, which constrains the former to reduce their imports and expand their exports, although export policy has been somewhat impaired by the Western recession.  
 2) Price rise within the CMEA itself. Due to these reasons strengthening of integrationist tendencies within the CMEA is taking place. To provide a rough assessment within this perspective, the following problems are examined. 1) Economic nature of contract prices. Are intra-CMEA prices a passive reflection of world prices?  
 2) Trading prices. A major difficulty is posed by the determination of the prices of machinery and equipment, for which reference to world prices is much more subjective. Machinery and equipment are the key group of goods among products of conversion industries at which intra-CMEA specialization is aimed. 3) Concentration of production is studied in relation to specialization. Advantages of intra-sector and intra-product advanced specialization. Series of indicators are proposed to measure level of specialization linked to conditions of supply. 4) A study of specialization based on demand. It demonstrates the general slowness of process of specialization. 5) Examination of relationship between development of terms of trade and balance of payments. Is this relationship which is unfavourable to these countries, a necessary and unavoidable effect of international fluctuations, or is it due to a failure to adapt to the changing conditions of world demand?

Lebahn, Axel. Alternatives in EC - CMEA relations. AP 31(2) 1980: 147-165

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EC and CMEA do not recognise each other as central integration organisations. The CMEA is only one of various organisational forms of socialist economic integration. The CMEA and its special organisations take shape in competition with Western economic organizations and multinationals. Pragmatic East-West cooperation.

— . COMECON and EC : factors of east-west trade. AP 29(2)  
1978: 123-144

Lemoine, Francoise. Trading prices with the CMEA. SEEFT XV  
(1) Spring 1979: 21-41

1) The use of world prices in intra-CMEA trade of basic products - the principles of reference to world prices within the CMEA - application of price-setting principles - price determination since 1975 - leeway in the definition of world prices of reference - consequences for intra-CMEA prices in relation to current world prices. 2) Controversy on intra-CMEA prices and solutions currently proposed within the framework of industrial cooperation - the maladaptation of prices to trade within the CMEA - History of the debate. Statistical tables included.

Levai, I. Foreign economic connections between India and the socialist countries. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 167-169

The economic connections between India and the socialist countries developed vigorously during the sixties; but at present the share of the socialist countries in India's exports and imports is less than it was in 1970. Despite of this unfavourable trend, the socialist countries are invariably among the most important foreign trade partners of India.

Levick, Friedrich and Stankovsky, Jan. Industrial cooperation between east and west. SEEFT XIV(1-2) Spring-Summer 1978: 1-286

New trends in the world economy as a basis for East-West cooperation. Industrial cooperation, types and motives. Legal and institutional regulations for interfirm cooperation between East and West. Economic policy, objectives and significance of governmental cooperation. Business cycles. Interim evaluation of practical experience. Case studies. List of agreements. The special case of joint ventures, their possibilities and limits.

Libansky, V. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 45

Official COMECON document on inter-enterprise specialisation and cooperation among member states.

— . ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 43

New general conditions for specialisation and cooperation in production among the COMECON member countries were

introduced on 1/1/80.

Ligai, K. and Fokina, L. The structure of trade among CMEA countries (a survey). PRE XXIII(3) July 1980: 71-90

International socialist division of labour. Structure of exports and imports. Cooperative programs. Machine building products. Fuel and raw material commodities. Agriculture and food industry. Statistical tables available.

Lipavsky, J. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 3

A number of countries have been expressing interest in closer cooperation with COMECON.

Losoncz, M. Sectoral agreements of the Common Market and the CMEA countries. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 226-228

Maly, Bohuslav. Outline of international specialization and cooperation within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. CEP 17, 1977: 109-119

Michalek, Jan J. and Mroczkowski, Piotr. East-West trade and the problem of complementarity. (Tr by Donald Hank). SEEFT XVI(2) Summer 1980: 80-100

Growth of production specialization in the EEC countries. Problems of the international division of labour between East and West.

Minev, Miroslav. International economic organizations of the socialist countries. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 21

The international economic organizations of the socialist countries are an element of the overall structure of the mechanism of socialist economic integration.

Mitrofanova, N.M. The economic nature of contract prices in the mutual collaboration of CMEA countries. SEEFT XV(1) Spring 1979: 6-20

"Prices designed to serve the development of economic relations of CMEA countries are a category in the monetary form of value that is formed on a planned basis by the joint efforts of the various countries according to the laws and principles of socialist economics, with due regard to both international value on a world-wide scale and regional, socially necessary expenditures that form within the framework of the economic community of CMEA countries. Such a determination of these prices as a planned value category essentially incorporates their value essence and planned character. In other words, we can describe this economic category as the product of planned commodity - monetary relations that directly express the social character of production and exchange under socialism".

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Morgenstern, K. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 38

General theoretical conclusions from available experience of socialist economic integration.

---. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 49

A discussion of areas of weakness within COMECON and proposals for remedying them from the GDR point of view.

---. The international specialization of production and its concentration in CMEA countries. SEEF X(1) Spring 1979: 42-58

All these countries face the problem of intensifying the concentration process in the "research-development-production" cycle and the problem of increased differentiation depending on the scale and level of a country's development. The raising of the level of concentration is especially essential for the GDR and CSSR which have a high industrial level of development and economic potential. Certain branches in some countries must raise the degree of concentration and international specialization. The realization of the long-range, effective economic growth of each country and the entire socialist community, and of the corresponding national economic potential, sets limits on the expansion of the structure and the mix, which must be taken into account in good time. The intensification of the concentration of production and the raising of its effectiveness are not a short-range but are rather a strategic, long-range task. It is a process that requires special forms for controlling its development. Broad latitude for the improvement and optimization of this process is presented by CMEA countries' elaboration and implementation of special long-range programs for cooperation in key production complexes articulated in the resolutions of the 30th and 31st Sessions of the CMEA. Statistical tables included.

Neustadt, Alojz. The formation of international prices in the world socialist market. PE XXVII(2) 1979: 224

Notzold, Jurgen. CMEA countries and the North-South dialogues. AP 30(2) 1979: 195-211

East-West-South foreign economic relations. Third world interests of the CMEA countries. CMEA countries' participation in the North-South dialogue. Multilateral foreign trade relations as a basis of intensified East-West Cooperation. Raw materials agreements and liberalisation of trade.

Osiecki, Zdzislaw. The international banks of the COMECON countries. (Tr by Michel Vale). SEEF XII(1) Spring 1976: 12-18

Osvath, L. On the possibilities of further developing the transferable rouble. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 221-223

Pano, A. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 23

COMECON is a form of exploitation of the satellites by the USSR.

— ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 29

Neo-colonial exploitation of the satellites by the USSR.

Pecsi, K. The CMEA monetary system and the developing countries. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 274-275

The author analyses the theoretical models of the multi-lateral payments - agreements. He sees the difficulties of the system in reaching uniform prices and in establishing a realistic rate of exchange for the transferable rouble.

— Topical issues of intra-CMEA monetary and financial relations. ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 70-72

Pelzman, Joseph. Economic determinants of Soviet foreign trade with Eastern Europe. EER 14(1) July 1980: 45-49

Using a cross-sectionally correlated and time-wise autoregressive pooling procedure, the author has obtained long-run estimates of export and import elasticities of Soviet East European bilateral trade with respect to supply, demand and trade resistance factors. The results indicate that Soviet exports to East Europe during 1963-73 was, for most product groups, determined by demand conditions found in the East European partner countries while Soviet imports from Eastern Europe, for the same period, was for most product groups determined by East European supplies.

Penceva, Tamara and Lozanova, Marija. The commodity exchange between CMEA member countries. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 21

Perczynski, J.M. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 61

Difficulties in East-West economic relations.

Peters, H.-J. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 52

The main features and problems in economic integration in COMECON are discussed, with emphasis on the fundamental relationship between national production profiles and specialisations and the need to draw production structures more closely together.

Polten, H. and Pomeranke, H. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 52

The importance of specialization and cooperation in production is discussed from the point of view of COMECON

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as a whole and GDR in particular.

Prices and volumes of East-West trade, 1965-1977 : Special study. EBE 31(1) 1979: 54-73

Prices. Volume of trade - growth. Statistics.

Prokudin, V.A. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 46

The organisation and main achievements of R. & D. cooperation among COMECON member countries.

Radev, Stojan. Essence and trends of the improvement in the international socialist currency system. ABBSLE XXII(4) Oct-Dec 1979: 70-71

Shashkov, E. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 6

On the aid of SU and other CMEA countries to the industrial development of Cuba.

Shiryayev, Yu. S. On the nature and functions of the economic mechanism of socialist integration. AO 18(3-4) 1977: 323

Topical problems emerging in the context of the development of the economic mechanism of socialist integration.

Shmelev, N. New tendencies in the world economy and their influence on the economic interests of CMEA countries. AO 23(3-4) 1979: 315-322

The 1970s witnessed a rapid expansion of economic connections of CMEA countries with countries with different social systems. Simultaneously with a positive role of this process, however, there have emerged adverse tendencies which manifest themselves in a chronic imbalance of East-West trade and in an increasing indebtedness of CMEA countries. The way out of this situation should not be a course towards autarky (national or collective) but rationalization and a more effective utilization of cooperation possibilities.

— . Problems of an all-European economic cooperation. AO 19(3-4) 1977: 379-393

The author surveys those political, technical and social trends and potentialities which make the evolution of intensive and lasting economic relations between the Western and Eastern parts of Europe inevitable. He analyzes the still unexploited possibilities, also the barriers to be eliminated in the interest of further development. International division of labour as the main road to modern economic development. The present stage of East-West economic relations and their future prospects.

Slivnik, Danilo. The Eastern European socialist countries on the concept of a new international economic order.

RIA XXIX (670) 5th Mar 1978: 35-38

Stankovsky, Jan. Japan's economic relations with the USSR and Eastern Europe. (Tr by Michel Vale). SEEFT XII(1) Spring 1976: 58-107

Szita, Janos. On the road to socialist economic integration (The Thirtieth Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance). (Tr by George Hajdu). EEE XVI(4) Summer 1978: 43-80

Development of the COMECON countries. Quantitative proportions and qualitative development. System of cooperation within and outside. Five big targets; 1) The first programme is aimed at solving the fuel, energy and raw material problems. 2) Programme for developing the engineering industry. 3) Agricultural sectors and securing food supply. 4) Improving the supply of industrial, consumer goods, 5) Developing transport relations. Statistical tables - share in world production and major targets, industrial and agricultural.

Tiraspol'sky, Anita. The terms of trade of the Eastern countries from 1970 to 1977. SEEFT XV(1) Spring 1978: 81-109

The present study is an attempt to trace the development of the terms of trade of the Eastern European countries both with the Western nations and among themselves. Two clear patterns emerge : on the one hand, that of the activities of the producers of raw materials (net exporters of energy), who have experienced a period of relative improvement of their terms of trade (USSR and to a lesser extent, Poland); and on the other, the countries that are very dependent on the import of fuels and raw materials; these countries have seen their terms of trade deteriorating. Are they really attributable to fluctuations in the international market? Or are they not rather the result of a lack of flexibility to adapt to a changing situation at the level of both trade policy and in production units that are too rigid and hence incapable of responding swiftly to new exigencies of world demand? Structure of their trade should be altered. This requires that inherent quality factors at the technological level of national production be taken seriously into consideration. Statistical tables and graphs included.

Top 100 UK export markets in 1978. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 4

Volume of UK exports to COMECON member countries.

Trade developments in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. EBE 29(Pt A, Chapt 3) 1977: 65-92; 30 (no. 1 Chapt 2) 1978: 34-55; 31(1, Chapt 2) 1979: 25-36

General developments. Trade and cooperation among CMEA

### 3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

countries. Trade with developing countries.

UK/East European trade during the period Jan-June 1979.  
ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 6

Export, import and balance of trade figures. Comparison with the countries of the rest of the world.

Valek, Vratislav. Foreign exchange relations in the framework of the joint Bulgarian Hungarian enterprise Intransmash. (Tr by Marian Sling). SEEFT XV(2) Summer 1979: 61-73

This enterprise, concerned with research construction and development of internal transportation systems for industry, carries forward the earlier relations of specialization and cooperation between the two countries, Bulgaria and Hungary. Type of activity and organizational structure. System of accounting and currency conversion at the foundation of enterprise. Organization of cost accounting. Foreign trading.

— Price setting within the framework of joint enterprises of COMECON member nations. (Tr by Marian Sling). EEE XV(4) Summer 1977: 29-49

This price setting is directly linked with the setting of foreign trade prices. Theoretical and methodological bases. Alternatives, pricing of output - sales by the joint enterprises.

Vincze, I. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 64

The transferable rouble, the COMECON common currency since 1/1/64 remains a bilateral means of settlement and still does not function fully as an international currency.

— ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 47

Transferable rouble as the common currency of the COMECON countries, the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, and the International Investment Bank.

— Multilaterality, transferability and exchangeability: their content and conditions of their realization within the CMEA. AO 20(1-2) 1978: 127-145

Multilateral balancing of mutual trade between CMEA member countries can be achieved in two ways: 1) By working out the collated plans of international commodity deliveries specified as to commodity pattern, 2) By increasing role of money in international commodity turnover. According to the author the latter is more efficient and flexible and more expedient solution. He makes concrete proposals for monetary and financial measures and their organizational and economic conditions. The concept of multilaterally balancing international commodity turnover and

the ways of its realization. The background of contemporary bilateralism. The road to multilaterality. Monetary and financial steps to be taken. On the exchangeability of the collective and national currencies of the CMEA - member countries. Transfers by citizens. Exchangeability outside the CMEA. Convertibility of the transferable rouble.

— On the common currency and the system of international payments within the CMEA. AO 19(1) 1977: 1-18

The author makes an intensive study of experiences with the common currency of the CMEA countries - the transferable rouble - and with the operation of the system of international economic settlements, the functioning of the IBEC. The constraints of the common currency are: principles of the socio-economic system of the member countries and the structure of social production, systems of economic control and management, methods and means of economic cooperation among the member countries. In order to change the role of money in the CMEA, corresponding changes must be effected.

Virus, Miroslav. Economic cooperation between CMEA members and the developing countries. (Tr by Marian Sling). SEFT XV(2) Summer 1979: 74-94

Growth of trade. Main lines of economic aid. Extent of cooperation and concept of credit policy. Role of International Investment Bank. Economic and technical aid to the developing countries. Aid with science and technology. Help in training of specialists. Industrial cooperation. Multilateral cooperation. Mixed enterprises. Prospects for cooperation.

Vit, Jan. Methods employed by COMECON members in drawing up their balance of payments. (Tr by Marian Sling). SEFT XII(2-3) Summer-Fall 1976: 66-80

Wass von Czege, Andreas. Effects of intersystem cooperation on supply and purchasing branches of industry: the acceleration thesis. (Tr by Michel Vale). SEFT XVI(2) Summer 1980: 3-21

Every East-West cooperation agreement involving introduction of new products into the production process of the Eastern partner gives rise to processes of adjustment in firms in the domestic supply industries. Structural consequences of intersystem machine-tool industry cooperation agreements on the Hungarian supplying industries. Effects of intersystem cooperation on the purchasing branches of industry. Significance of the acceleration effect for the role of East-West cooperation as an instrument in structural policy.

Wiesel, Ivan. The rate of exchange and economic reality. (Tr by George Hajdu). SEFT XII(2-3) Summer-Fall 1976: 12-17

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Wilczynski, Ryszard. Institutional framework of relations between the EEC and the CMEA : the EEC viewpoint. (Tr by Dorota Best). SEEFT XVI(1) Spring 1980: 91-98

An essential element in the institutional framework of economic relations between East and West is the Community's viewpoint on the issue of rules in partner representation, i.e., entering relations with the CMEA as a group or with the individual socialist countries. Bilateral annual trade agreements before 1970. Since then competence for negotiating these treaties have been shifted from member countries to the EE Community. But the socialist countries declined to recognize right of EEC. So allowed to negotiate bilateral agreements. Besides trade, economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation agreements have also to be negotiated.

Wolf, Thomas A. Exchange-rate adjustments in small market and centrally planned economies. JCE 2(3) Sept 1978: 226-45

In a centrally planned economy that has eliminated detailed central planning of output and foreign trade and introduced some domestic price flexibility and organic linkages to world market prices, the exchange rate can take on more than an accounting function. This paper contrasts the effects of exchange-rate adjustment in such a "modified" centrally planned economy with those in a market economy. There are a number of reasons why these modified - authorities might eschew devaluation as a policy instrument, despite the possibility that it would be more effective in some cases in improving the trade balance than in a market economy.

Zwass, Adan. Money, credit and prices in foreign trade. EEE XVII(1-2) Fall-Winter 1978-79: 155-214

Background of non-functioning money. Inconvertibility. The clearing rouble and transferable rouble. The Fiat money of the International CMEA Banks. The limited functions of a clearing currency. The effectiveness of credits of the CMEA banks. The capitalist price basis of socialist foreign trade. Difficulties caused by foreign value relations. Structural changes in the terms of trade. The exchange rate as an accounting instrument. Multiple exchange rates of the national currencies. Settlements and credit relations in East-West trade. Thirst for imports and the meager range of exportable goods. Debts. Credit relations. Economic and political risks. Unified world monetary system.

— Perspectives for incorporating CMEA currencies into international trade. EEE XVII(1-2) Fall-Winter 1978-79: 215-231

Inherent obstacles of the system. Development of foreign trade and its instruments. The clearing functions of the transferable rouble and the IBEC. The exchange rate of the

transferable ruble. An attempt to attract Third world countries to settlements in transferable rubles. Foreign exchange settlements in East-West trade,

- The stir within the CMEA - the first Soviet statement on the IMF. SEEFT XVI(2) Summer 1980: 22-25

Soviet concern with the international monetary system is increased by the economic, monetary, and credit cooperation of CMEA with the Western countries. Failure of CMEA to create a workable monetary and credit market.

- A unified world monetary system. (Tr by Michel Vale). SEEFT XII(2-3) Summer-Fall 1976: 18-30

Zwass, Vladimir. Introduction (East-West trade today - an evaluation and a perspective). SEEFT XII(2-3) Summer-Fall 1976: 3-11

### Bulgaria

- ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 33

The Bulgarian National Bank, the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank, National Business Complexes, ministries and other business entities may obtain credits from the International Investment Bank in Moscow - Instruction number 19 of the BNB.

- X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 30

A mixed intergovernmental Commission has been set up to develop trade and economic relations between Bulgaria and Japan, including economic cooperation in third countries.

- X(1)(59) 1979: 30

Outlines current cooperation and possible cooperation in third countries.

- X(3)(61) May 1980: 41

The trade protocol concerning exchange of consumer goods between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria for 1980 was signed in Moscow on 21/11/79.

- X(3)(61) May 1980: 41

The trade protocol for 1980 between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria was signed in Moscow on 14/1/80.

- XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 39

Economic agreement signed between Bulgaria and Libya on 14/3/80.

### 3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Bulgaria - India. Intensifying economic relations. BFT 29(6)  
1980: 16

Bulgarian market and future prospects. ABSEES VIII(1)  
Sept 1977: 35

Opportunities for trade with Western capitalist countries especially in advanced technology machines, electronics, chemical and metallurgical products.

Hristov, H. Bulgaria's foreign economic relations. BFT  
(1) 1980: 3-5

I.L. Soviet - Bulgarian machine industry cooperation.  
ABHEL 8(1) 1978: 213-214

Ivanov, I. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 21

Bulgaria's current foreign trade relations with the Soviet Union and the other COMECON countries, and future trends upto 1980.

Kovachev, G. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 41

An extensive commentary from a practical standpoint on last May's revision of the Foreign Trade Law of 1976. G. Kovachev, chief accountant at the Burgas Cable and Wire Works, interprets the revision to ch. 14 of the Law (by decree No. 25 of the Council of Ministers of 22/5/79) as giving enterprises the right to the actually realised prices of a foreign transaction with respect to their purchases or sales.

Lukanov, P. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 42

Activity of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Manolov, P. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 42

Soviet natural gas reaches the chemical complex at Stara Zagora.

Micheva, E. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 38

Economics of exports. Food products offer the best opportunities.

Mladenov, V. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 39

Extension of cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Nikolov, K. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 41

"Survey of Bulgarian foreign trade over the last 35 years.

Pavlov, St. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 39

Bulgarians build industrial plants in 12 foreign countries.

- Petrov, Marin. Scientific and technological cooperation with the socialist countries. ABSSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 20
- Popov, Eng. S. Export potential of Bulgarian electronic and electrical engineering. BFT (3) 1980: 3-6
- Radev, H. Bulgaria's participation in integration projects on Soviet soil. BFT (1) 1980: 7-9
- Radev, S. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 37  
Participation of Bulgaria in some 30 new industrial and economic COMECON projects.
- Radev, St. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 39  
Bulgaria should participate increasingly actively in joint construction within COMECON.
- Ranev, S. Greater perfection in Bulgarian export structure. ENB XXI(10) 1980: 1, 3
- Ratsarov, I. Bulgaria - Greece : commercial and economic cooperation. BFT (5) 1979: 21-22
- Shapenkov, S. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 25  
Bulgaro-Soviet economic relations. Details of Soviet Union's role in Bulgaria's current five-year plan.
- Tsarevski, Nesho. Bulgaria's participation in the comprehensive programme of the CMEA countries. BFT 29(6) 1980: 3-5
- Vassilev, D. Favourable conditions for foreign investments in Bulgaria. BFT (5) 1980: 25-26
- Vitkova, Marie. Changes in the system of planned management of foreign trade in the Bulgarian People's Republic since January 1, 1976. (Tr by Marian Sling). SEEFT XIII(2) Summer 1977: 55-68  
Organization and planning of external relations. Balancing the difference between domestic and foreign trade prices. Material incentives. Profit. Foreign currency fund.
- Zhulev, Stoian. Bulgarian light industry and collaboration among COMECON member nations. (Tr by Arlo Schultz). SEEFT XII(4) Winter 1977-78: 68-76

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#### Czechoslovakia

ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 33

Membership of Czechoslovakia on COMECON international organisations.

— IX(3)(58) May 1979: 30

Industrial cooperation agreements between Czechoslovakia and other COMECON countries.

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 45

A discussion on the means of reducing imports of raw materials with examples of deteriorating terms of Czechoslovak foreign trade.

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 45

Long-term cooperation and specialisation agreement between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Cervova, A. Some problems of integrating the foreign trade into the input-output balance. PE XXVIII(11)1980: 1240

Churanek, Milos. Some problems and linkages in the foreign currency planning of external economic relations. (Tr by Marian Sling). SEFT XII(2-3) Summer-Fall 1976: 38-65

Czechoslovakia's economic relations with other countries. ED (6) June 1979: 8-13

Czibula, J. The foreign trade of complete equipments in Czechoslovakia. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 36-37

Hrncir, Miroslav. Foreign trade in Khozraschot relations of industrial units. PE XXVII(5) 1979: 498

Kraus, J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 35

Share of Czechoslovak trade in agricultural products, foods, fertilizers and agricultural machinery within COMECON was decreasing during 1960-75.

Kroh, Jaroslav and Kopriva, Frantisek. Provision of commodity and financial bank credits in support of Czechoslovak export trade. (Tr by Marian Sling). SEFT XVI(1) Spring 1980: 78-90

Export credits. Engineering and capital goods - exports. Work of Czechoslovak Commercial Bank.

Melicher, A. and Klenovic, K. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 44

The anticipated changes in Slovak exports during the 6th five-year plan period, 1976-80.

Orlicek, Z. The use of imports in the national economy especially in the production for exports. PE XXVII(11) 1980: 1239

Rohlicek, R. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 41

Participation of Czechoslovakia in various COMECON projects and an assessment of benefits.

— ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 42

Specific achievements of Czechoslovakia in COMECON integration.

Sedivy, Z. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 29

Prices of fuel and raw materials on world markets will continue to rise. Czechoslovakia must combat this difficult situation in cooperation with the other COMECON countries.

Sikelova, V. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 40

Scientific and technical cooperation with socialist countries is being developed in seven basic directions.

Spacek, P. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 51

Licence purchases, their utilisation and sales of Czechoslovak licences abroad.

Toth-Boncz, J. Czechoslovakia's economic cooperation with the CMEA countries. ABHEL 8(3) 1978: 111-112

### German Democratic Republic

ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 50

Diagram showing changes in structure of GDR foreign trade.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 43-44

Speech on foreign trade by the Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Particular attention is devoted to GDR trade with Marxists-led states in Africa.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 46

Account of increasing volume of trade in metallurgical products between the GDR and its COMECON partners.

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 50

Press communique giving details of bilateral agreements on economic scientific and technical cooperation between GDR and USSR.

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Dietz, Rainund. Price changes in Soviet trade with the GDR, 1956-80. (Tr by Michel Vale). SEEFT XVI(1) Spring 1980: 21-60

Changes in Soviet foreign trade prices hit the GDR by far the hardest of all the CMEA countries. The GDR's growing need for raw materials and continuing price increases, which are to be expected in particular in the energy sector, are the two components that will probably determine the minimal rate at which Soviet deliveries to the GDR will increase in the near future. Compared with its indebtedness to the West, the GDR's indebtedness to the USSR is rather modest. Various indices indicate that it will not be easy for the GDR to cope with the foreign trade burdens that have increasingly accrued to it for the past few years. Statistical tables.

East and West Germany - The price of proximity. ET 269 25th Nov 1978: 58

West Germans will be paying under a long-term traffic agreement \$ 3.7 billion.

Economic and scientifico-technological relations between the GDR and India. GDRR XXI(2) Feb 1981: 5

Gruner, G. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 46

Outline of long-term target agreements signed at the 32nd session of the COMECON, with particular reference to their effect on the GDR.

Hackebell, G., et al. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 43

The broad range of industrial commodity production is regarded as the main constraint on the GDR's export potential which can only be overcome by concentration and specialisation agreements with COMECON partners.

Kohlert, P. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 38

Since 1976 all GDR combines have been required to participate in the 'planning of measures towards socialist economic integration', but little success has been achieved. Reasons for this are discussed.

Kunz, W. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 55

For the GDR it is essential to strive for as complete and economic and industrial integration with the Soviet Union as possible. Main trends.

Pataki, I. Foreign trade relations of the German Democratic Republic. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 158-159

Roder, S. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 59

Development of GDR trading relations with Western European countries since 1971.

Reher, O. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 49

GDR produces 60% of the range of medical and laboratory instruments currently available on the world market. Increased cooperation with USSR and Hungary.

Stiernerling, L.-H. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 52

Progress made by the GDR in the economic and industrial fields over the last 30 years is considerable, but it is now entering a period where the problems can only be met by participating fully in the programme of economic integration within COMECON. The nature of this programme is discussed, with emphasis on the special relationship between the GDR and the USSR.

Stubenrauch, K. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 57

Participation of GDR in joint ventures with other COMECON countries, 1976-80.

Vintage year for fraternal trade. ET 276 6th Sept 1980: 74

East Germany - trade with West Germany. Biggest export is chemicals. West German crude to East Germany and gets back refined products. West Berlin gets petrol from East Germany.

Wetting, Gerhard. Can economic aid bring about relaxation: the GDR? AP 30(4) 1979: 386-395

Economic benefits for the GDR and prosperity for its people. The Federal Republic of Germany waives tariffs and, as a rule, quotas on imports from the GDR. East Germany also benefits from a DM 850 million interest-free overdraft facility. But membership of the socialist community of states imposes heavy commitments on East Germany's productive capacity. West German DM as a second legal currency.

Zopf, H.-R. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 55

As an exporter of high quality technology and complete industrial plant, and with an increasing interest in Third World and capitalist countries, GDR to meet the complex tasks involved.

### Hungary

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 63

Hungary indicated its interest in socialist cooperation

### 3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

in import of energy and export of foodstuffs.

#### ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 64

On the trade agreements for 1977 signed by Hungary and her COMECON partners. Some detailed results are given.

#### — X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 50

Progress in Hungaro-Iraqi economic relations.

#### — X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 50

Report on the Budapest meeting of the Hungaro-American economic and commercial inter-governmental mixed committees. 1978 trade turnover increased by nearly 23%; and there is ample room for further development.

#### — X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 50

Report on the meeting of the Hungaro-Swedish mixed economic committee in Budapest; mutual trade in 1978 exceeded 800 mn. Swedish krs.; the increase on both sides surpassing the growth rate of foreign trade in general.

#### — X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 50

Representatives of the Hungarian National Bank have signed a 300 mn. loan agreement in London.

#### — X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 54

Possibilities for establishing joint companies in Hungary with the participation of foreign investors.

#### — X(3)(61) May 1980: 63

Report on the founding of the Central European International Bank in Budapest. Capital is held by the Hungarian National Bank and six Western banks.

#### — X(3)(61) May 1980: 64

Report on Hungaro - Yugoslav trade relations in 1980.

#### — X(3)(61) May 1980: 65

Exports of car servicing stations to Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the USSR, and container services to the developing countries.

#### — XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 60

Report on Washington session of Hungaro-American economic and commercial mixed committees.

#### — XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 62

Hungaro-Soviet long-term agreement on industrial

specialisation and cooperation which is expected to be the basis of the five-year plans until 1990.

— . XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 62

Report on Hungaro-Chinese trade talks in Peking. The 1980 agreement envisages an overall increase in goods exchange.

— . XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 62

Report on talks with delegation of Mexican Institute of Foreign Trade.

Biro, G. Company strategy and joint projects. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 123-124

Two branches in the economy which play the most important role in foreign trade and cooperation are the engineering and food industries. The author surveys the various forms of cooperation agreements. Multilateral and bilateral agreements with both socialist and non-socialist countries.

Biro, J. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 64

Survey of the work of COMECON's Standing Committee for Foreign Trade over the last 20 years and Hungary's trade relations with COMECON countries.

Budavari, J. Prospects for the demand for and marketing of Hungary's meat and meat products in the world market. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 155-156

— . and Elias, A. Prospects of the exports of animal products. HAR (4) 1979: 26

Csernok, A. Export promoting credits in Hungary. AO XX(4) 1978: 435-444

The National Bank invited tenders for preferential credit on such development projects as would improve the production structure and boost the supply of commodities profitably marketable on several markets. Markets - East and West. High demand for credits even with strict conditions. How do investments progress? Credit obligations.

Czibula, J. Hungarian - Czechoslovak economic and trade relations. ABHEL 8(5) 1978: 94-95

E.M. Hungarian - Romanian trade in 1979. ABHEL 8(6) 1978: 301-302

— . This year's estimate of Hungarian-Yugoslav trade approaches 600 million dollars. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 27

— . Turnover of nearly one thousand million roubles with Czechoslovakia. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 224

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Elias, Andras and Gajdos, Geza. Some problems of export-oriented development in agriculture and the food industry. (Tr by George Hajdu). EEE XIX(1) Fall 1980: 28-47

Exports of agricultural and food products between 1960 and 1977. Imports. Balance of trade. Sales prospects. Flow of information promoting export orientation. Increasing export orientation in cereals production. Exports of products of animal origin and their market prospects. Statistics available.

— and Sebok, E. Questions of economic efficiency in the export of agricultural and food industry products. HAR (2) 1979: 24

Enod, P. Hungary's engineering exports to capitalist countries will again increase by 20 per cent this year. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 24-26

Erds, Zsuzsa. Hungary and the Third World - mutual advantage. HR (8) 1979: 6-7

Esze, Zsuzsa. Economic policy and foreign trade between 1957-1960. (Tr by George Hajdu). SEEF XII(4) 1976-77: 63-82.

Faluvegi, L. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 64

Position of transferable ruble as the common currency among COMECON countries and the real value of Hungarian national currency.

— New forms of co-operation in the Hungarian--Yugoslav relations. ABHEL 8(5) 1978: 40-42

G.R. Hungarian - Polish scientific-technological co-operation. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 81-82

Ganzner, P. Hungarian - Swiss cooperation in the food industry. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 22-23

Gergely, Istvan. External inflation - a clear economic evaluation and an active term of trade policy. SEEF XII(4) Winter 1976-77: 39-62

New price scissors : the oil, raw material. Terms of trade policy. Computation of inflationary effects. Valuation of wealth and income in inflation. Inflationary price indices. An attempt at quantification. Statistics included.

Gy. K. This year estimate of the exchange of goods between Hungary and the German Democratic Republic represents 1.3 thousand million roubles. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 217-218

Hagelmayer, Istvan. Internal effects of external inflation and of deterioration in the terms of trade. SEFT XII(4) Winter 1976-77: 19-39.

The concept was fairly accepted that a socialist economy could satisfactorily protect itself from external inflationary pressure simply by neutralizing the rise in import prices through budgetary that is fiscal measures. This view holds the state budget to be a category so distinct from the incomes of the enterprises and the population that it can assume economic burdens, by exempting others, as if its supporting action did not affect the purchasing power of the incomes of the other income-holders or did not impair their supply. This overestimation of the potentials of the state budget promotes unfounded illusions and delays real protection. Effect of rising export prices and import prices. Deterioration of the terms of trade cannot be helped even by means of the budget. The "diffused" effect. The dilemma of raising "only producer prices". Raising loans abroad. Once again on the "diffused" effect. A deterioration in the terms of trade is a real loss to the economy, which cannot be eliminated or "warded off" by fiscal measures. Internal financial equilibrium can remain unchanged only if the budgetary debt involved by the import subsidies is covered by foreign loans.

Hirschler, R. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 54

On the size and conditions of foreign loans.

Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation 36 years old. NH 20(4) Apr 1981: 5-6

Hungary - Export drive. ET 265 5th Nov 1977: 104; 267  
20th May 1978: 98-99

Exports. Trade with U.S.

Huszar, I. The economic equilibrium and the foreign trade balance. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 109-110

Inotai, A. French - Hungarian economic colloquium in Budapest. AO 20(3) 1978: 327-332

Two main subjects treated were 1) East-West economic and trade relations between Hungary and France, 2) Examination of the latest developments and tendencies of international trade including theoretical aspects.

Kadar, B. Major specialization tendencies of Hungarian exports to the West. AO 20(1-2) 1978: 147-169

Without taking radical step in the transformation of either the macro or micro structures there is no guarantee of further development. Accelerating changes in the structure of world economy observed during the past ten years, the growing assertion of Common Market effects,

### 3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

as well as the intensive period of Hungarian economic growth and the increasing export orientation of Hungarian development policies and the economic control system justify the inquiry, - how the changes in world economy and in Hungarian economy are reflected in Hungarian exports to the West. Product pattern characteristics of Hungarian exports to advanced Western countries. The most important change in the disappearance of the one-time agrarian character. Effects of recent world economic developments. Structural changes influencing exports. Changes in supply terms on the world market. Composition of Hungarian exports by countries. Changes in the international terms of industrial cooperation. Statistical tables included.

Kalanovics, Janos. Economic contacts between Hungary and Northern Europe. NHQ XXI(77) Spring 1980: 215-220

Kalnan, P. A few problems of pricing in the foreign trade of engineering industry. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 67-68

Koves, A. Hungarian and Soviet foreign trade with developed capitalist countries: common and different problems. AO 23(3-4) 1979: 322-338

The diverse situation of individual countries might require different solutions in their economic relations with the West. Hungarian experience indicates that increasing the exports of manufactured goods cannot be successful if promoted merely through concentration of investment resources on some selected development objectives. The establishment of a dynamical foreign economic equilibrium is much more a function of developing an economic mechanism promoting adaptation to the world economy. CMEA countries and world-wide division of labour. Trade with the West. Structure of foreign trade and related tasks of the economy. Statistical tables available.

Krasznai, Z. Hungarian export position in the French market. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 210-212

Lakos, I. and Oblath, G. Rate of exchange and the foreign trade price coefficient. AO 23(1-2) 1979: 39-57

The article discusses the differences between the economic nature of the rates of exchange of convertible currencies among themselves and of the rate of exchange used in Hungary, as well as the characteristics of the types of exchange rates the authors consider as useful. It emphasizes the importance of introducing an actually operative rate of exchange in a period when the relation of tensions in the Hungarian economy depends mainly on how much more flexibly enterprises are able to adjust themselves to conditions than they have done so far. Rate of exchange and price coefficient. The average coefficient. The coefficient functioning as a rate of

exchange. Average and marginal price coefficient.

M.M. Hungary's economic cooperation with the socialist countries. ABHEL 9(3) 1979: 72-74

Two-thirds of Hungary's imports from Soviet Union will, also in 1979, be represented by mineral raw materials, energy sources, wood industry products, cotton and various semi-finished products. So far as Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania and the socialist countries outside Europe are concerned, Hungary's main export line is the supply of machines.

— Results and tasks of Hungarian foreign trade. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 245-46

Marinovich, E. Timely issues of the Hungarian foreign trade. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 225-226

Marjai, Jozsef. The need for widening economic contacts : a talk. NH 20(5) May 1981: 6-8

Marton, A. Changes in Hungarian foreign trade prices since the 1920s. AO 23(1-2) 1979: 59-73

It appears that in Hungary's terms of trade, changing in the frameworks of secular inflation, there were three minimum points of similar order of magnitude. But essential differences must be noted; the first one happened in the 1930s along with price decreases, the second one in the early 1960s along with actually stagnating, or every slightly rising prices, while the third one in the middle of 1970s with soaring prices. Statistical tables.

Matko, I. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 54

A survey of Hungaro-West German economic relations.

Mosoczy, Robert. Development of Hungary's economic cooperation with the COMECON countries. SEEFT XII(4) Winter 1976-77: 3-18

Bilateral and multilateral plan coordination. Participation in production and transportation of energy. USSR - exports of energy, ferrous basic materials. Petrochemistry important in production of basic chemical materials. Metal working industry.

Naray, P. Developing the domestic background of Hungarian foreign trade. ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 45-46

After 1968, the regulators introduced in the new system of economic management have given a greater freedom for manoeuvre to the foreign trade enterprises but continued to confine their freedom of decision within rather

### 3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

narrow limits. They have little scope of influencing the spheres of production and consumption. The right to take decisions in matters related to foreign trade has come to be vested in organizations operating in the domestic economy. The number of specialized foreign trade enterprises has increased and so has the number of production enterprises holding independent trading rights. Improving the efficiency of the foreign trade enterprises' activities presupposes the allocation to them of more freely disposable finance by the system of economic-financial regulations. In any contract of foreign trade association, the foreign trade enterprise and its domestic partner agree to cooperate in foreign trade activities on the one hand, and also in the field of the related domestic production activities, on the other; they are to share the profits and also the risks.

Nemeth, Gy. Trade between Hungary and the German Democratic Republic has developed faster than estimated. ABHEL 8(5) 1978: 251-252

Nemeth, K. Long-term foreign economic policy and development of the production structure in Hungary. AO 19(3-4) 1977: 237-253

At the meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party an important resolution was adopted on the directives of long-term foreign economic policy and the development of the production structure. Elaboration of the directives was justified by the world economic changes in recent years. These changes had a particularly unfavourable effect on the economy of small countries, much dependent on foreign economic relations, in need of large imports of energy and raw materials, having a medium-level manufacturing industry, as is also Hungary. This article is based on the author's address to the Central Committee on 20th October 1977. Hungary's foreign economic relations and the necessity of developing the production structure. Interrelations between growth rate, equilibrium and structural change. Efficient utilization of production resources, and changed tasks in the development of the production structure. Energy production, and energy utilization. Increased tasks of the engineering industry. Enforcement of quality requirements in the development of the light industry. Coordination and dynamic development of agriculture and the food industry. Increasing the efficiency of scientific research and development. Development of economic cooperation with socialist countries. Expansion of foreign economic relations with non-socialist countries. Tasks in developing the system of economic control and management. Socio-political tasks.

Nyers, R. Effect of the many-sided CMEA integration

measures on the Hungarian economy in 1976-1980. AO 18(1)  
1977: 23-31

The multilateral commitments undertaken. Specialization and cooperation occupying an important place in the plan of multilateral measures. Role of participation of the individual countries in international investments.

Nyilas, A. The Hungarian economy in the light of foreign trade. ABHEL 10(1) 1980: 275-277

Nyiro, J.K. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 51

This editorial suggests the setting up of foreign trade companies or offices which would represent a departure from the hitherto existing network of the sectoral foreign trade organisations.

Nyitrai, F. Hungary in the CMEA. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 61-62

In 1950's the CMEA countries allotted 60 to 70 per cent of the total economic investments to the development of the productive branches. In the 1970s this proportion has somewhat decreased in favour of the infrastructural and communal investments in Hungary. Industrial development has been accompanied by the transformation of the industrial pattern. Between 1955 and 1960 it was generally the growth of the engineering industry since then chemical industry has taken the lead. Another trait is quick development of agriculture. The trade of member countries with one another has significantly increased. The co-ordination of the national economic plans within the CMEA plays an important part in the increase of the turnover. This is promoted by the joint ventures within the CMEA, above all in the field of energy supply/gas, electric power and crude oil.

Orosz, A. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 50

Survey of contacts with the developing countries; points which might gainfully increase the potential of Hungarian industrial exports, are emphasised.

Osvath, L. Hungary's foreign trade in 1979 and tasks for 1980. ABHEL 10(1) 1980: 200-202

Pecsi, K. Operation of the principle of mutual benefits in Hungarian-Soviet economic relations. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 95-97

Popovics, E. Cooperation between the Hungarian and Yugoslav engineering and metallurgical industries. ABHEL 8(5) 1978: 88-90

Rona, G. Main trends in Hungarian - Polish economic relations. ABHEL 8(5) 1978: 189-190

### 3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Sandor, A. Hungarian - Dutch round-table conference. AO 21(3) 1978: 269-275

Schweitzer, I. Some particularities of Hungarian machine imports from the Soviet Union. AO 18(3-4) 1977: 325-342

The author examines the possibilities of further widening of machine imports on the basis of analyzing the experience of Hungarian machine imports from the Soviet Union. Factors determining the competitiveness of machines. Technical standards. Supply with spare parts, service. Price level, motivation of importers. Difficulties in planning the trade in machinery. Flow of information. Organization and interests. Structural limits and possibilities. Machines for governmental projects for monopolistic consumers. Special machines. Spare parts proportion of non-technical machines. Statistics included.

Sinai, M. Issues and implications of foreign economic policy in Hungary. AO 18(1) 1977: 1-21

The importance of international economic relations has increased in the development of the Hungarian economy; the importance of external resources has increased, the import content of investments has become more substantial and new projects have been more foreign trade oriented. The increasing importance of international economic strategy for Hungary is closely connected with the economic disturbances of external origin. Hungary devotes special attention to those aspects of international economic strategy which want to solve the problems by radical changes in the patterns of output. A decisive issue in the choice of partners. Economic analysis indicates relations with the Third World. Relations with developed Western countries largely depend on further political improvements and also on the use of new forms in cooperation. Hungarian economy and foreign relations - problems of an "open" economy. International economic security and the new world economic situation. Conditions of an export oriented structure and of selective development. Unforeseeable difficulties of decision taking. Selection of partners - objective and subjective conditions.

Soky, D. Expanding Hungarian - Croatian economic relations. ABHEL 8(4) 1978: 42-43

—. Hungarian - Polish economic co-operation. ABHEL 8(3) 1978: 127-128

—. Hungarian - Serb economic relations are developing well. ABHEL 8(3) 1978: 229-230

Sonjen, T. Hungary's economic relations with some countries of Asia and the Far East. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 81-82

Szalai, B. Agricultural exports and the equilibrium of the balance of foreign trade in Hungary. AO 18(3-4) 1977: 343-354

The share of Hungary in the world exports. Comparison and trends of food exports. Plans till 1980. External conditions of growth. The domestic conditions. New methods and forms of foreign trade activity. Future prospects upto 1990. Statistics included.

Varnai, I. Hungarian export possibilities in the Italian market. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 248-49.

Vasilevskaia, E.A. Mixed companies with the participation of foreign capital. (From the Hungarian experience). PRE XXIII(2) June 1980: 68-75

Poland

Asztalos, A. The role of imports in Poland's trade with West. ABHEL 8(6) 1978: 333-334

Bielecki, Maciej. Poland - Italy. PP XXIII(5) May 1980: 27-31

Trade relations.

— . Poland - West Germany. PP XXIII(3) Mar 1980: 33-36

Trade.

Borowski, Jerzy. Comments on marketing activities in foreign trade enterprises. (Tr by Wiktor Litwinski). SEEFT XV(2) Summer 1979: 47-60.

Borun, Marian. Securing the collectibility of receivables from exports to Western countries. (Tr by Wiktor Litwinski and Donald Hank). SEEFT XVI(3) Fall 1980: 83-99

Principal factors affecting export effectiveness include the insuring of prompt and complete receipt of foreign exchange for completed deliveries to foreign countries. This problem is notable in Poland's relations with partners in Western capitalist countries in which the prevailing private ownership of enterprises involves the inherent risk that losses will have to be covered by Polish suppliers. The instruments used to insure collectibility of foreign remittances: 1) Documentary letter of credit. 2) Bank guarantees. 3) Bills of exchange. 4) Checks.

Bozik, P. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 41

Participation of Poland in joint COMECON projects and assessment.

### 3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Bryl-Warewicz, Ewa. Aspects of partnership - West Germany. PP XXI(9) Sept 1978: 25-27

Dorosz, Andrzej and Pulawski, Mieczyslaw. The multicurrency foreign exchange Zloty. SEEFT XII(1) Spring 1976: 34-44

Foreign trade in 1979. PP XXII(4) Apr 1979: 43-44

Kaczmarczyk-Araszkiewicz, Halina; Cieslik, Jerzy and Rapacki, Ryszard. Transfer of technology from Poland to developing countries. EPR (6) 1977: 77-96

Scope and channels of technology transfer. Export of machinery and equipment. Engineering and consulting services. Education and training of personnel from developing countries in Poland. Joint ventures. Principles and rules of technology transfer. Institutional forms. Geographic distribution. Branch allocation. Use of the various channels. Conditions and costs. Suitability of technology transferred.

Kaczurba, J. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 71

Poland's present trade position with the West.

Krakowiak, Elzbieta. Using spectral analysis to study the periodicity of Polish foreign trade turnover. (Tr by Donald Hank). SEEFT XVI(3) Fall 1980: 65-82

Objective of this paper is to discuss the basic methods of identifying and studying the fluctuations occurring in time series. Characteristics of the time series of Polish foreign trade turnover. Methods for analyzing periodic fluctuations. Analyzing the stability of seasonal fluctuations. The correlogram - a tool for analysing seasonal turnovers. Application of Schuster Test to the study of seasonal turnovers.

Kraus, K. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 61

The current position and prospects in foreign trade.

Latikiewicz, Helena. Poland - France. PP XXIII(2) Feb 1980: 19-21

Economic cooperation.

Lubowski, A. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 71

Export prospects for the 1980s.

Mile, Stanislaw. Aspects of partnership - Sweden. PP XXI(9) Sept 1978: 22-24

---. Partnership in development. PP XXI(10) Oct 1978: 28-31

Poland and developing countries. Economic cooperation.

- Mozejko, Eugenius Z. Foreign trade. SV 25(1)(110) Winter 1980: 50-52  
 Situation of engineering industry, steel and chemical industry in export trade.
- Olszewski, Jerzy. Trade at the turn of the Seventies. PP XXI(5) May 1978: 8-14
- Palocz, E.N. Polish - Austrian economic relations. ABHEL 8(2) 1978: 40-41
- Pietrzak, E. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 55  
 Role of western credits in Poland's economic development in 1970s.
- Poland. ET 267 3rd June 1978: 131; 270 24th Mar 1979: 142; 276 16th Aug 1980: 58; 278 21st Feb 1981: 79-80, 90-91; 279 2nd May 1981: 85-86  
 Foreign debts. Exports.
- Polish investment from abroad. PP XXIII(7/8) July-Aug 1980: 20-23  
 Businessmen of Polish descent are active in USA, Western Europe, Latin America and Africa. Cooperation of Poland with Persons of Polish descent, especially in such fields as hotels and services. Number of tax concessions, which have resulted in a flow of investment offers from businessmen of Polish descent from abroad.
- Pulawski, Seweryn. A method for evaluating Polish joint ventures operating abroad ( a discussion article). (Tr by Wiktor Litwinski). SEEF X(3) Fall 1979: 30-41  
 Evaluation of degree of fulfillment of objectives. Value of exports, profits, comparison of performance with local foreign firms.
- Rakowski, Mieczyslaw and Szafarczyk, Adam. An econometric function of foreign trade and its application to Poland. (Tr by Michel Vale). SEEF XII(2-3) Summer-Fall 1976: 141-175
- Rapacki, R. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 67  
 Export of industrial licences.
- Rosati, Dariusz. The use of foreign trade in carrying out the strategy of economic development. (Tr by Dorota Best). EEE XVII(3) Spring 1979: 44-61
- Rykowski, Wojciech. Methods for calculating the influence of integration on Polish and world trade. (Tr by Michel Vale). SEEF XII(1) Spring 1976: 45-57

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Targosz, Zbigniew. Aspects of partnership - Italy. PP XXI  
(9) Sept 1978: 28-30

Wojciechowski, A. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 66  
Problem of joint Polish-Western companies.

#### Romania

Dano, E. Changes in the commodity pattern of Romanian foreign trade. ABHEL 8(1) 1978: 166-167

As regards Romanian exports the most remarkable single fact is the surge in exports of machinery and equipment and of consumer goods in 1970s.

Dragonirescu, D. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 68  
Development of Romanian foreign trade.

Dumitru, D. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 66  
Growth in the exports of agricultural produce is considered.

European community - bear baiting in Bucharest. ET 276 2nd Aug 1980: 41  
EEC and Rumania - trade and cooperation agreement.

Georgescu, I. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 71  
Invisible trade is important in Romania's overall foreign trade, and the most significant element among the invisibles is foreign tourism.

Gionea, I. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 84  
Romania's trade in licences.

I.L. The active contribution of Romanian to the international division of labour. ABHEL 8(1) 1978: 219  
Before World War II, Romania exported mostly raw and basic materials as well as agricultural products. At present, more than one half of her exports are represented by machines, equipment products of chemical industry and consumer goods.

Ionescu, D. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 66  
A joint venture with a Western partner is proposed, in which a stud farm would be established with 500 horses.

R.M. The development of Romania's foreign trade relations. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 30-32

- Rodescu, L. and Lupu, N. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 61  
Trade and economic cooperation with developing countries in Asia.
- Rusu, I. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 63  
Economic and scientific-technical cooperation of Romania with other socialist countries.
- Schonfeld, Roland. Romania's 'mixed ownership companies': a showcase example of East-West industrial cooperation? SEEFT 15(4) Winter 1977-78: 25-49  
Cooperation as an instrument of growth policy. Cooperation definition and legal foundations - COMECON - Third World - Mixed companies for production of raw materials - joint ventures with capitalist partners - mutual advantages from cooperation in production.
- Traistaru, M. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 78  
Review of Romanian foreign trade in 1978.

Yugoslavia

- ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 69  
This decree lists numerous articles for which import duties are increased by up to 50%. Included are alcoholic drinks, tobacco and cigarettes on which the new duty is 37.5%. Cosmetic products and fancy goods made of China or crystal have a new duty of 22.5%. The largest group lists products made from precious stones, gold, silver, platinum, etc., on which the average duty is now 30%.
- X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 70  
Economic relations with West Germany show an increasing Yugoslav trade deficit.
- X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 70  
The foreign trade deficit is constantly growing.
- X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 70  
US - Yugoslav economic relations.
- X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 75  
The Government decision in setting the new exchange rates for all Western convertible currencies actually devalued the Dinar on the world market.
- XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 77

### 3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Yugoslavia will receive credits of \$1500 mn from the World Bank during the period 1981-85.

Adanovic, Ljubisa. The new international economic order and the position of Yugoslavia. RIA XXX(695) 20th Mar 1979: 6-9

Andov, Stojan. Yugoslavia and the EEC. RIA XXXI(736) 5th Dec 1980: 1-4

Foreign economic relations.

Borojevic, Ratko. Yugoslavia's economic relations with developed Western countries. YS XX(1) Feb 1979: 39-56

Chernyshev, V. Economic relations between the USSR and the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia (a survey). PRE XXI(3) July 1978: 90-102

Comprehensive economic cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia has been intensified and expanded significantly in recent years. Long-term five year agreements on reciprocal deliveries of goods, one-year reciprocal trade protocols, and contracts are a part of the cooperative effort. Joint collaboration in the realm of power engineering, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, ship-building, the automobile industry, electrical equipment, the production of equipment for atomic power stations, the field of agriculture, and the food industry, construction, transport and tourism.

Cicanovic, Nikola. The socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Federal German Republic. RIA XXXII(742) 5th Mar 1981: 4-7

Economic relations.

Dinic, Jordan and Krsmanovic, Vukasin. Relations between Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea - economic relations. YS XIX(3) Aug 1978: 164-165

Dragasevic, Vuko. Yugoslavia and the developing countries. RIA XXXII(738) 5th Jan 1981: 11-13

Dragomanovic, Vladimir. Joint ventures in Yugoslavia. YS XIX(4) Nov 1978: 31-38

EEC and Jugoslavia. ET 266 18th Feb 1978: 64; 274  
26th Jan 1980: 57, 1st Mar 1980: 47

E. Sch. and E.P.N. Problems of the dependence of the Yugoslav economy on imports and of its competitiveness. ABHEL 8(5) 1978: 232-234

Fabinc, Evo. Directing and planning economic relations

with foreign countries. (Tr by Ales Vancicz). EEE XV(2)  
Winter 1976-77: 95-108

Guiding foreign economic relations will in practice have to rely on the system of social contracts and on organized market relations. Until more complex models are constructed, programming of economic relations with foreign countries will have to be based on submodels. Success would be achieved if with strengthening of its component parts, methods of projecting the structure of commodity flows needed for development policy and methods of projecting structure of elements of balance of payments within framework of financial planning were developed. Relations with individual countries and regions will for a long time to come remain under the important influence of qualitative analysis with an accentuated socio-political character.

Gavranovic, M. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 70

The new foreign trade system has not developed as it was supposed to and it still encourages organisations to import rather than export. Small wonder that over the first quarter of 1979 the trade balance has worsened.

Georgijejevic, Milan. Relations between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany, 1971-1979. YS XXI(1) Feb 1980: 139-158

Economic relations. Foreign trade. Interbank cooperation. Industrial cooperation. Tourism. Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed in the Federal Republic of Germany. Scientific, technical and educational cooperation. Cooperation between various regions of two countries. Statistics available.

Grubic, J. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 76

The new foreign exchange system should give the enterprise the right to carry on foreign business directly, without the intervention of the National Bank.

Ikonic, Eng. Branislav. Economic relations between Yugoslavia and the USA. RIA XXIX(678-9) 5th-20th July 1978: 46-48

Jeftic, V. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 76

A new law on foreign investment in Yugoslavia.

Jovovic, Dejan. Yugoslavia and the International Monetary Fund. RIA XXXII(742) 5th March 1981: 25-30

Konstantinovic, Svetlana. Relations between Yugoslavia and Norway, 1969-1977: Economic relations. YS XIX(2) May 1978: 178-180

Kulic, Josip, Foreign trade, 1965-1975. YS XVIII(1)

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Feb 1977: 69-84

Markovic, Vukasin. Yugoslavia's credit relations with foreign countries. YS XX(3) Aug 1979: 63-74

Borrowing abroad. International rates and other credit costs. Planned and realized amounts of credit used. Level of indebtedness of the Yugoslav economy. Lending abroad. Statistical tables included.

Marmulaku, Ramadan. Yugoslavia's relations with Africa. RIA XXXII(746) 5th May 1981: 26-28

Perovic, Natasa. Yugoslav foreign trade, 1972-1977. YS XIX(4) Nov 1978: 61-74

Petkovic, Dragoljub. The customs tariff. YS XX(1) Feb 1979: 57-62

Popovic, Bogdan. Yugoslavia's trade with developing countries, 1974-78. YS XX(3) Aug 1979: 75-82

Volume of trade. Composition. Regional distribution. Mode of payment. Statistical tables included.

Relations between Yugoslavia and India - economic relations. YS XIX(4) Nov 1978: 154-58

Relations between Yugoslavia and Italy, 1972-77: economic relations. YS XX(1) Feb 1979: 146-151

Relations between Yugoslavia and Turkey - economic relations. YS XVIII(3) Aug 1977: 160-162

Reuter-Hendrichs, Irena. Yugoslavia's struggle for non-alignment. AP 31(1) 1980: 69-81

The benefits of non-alignment. Economic relations with the Third World. Cuba versus Yugoslavia. Intensified economic cooperation. Yugoslavia and India and Iraq.

Sarosi, E. Trade between Yugoslavia and the advanced capitalist countries. ABHEL 8(3) 1978: 122-124

Simunic, J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 70

Yugoslav exports are in trouble again, and a Conference on the foreign trade system lays most of blame on that system. There are still no proper incentives to export.

Smole, Janko. Yugoslav - EEC relations. RIA XXIX(672) 5th Apr 1978: 1-4

Tomasevic, Zarko. Yugoslavia and the European 'Ten'. RIA XXXII(744) 5th Apr 1981: 24-26

Trade and payments trends in South European countries. (Yugoslavia included). EBE 29(Pt A, Chapt 2) 1977: 45-64

Tschiederer, Werner. Direct investment in Yugoslavia - prospects and problems. (Tr by Michel Vale). SEFT 13(3) Fall 1977: 3-45

Joint ventures with capital participation. Institutional framework. Organization of production. Investment Law. Foreign exchange law. Conditions as data for potential investor. Profits and deposits.

Tyson, Laura D'Andrea and Neuberger, Egon. The impact of external economic disturbances on Yugoslavia : theoretical and empirical explorations. JCE 3(4) Dec 1979: 346-374

Yugoslavia's links with the rest of the world - channels of impact. The transformation structure of the Yugoslav economy. An overview of the foreign-exchange and foreign trade systems. An empirical look at the role of commodity-market linkages in the transmission of disturbances to Yugoslavia. Internal propagation mechanisms in the Yugoslav economy. Demand-multiplier effects. Direct and indirect price effects. Real balance effects. Policy responses in the Yugoslav economy and some conclusions.

#### 4. FINANCE. CREDIT. BANKING

##### More than one country

Zwass, Adan. The credit policies of the planned economies. EEE XVII(1-2) Fall-Winter 1978-79: 115-154

Credit policy and steering models. Credit reforms. Capital project loans. Credits for current needs. Financing and administering of capital investment projects. Expansion of credits for working assets. The centrally managed economy was unable to find a proper way to extend credit to state-owned enterprises.

— The credit system of the planned economies in transformation. EEE XV(4) Summer 1977: 17-28

The traditional Eastern European concept of the state bank as a money-issuing institution that settled accounts between enterprises and granted credit, was contrasted to the notion of a central bank as the bank of banks. A network of branch banks was to perform all the usual banking transactions. The banking system was to be incorporated into the profit-and-loss system of the economy as a whole by means of appropriate refinancing procedures and a differentiated interest rate schedule. However, it was soon discovered that in a planned economy

#### 4. FINANCE. CREDIT. BANKING

in which there is no natural interplay between supply and demand and between money deposits and credits, and in which all these items must be centrally regulated through administrative means, such a banking system had no economic meaning at all.

- Money, banking, and credit in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe (Tr by Michel C. Vale). EEE XVII(1-2) Fall-Winter 1978-79: 3-231

The reorganization of the banking system and the evolution of credit policy in the Eastern countries, the intensification of the activities of the international CMEA banks, and most important, the monetary problems that have arisen due to the rapid expansion of trade and credits in relations between East and West, have made necessary a new evaluation of the possibilities and limits of the monetary and credit system of the planned economies.

- Money in a planned economy. EEE XVII(1-2) Fall-Winter 1978-79: 3-23

Inapplicability of traditional monetary theories, since monetary system of the planned economies functions in an economic system that proclaimed its intention to abolish money but proved unable to do so, although it did restrict considerably its use and functions. The current monetary theory in the planned economies. The isolation of economic entities, of the state enterprise from the state. Emergence of the foundations for a credit system. Money circulation - the creation of money through bank credits - monetary flows. The management of money circulation, enterprise money and household money - effectiveness.

#### Bulgaria

- ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 24

The 1978 Budget.

- Belchev, B. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 41

End of the year survey of the financial state of the country and expectations from the new economic policy.

- Mihajlov, Enil. Role of credit in the organization and management of the turnover. ABBSLE XXII(3) Apr-June 1979: 69-70

- Nikolova, Galabina. Credit as an instrument for regulating national economic ratios. ABBSLE XXII(3) Apr-June 1979: 71-72

- Popov, Konstantin. Securing a principle of socialist

credit. ABBSLE XXII(3) 1979: 72-73

Stojanov, Rajko. Directives for improving the preventive effects of revision and fiscal control. ABBSLE XXII(3) Apr-June 1979: 73-74

Trifonov, Trifon B. Methods of determining the influence of the utilization of the circulating funds on the final financial results. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 17

Velev, Todor. Banks in Bulgaria as promoters of foreign economic relations. ENB XXI(4) 1980: 1, 8

### Czechoslovakia

Bakalar, L. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 32

The monetary plan of the Czechoslovak State Bank for 1979 aims at stable purchasing power of the Kcs.

Bosak, S. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 34

Federal budget for 1977.

Ler, L. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 48

Outlines 1979 financial policy and comments on the national Budget for 1980. National income should increase by 3.7%.

Lier, L. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 31

The Federal budget for 1978.

Potac, S. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 43

Details of new financial plan of the Czechoslovak State Bank.

— ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 42

Monetary and financial developments in 1978 and main tasks of monetary policy for 1979.

Vaskovic, L. ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 27

Some shortcomings of the credit policy.

Zidlicky, M. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 48

The Czechoslovak State Bank evaluated a set of investment complexes from the point of view of construction period; production capacity after running in time and economic efficiency. In many cases the projected parameters have not been reached.

#### 4. FINANCE. CREDIT. BANKING

##### German Democratic Republic

Bohn, S. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 35

On aims of the financial institutions for 1978 and part they are playing in reducing industry's price costs.

Magy, I.Z. Financial relationship between the budget and the state enterprises in the German Democratic Republic. ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 214-216

In the GDR, 60 per cent of the revenue of the budget originates from payments by the state enterprises. Where the calculation cost is not covered by the consumer price there is a price subsidy connected with the product is given to the producing enterprises.

##### Hungary

ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 48

The value of the Forint.

— VIII(3) May 1978: 53

State budget for 1978.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 49

The National Savings Bank's four month balance sheet; savings exceeded 130 bn fts; over 500,000 people paid deposits for motorcars, and total wins on state-run pools amounted to nearly 430 mn fts.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 49

Report on the annual general meeting and the 1978 balance sheet of the Hungarian National Bank.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 53

Financial results of industrial and agricultural enterprises for 1978.

Akar, L. Brief description of the Hungarian fiscal system ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 41-42

Rules of taxation. Taxation problems of the joint-stock companies and limited liability companies operating in Hungary but not owned by the state. Turnover tax.

Budapest style - Offshore banking. ET 273 17th Nov 1979: 121

First bank called Central European International Bank with capitalist majority control in Budapest set up by the Hungarian National Bank and six banks from the West.

Ersek, T. Major changes in the turnover tax system. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 261-262

Fenyovari, I. On the Hungarian financial system. ABHEL 10(5) 1980: 228-229

Forro, D. Some basic principles of the future functioning of the credit system. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 190-191

New system of financial control. NH 19(1) Jan 1980: 11

The decree on enterprisal revenues aims at improving the national economic balance by increasing the state's share in the net revenues of the companies and cooperative undertakings. It assigns greater import to the profitable operation of these ventures.

Tallos, Gyorgy. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 49

Analysing the technical, financial and labour problems of the present system of payments, the Vice Governor of the National Bank explains the research being done into ways of modernising the cash flow; however, prospects of changes are still years away.

— Some problems in the further development of the enterprise credit system and practice. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 124-125

— Some relationships between bank lending and enterprises' mutual crediting. (Tr by George Hajdu). EEE XV(1) Fall 1976: 45-76

The total monetary needs of the enterprises should be covered by the monetary resources allocated to them as circulating funds and complemented each year, proportionately by the increase in circulating assets from their own income - though in a differentiated manner and to different extent - as well as by credit of various types on circulating assets. The real role of commodity credit and the rational limits to the exclusiveness of bank credit. Lending among industrial enterprises. Place of commodity credit in the credit system. Enterprise organization and bank credit. Statistical tables included.

Timar, M. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 62

Credit policy in connection with the economic plan, with special reference to new measures due to be introduced in 1980.

— Situation and tasks of the Hungarian banking system. ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 113-114

The Hungarian banking system performs its activities by means of a system of specialized banks. At the top is the bank of issue - the Hungarian National Bank. It plays

#### 4.FINANCE. CREDIT. BANKING

an important role in financing investments of the Hungarian enterprises, stimulating the orientation to exports and financing current assets. It manages international financial relations too.

Topical issues of Hungary's finance policy. ABHEL 10(5)  
1980: 119-120

##### Poland

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 73

Credit as instrument of the National Bank's control over enterprises.

Dzieciolowski, J. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 62

The savings and credit policy of the Polish National Bank.

Zwass, Adan. The banking system in a planned economy. EEE  
XVII(1-2) Fall-Winter 1978-79: 78-114

Basic principles of the banking system. The restricted range of bank activities. The range of application of credit. Banks as the only credit and clearing institutions. Differentiation of capital funds from working funds. The structure of the banking system. The reorganization of the banking system - economic reforms - organizational improvement in the traditional steering model - structure reforms - new developments in the Polish banking system - attempts to establish a market-type of banking system. Bank resources. Credit creating functions of bank resources. Banking mechanism. The plans of the State Bank. Rules of lending. Credit as a stop-gap measure. Bank controls. Interest policy.

##### Romania

ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 60

A new system of taxation for cooperative farms and farmers' income.

— VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 60

A new system of wage and salary taxation.

— VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 65

The 1978 budget is exactly balanced for revenue and expenditure.

— IX(3)(58) May 1979: 72

The 1979 budget revenue and expenditure.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 77

State Budget for 1980.

Oprea, A. ABSEES VIII(1)(53) Sept 1977: 81

In 1977 velocity of money circulation will be increased in industry. Effect on economic growth.

Popovici, M. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 72

Deposits in the National Savings Bank (CEC). The role of CEC as a mortgage lender.

### Yugoslavia

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 87

Distribution of funds from Federal Fund for crediting the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo province.

— VIII(1) Sept 1977: 88

Current position of the Dinar and the credit and monetary policy.

— VIII(1) Sept 1977: 88

Law containing the Federal Budget for 1977.

— IX(3)(58) May 1979: 81

Federal budget for 1977.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 86

Detailed appropriations of the Federal Budget for 1980 provide for the expenditure/revenue of 128.29 billion dinars.

Bajec, Milan. Devaluation in the process of stabilization. RIA XXXI(726-7) 5th-20th July 1980: 39-41

Djuric, Ljubisa. A mild alleviation in the business cycle. RIA XXX(708) 5th Oct 1979: 36-38

Gavrovic, M. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 76

Development of internal banks is a key element in the new system, providing the basis for Association of enterprise resources.

Golijanin, Milan. The system of national banks. YS XIX(2) May 1978: 101-112

Tyson, Laura D'Andrea. Enterprise demand for money and illiquidity crisis in Yugoslavia. EER 12(1) Feb 1979: 53-71

#### 4. FINANCE. CREDIT. BANKING

7  
This paper examines the short-term demand for money by Yugoslav enterprise during the 1961-1971 period in an attempt to explain the recurrence of so-called 'illiquidity Crisis' in the Yugoslav economy. The empirical results indicate that a traditional transactions demand for money equation modified to allow for the effects of inflationary expectations and lagged adjustment, can explain the cash-holding behaviour of the Yugoslav enterprise sector in the post 1965 period. Further examination of the evidence indicates that the decline in enterprise liquidity which occurred during the period was also the result of enterprise response to the growth of money substitutes and the result of involuntary increases in holdings of trade credit occasioned by payments' defaults. Statistical tables included.

— Liquidity crises in the Yugoslav economy : an alternative to bankruptcy? SS XXIX(2) Apr 1977: 284-95

Crises arising from the inability of large numbers of firms to pay their creditors on time, have been a major topic of concern for Yugoslav policy-makers in recent years.

Vlaho, B. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 71

Indebtedness in the business sector in 1977 was about the same as in 1978. There have been a number of changes in the situation in particular sectors, but the position is still dominated by a small number of very big debtors.

Vukovic, D. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 75

Expectations following the devaluation of the Dinar and other economic measures.

#### 5. NATIONAL INCOME. DISTRIBUTION REGULATION OF EARNINGS. SAVINGS

##### More than one country

ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 3

A table of economic performance data for CMEA countries in 1977 shows national income produced in the block as a whole rising by 5.1 per cent and in the USSR by 4.5%.

— IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 27

Comparative figures for growth of industrial production

## MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY/BULGARIA

and national income for 1970-77 are contrasted for members of the EEC and COMECON, together with more detailed figures for each of the COMECON countries.

Chilosi, Alberto. Income distribution under Soviet-type socialism: an interpretative framework. JCE 4(1) Mar 1980: 1-18

This paper studies the economic logic of the processes that govern distribution of real personal incomes by examining the allocative function of gross wages and the incentive function of workers' real disposable incomes. Also considered are the differential effects on income distribution of paying workers straight time wages and incentive payments, and the distributive consequences of the organizational principles adopted in shaping the actual structure of the socialist economy. Finally the factors affecting inequality in the distribution of earnings under socialism and capitalism are compared.

Comparative GDP levels. EEE 31(2) 1980: 1-56

Gross domestic product. Limitations of exchange-rate converted income values. Physical indicators of income levels. Methodological and estimation problems. The main results. List of statistical tables. East European countries and West European countries.

Fogaras, I. The population's savings deposits in the European CMEA countries. AO 21(1-2) 1978: 141-150

Relying on the experience of the European socialist countries, the study investigates the financial organization of the saving process, the results achieved, and the motives of the process. Socialist banking institutions serving the population. Types of deposit terms and conditions. Development of the stock of personal savings deposits. Statistical tables included.

Ivanov, Y. and Ryzhov, L. A new stage in the activities of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the field of international comparisons of national product. RIW 24(2) June 1978: 177-184

This article reports on the plans of the member countries of the CMEA in the area of the purchasing power parity comparisons of national product and similar aggregates. The scope of the program will be expanded to cover several new aggregates including productivity concepts and total consumption of the population. The article discusses the conceptual and methodological problems and plans.

Stiemerling, K.-H. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 42

Tables showing: a) Proportion of industry/agriculture in the creation of national income in COMECON in 1960 and 1977 in per cent, b) Population trends and the per capita production of electricity, 1960-77.

### Bulgaria

Gocev, Goco. Basic socio-economic questions of the Population's incomes during the 8th Five year plan and

## 5. NATIONAL INCOME. DISTRIBUTION

until 1990. ABBSLE XXII(4) Oct-Dec 1979: 63-64

### Czechoslovakia

Klaus, Vacilav and Rudlovcak, Vladimir. Savings of households and monetary criteria. PE XXVII(10) 1979: 1050

Netik, R. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 51

Efforts to reduce excessive consumption of raw materials and energy in industrial production, must be intensified in order that national income can continue to grow.

### German Democratic Republic

ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 48

Diagram showing GDR gross national product and national income in comparable prices (basis 1975) from 1949 until 1978.

Radtke, G. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 47

A review of wages, public funds, real incomes and social insurance, and their individual and combined influence on the income of the population.

### Hungary

Balazsy, S. The unsolvable dilemma of regulating earnings in Hungary. AO 20(3) 1978: 247-267

If the regulation of earnings succeeds in creating equilibrium, stimulation is pushed into the background and conversely. Many consider this contradiction to be an unsolvable dilemma. This article challenges this problem. There may be no absolutely perfect earnings regulation, but a regulation can certainly be devised that is free from the extremely sharp contradictions of today's methods. Such regulation model is put forward here. Considerable change and modifications required in existing principles of earnings regulation, income regulation and connected tax systems. Reviewing the history of regulating earnings the author states that the frequently changing solutions performed adequately only one group of the functions they were expected to fulfil. If the regulation succeeds in creating equilibrium, stimulation is pushed into the background, and conversely. Many consider this contradiction to be an unsolvable dilemma. The article challenges this opinion. The wage-bill management is no solution. A feasible way of solving the dilemma. Statistical tables included.

Daniel, Zs. Reflections on the development and composition of the national wealth of Hungary. AO 22(3-4) 1979: 193-207

The article examines the characteristic structural features of growth between 1960 and 1975, relying on a joint analysis of flow and stock indicators. The analysis is centred on the question, whether reproducible national

wealth and its structure justify the present and expectable requirements of growth; whether they promote or hinder development. Separation of capitals serving production and consumption. The two subdivisions of consumption : material products and services. In Hungary the present structure of national wealth and, within it, the level of consumption capital and its growth rate do not seem to be in harmony with the national targets of raising the living standards. Utilization of the consumption capital and of circulating funds is already laden with problems and may lead to further and increasing tensions. It is pointed out in this article that little attention has been paid to the accounting of stock at the national level, and analysis of its development. Statistical tables included.

Falusne Szikra, K. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 67

This article discusses the problems of high personal incomes and suggests a number of ways for their disposal - either in spending or investment into durable assets.

Flakierski, Henryk. Economic reform and income distribution in Hungary. CJE 3(1) Mar 1979: 15-32

A statistical analysis of income distribution. This paper examines the effect of economic reform in Hungary on income distribution, to see whether the gradual role of the market mechanism was associated with more or less equality. Since Hungary is the only socialist country in which the experiment of introducing a 'decentralised model with a regulated market' (Brus's terminology) has lasted for ten years - a study of what has happened to income distribution is important. The analysis of income distribution presented indicates that, while there has been an increase in the relative dispersion of wages and salaries during the post-reform years, other factors have operated to leave the dispersion of the per capita income of households virtually unchanged. According to Nyers and Kiuranov an increase in equality is associated with no increase in productivity, that strong material incentives should be given to the most productive and skilled. The state can apply a double strategy. On the one hand, it can increase disparities in earnings, and at the same time, via the mechanism of social benefits, it can maintain or even reduce the dispersion of per capita household income. One of their (fathers of the Hungarian reform) first steps was to increase bonuses paid out of profits to management at the expense of workers. This particular measure was, however, abolished quickly, at the end of 1969, because of serious discontent amongst workers, the first sign the leadership had underestimated the sensitivity of income distribution problems in a socialist state.

Gabor, I.R. The "second (secondary) economy". AO 22(3-4) 1979: 291-311

## 5. NATIONAL INCOME. DISTRIBUTION

The "second economy" (or as it is often called : the secondary economy) is a rather extensive sector of gainful activities and of income redistribution outside the socially organized production and distribution relation and involves many conflicts. It is one of the phenomena on which public opinion is centered in the socialist countries, and whose comprehensive and systematized scientific exploration has not been attempted yet. Since these are phenomena examined up to now only in a few details or from some minor aspect, no unambiguous notions sanctioned by professional consensus could be formulated. Therefore, in this study the contents attributed by the author to the notion of this economic sphere will be discussed with adequate elaborateness and care. Following this, a typology seemed suitable for the exploration, systematization and analysis of socio-economic inter-relations of sources of incomes (activities and transactions) to be found in the "second economy" is outlined. Some economic hypothesis about the reproduction of this sphere in socialism is presented. Notion of "second economy". Basic dimensions of the division of the "second economy". On the method of approach. Labour shortage - relative wage-level - withholding of performance. Self-sparing and rational management : disparity between incomes in the socialist sector and the "second economy". Small enterprise, big enterprise. Small-scale activities in the capitalist and in the socialist economic models. Proportion of fringe benefits, rate of accumulation and the "second economy". Economic dynamism and the "second economy". Some ideas on the possibilities of mitigating contradictions. "Second economy" involves earning activity and regrouping of income outside the socially organized production and distribution.

Hoch, R. Further reflections on the development and composition of the national wealth of Hungary. AO 22(3-4) 1979: 209-225

It has been believed that the most favourable thing from the aspect of socio-economic development is the faster growth of fixed capital and of accumulation still faster. Consumption is a factor constraining accumulation and growth of capital and thereby economic growth and social development. The scarcity of productive capital on the basis of a relative abundance. Oversized state in a special sense of productive capital. Analysis of productive fixed capital. Statistical tables included.

Janossy, D. Income processes in a new light. ABHEL 9(4) 1979: 218-220

Keller, J. Relationship between the population's savings and income in Hungary. AO 19(2) 1977: 165-175

One of the important questions of national economic planning is how the population handles its income : by

way of consumption, investments, and savings. Examination of money economy from the aspect of savings, factors influencing it from the national economic point are basically determined by the development of the population's income. In this article, a) the methods are explained that help to quantify the connexion between income and savings on the national economic level, b) and it is shown how family savings develop as a function of incomes in Hungary. Relationship between the population's savings and income on the national level. Savings ratio - related to incremental income. Utilization of the population's money income. Relationship between saving and income at the household level. Relationship between income and the amount of deposits. Inter-relation between income and savings (the growth of deposits). Statistical tables included.

Laszlo, Gy. On some early experience of the 1980 earnings-regulation system. ABHEL 10(5) 1980: 117-118

— and Veress, J. Reflexions on the modification of the system of income control. ABHEL 10(5) 1980: 193-194

Lokkos, J. A few problems of regulating earnings in Hungary and possibilities of its improvement. AO 20(3) 1978: 269-282

In course of further development it is not necessary to amend the fundamental construction of the wage bill regulation. Efforts must be made at rendering it more stimulative. In Hungary no uniform opinion has emerged about the functioning of the economic control system. Neither the evaluation of the past nor opinions regarding what ought to be done in the future are unanimous. The author wishes to clarify the issues under discussion. In the first part of the study he gives a brief historical survey, in the second he treats important recent problems and in the third he outlines the possibilities of development and its direction. Statistical tables included.

Racz, A. Incomes of the population and their proportions in Hungary. AO 19(2) 1977: 203-214

Incomes of the population and changes in their composition. Relative income proportions, dispersion of incomes. Objective of levelling of unjustified differences in the living standards of various strata. Social policy measures taken as raising of low pensions, maternity and family allowances as compensation for price rise, extra allocation of flats to families with many children, the granting of paid holidays to young mothers, social organisations and councils to look after large families and elderly people in need of help. The narrowing of gaps cannot be confined to income measures. Statistical tables included.

## 5. NATIONAL INCOME. DISTRIBUTION

Revesz, G. Earnings and economic management - regulation, conception. ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 88-89

Wage-bill control is a problem in that it does not permit the exact measurement of the enterprises' performance in situations of continuous change of technology and product range.

— Regulation of earnings in Hungary. AO 20(3) 1978: 283-303

Two possible directions for completion of the reform. One may approach the Yugoslav model in which case the inventive role of profit shares would gradually extend to the whole of earnings including wages. Or move in the direction of the profit oriented enterprise economy, in which case the strict administrative methods of wage regulation might be neglected as profit-orientation and a more balanced and more efficient labour market introduce from the outset a certain restraint into enterprise decisions on wage flow. The debate in Hungary about the evaluation of the system regulating earnings and about the development of its rational and feasible construction began with the preparation of the 1968 reform of the economic mechanism and has been going on practically ever since. The main argument is about the live labour saving effect, capacity utilization, "growth compulsion", selection, the "average wage brake", preferences. For any solution considerable changes have to be made in the national organization of enterprises in the institutional system controlling the enterprises and finally, in the system of relations between political organs and enterprises.

Szikra - Falus, K. On the high personal incomes. ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 253-254

Higher incomes should be realized to some extent on the consumption level but an exceedingly high level of it involves unfavourable socio-political consequences being contradictory to the nature of socialism. It is necessary to extend utilization possibilities, the flowing back of part of the high personal incomes into the reproduction process must be rendered possible.

Ujlaki, L. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 55

On problems of private and public savings.

### Poland

Pisarski, G. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 65

Great improvements for low income groups in current five year plan.

Urban, J. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 65

Inequality and privileges - an acute social problem.

Wiatrowski, A. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 61

Increasing role of subsidies as a supplement to personal incomes.

### Romania

Barbacioru, C. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 67

National per capita income.

Wagner, P. and Isaie-Maniu, A. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 77

Aspects of growth in national income between 1951 and 1978.

### Yugoslavia

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 90

On the coefficients of income differentials for various groups of officers of the Federal Assembly.

— IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 77

Reasons for increasing private savings in past years.

Gross domestic product and national income in Yugoslavia, 1972-78. YS XX(4) Nov 1979: 165-167

Structure of gross domestic product - economy total, industry, agriculture, forestry, water management, building, transport and communications, trade, tourism and catering trade, crafts, community activities, other manufacturing activities. Social product and national income by sector. Statistical tables included.

Rupnik, Lado. The problems of globalizing personal income taxes. (Tr by Ales Vahcic). EEE XVI(2) Winter 1978: 73-91

Such tax system is defined as one which levies the same amount of tax on equal incomes, where personal tax-relevant circumstances are the same, regardless of the income sources. In contrast, for a scheduled income tax in the case of equal personal tax-relevant circumstances, the same tax is paid on equal incomes only when the income originates from the same income sources. Personal income taxes are traditionally scheduled in Yugoslavia, and globalization has taken place. From the standpoint of the redistribution and stabilization function of income taxes, the advantage of the global system is certainly unquestionable. Number of problems for and against.

## 6. INVESTMENTS

Vacic, Aleksandar. Associated labour and income. RIA  
XXIX (689) 20th Dec 1978: 38-40

### 6. INVESTMENTS

#### More than one country

Bauer, T. Investment cycles in planned economies. AO 21(3)  
1978: 243-60

The determination of investment tensions and cycles observed in planned economies has been studied for many years in the Institute of Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. An examination of the situation in Hungary before the 1968 reform and in other CMEA countries which continue to use the traditional planning methods seemed to be necessary in order to gain an understanding of the post-reform Hungarian situation. This article summarizes the main results of that research. It has excluded the possibility of a statistical verification of arguments and confined to the presentation of a few illustrative examples. The level of investment is determined in plan bargaining - on hierarchical planning, peculiarities in investment planning. The investment cycle. Growth without fluctuations. Overstrained investment and rate of growth. The principle causes of shortages - capital, labour and raw materials shortage. Shortages hamper technological development.

Ivanov, I. Capital investments and the growth of productivity of social labour in COMECON countries. PRE XXI(1) May  
1978: 63-79

Nuti, Domenico Mario. Investment, interest and degree of centralisation in Maurice Dobb's theory of the socialist economy. CJE 2(2) June 1978: 191-202

It is the purpose of this paper to discuss the central role of investment and interest in shaping Dobb's model of socialism, and especially his ideas on the degree of centralisation and to compare the model with some recent trends in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

#### Bulgaria

Bozukova, Liljana. New approach to the planning of capital investments and the conditions for its application to

farming. ABSSLE XII(4) Oct-Dec 1979: 41-42

Gamanov, L. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 35

The efficiency of capital investment can be increased by reducing the number of new projects and concentrating investment funds and by shortening the construction period.

### Czechoslovakia

Bakalar, L. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 33

Planned expansion of operating and investment credits in 1978.

Fidrmuc, Jaroslav. On problems of capital investment plan indicators. PE XXVII(6) 1979: 609

Hetzer, Z. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 42

An analysis of investments in 1971-75 period and outline of the main areas of investment activity in 6th five year plan, 1976-80.

King, Arthur E. and Brada, Josef C. Investment allocation and urbanization in socialist economic development : the case of Czechoslovakia. JCE 4(3) Sept 1980: 295-316

This paper tests two hypotheses about economic efficiency of development strategies of socialist countries. The first is that they overinvest in industry and that increased investment in agriculture would increase the output growth rate. The second is that efforts to limit urbanization have enabled these countries to grow more rapidly by minimizing the need for urban - infrastructure investments. Authors find that growth would have been faster only in the long run, had more investments been directed to agriculture. Urbanization policies appeared only to control inflationary pressures.

Krejci, Z. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 36

The present high rate of investment exceeds the actual potentials of the economy and creates tension.

Lisa, Marie and Novotny, Vaclav. Determining the time-lag in the production effect of investment in the Czechoslovak economy. (Tr by Marian Sling. EEE XVII(3) Spring 1979: 3-18

Examination of the question of relation between investment (or accumulation) and national income growth, paying greater attention to the existence of a time-lag between investment, or accumulation, and production. Time-lag between investment outlay and its supply effect.

Mitro, J. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 31

Long construction periods and too many simultaneous construction projects are chronic problems of current investment policy.

Nesladek, M. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 33

A new experiment in investment appraisal,

Srein, Zdenek and Novotny, Vaclav. The development of the

## 6. INVESTMENTS

investment rate in Czechoslovak economy. (Tr by Marian Sling). EEE XVIII(4) Summer 1980: 3-28

Between 1948 and 1976 investment was the most dynamic component of economic growth. Its growth was greater than that of social product and national income. Investment and the capital intensity of production. Capital intensity in industrial sectors. Extensive growth of capacities and the growth rate. Growth factors in investment rate. Search for an optimal investment rate. Statistical data included.

Vancik, M. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 41

Investment policy has to accommodate structural reconstruction of various industries to discover and utilise latent resources.

Zidlicky, M. and Synkova, M. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 48

The Czechoslovak State Bank evaluated a set of investment complexes from the point of view of construction period, production capacity after running - in time and economic efficiency.

### German Democratic Republic

ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 54

Joint resolution by Politburo and Council of Ministers specifies the five key areas for ensuring efficient use of industrial investments.

Dietz, Raimund. Investment policy in the GDR. EEE XVIII(1) Fall 1979: 65-91

Development of investments. National production and growth. Sectoral investments. GDR has allocated a high proportion of total investment to industry. Statistical tables included.

Hofmann, G. and Jung, D. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 50

New legislation regulating the preparation and implementation of investment projects.

Jung D. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 54

Investment policy for 1980.

Stieler, R. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 47

Two categories of investment: 1) short-term investment in improving the supply of goods and services, 2) long-term, indirect investment in improvements.

### Hungary

Belyacz, I. Problems of the regulating role of interest in Hungary. AO 23(3-4) 1979: 275-284

Parallel with the activation of market and monetary

relations, categories so far only of a formal importance, began to be seen in a new light in socialist countries; such as interest. Control of economy using also indirect regulators in Hungary intended to give this important economic instrument a significant role in complex system of economic processes and means at the start of the 1968 reform. Development of active role of interest was made necessary by the following factors: an active use of credits for financing decentralized development decisions; development of a combined system of developed resources; appearance of the decentralized investment decision sphere; distribution of investment goods through the market mechanism. The ten years experience, however, shows that the regulating role of interest is asserted only with limitations. What is the reason behind the fact that interest does not stimulate or orientate, nor does it evoke the reaction of enterprises? The answer is in the relationship between the enterprise and its economic environment. Problems of interest. Function and definition. Interest as regulator?

Bossanyi, K. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 58

Revision of current and planned investments.

Botos, B. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 53

Analysis of the preparatory stages in decision making concerning investment.

Deak, A. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 53

The problems of protracted capital investment and financial penalties to be levied on investors in arrears.

— Enterprise investment decisions and economic efficiency in Hungary. AO 20(1-2) 1978: 63-82

A rough outline of the methods which could eliminate the disadvantages of the present overlaps of investment decisions and could give way to the enforcement of economic efficiency requirements in the field of enterprise investments. The ten year old system of economic control and management has brought about a number of formal changes in several fields of investments. The author studies their real content and their impact on enterprise investment decisions and on their financing. She outlines the further steps and measures which will allow an enhanced assertion of economic efficiency in enterprise investment decisions. Autonomous enterprise decisions. Investment credits. Subsidies for development. Extent of interlocking of decision-making levels. Data characteristic of economic efficiency in various groups of enterprises. Direction and way of further improvement. Statistical tables included.

## 6. INVESTMENTS

Doros, B. On the regulation of investment purchasing power.  
ABHEL 10(5) 1980: 197-198

Drecin, J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 49

The deputy chairman of the National Planning Office discusses the problem of excessively long completion periods for investment projects, the causes and consequences, candidly admitting that in Hungary they are longer than in any other socialist country.

— . Some problems of Hungary's investment situation as reflected by the economic policy. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 137-138

— . and Tar, J. Investment experience during the 1976-1980. Five-year plan in Hungary. AO 21(3) 1978: 211-222

The introduction of the study reviews the major investment estimates of the current five-year plan and outlines the important experiences of Hungarian economic development during the first three years of the plan period. It discusses the tasks to be completed in the years 1979 and 1980 in order to attain the objectives set. Also some problems are pointed out which have to be solved in the course of formulating the investment policy to the 1981-85 five-year plan, in harmony with the development of the planning, state administration and economic control system of the national economy. Objectives of the five-year plan. Developments in 1976 to 1978. Restraining the growth of investments and selectivity.

Dudas, J. Enforcing the investment policy. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 199

Keresztes, P. On the incomplete stock of investments.  
ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 197-198

Nagy, O. and Kadet, K. Anatomy of enterprise investments.  
ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 239-41

Soos, K.A. Some general problems of the Hungarian investment system. AO 21(3) 1979: 223-242

Is a thorough reform of planning, decision-making, and financing of investments necessary? This question was not given an unequivocal answer when the New Economic Mechanism was being prepared in Hungary. Little change has occurred in practice since 1968, and the central allocation of investment funds on the basis of physical production targets has basically persisted. This may be an explanation of the fact that old and well-known problems of the investment processes could not be eliminated. The chronic tension of the investment market and the unsatisfactory efficiency of investments still exist. Thus a reform of the investment system is needed but this assumes changes in other important areas of the

economic mechanism as well. Two concepts of efficiency of investments and promotion of state development priorities. The allocation problem and its roots. Investment tension. Recentralization efforts. "Physical production efficiency" versus efficiency. "Financial centralization" versus decentralization.

Szasz, T. Structure of investments by branches of the national economy. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 143-145

Weores, L. Profitability of major credit-financed investments by the enterprises and their influence on the enterprises' activities. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 26-27

### Poland

ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 54

Some statistics on investment policy in 1971-75.

Bilski, R. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 66

Problems in consolidation of investment process.

Chelstowski, S. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 71

Investment implications of the guidelines for the 8th Party Congress.

Kraus, K. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 73

New features of the investment programme in the current five-year plan period.

Sulkowski, Czeslaw. The time factor in calculation of the economic efficiency of investment. (Tr by Wiktor Litwinski). EEE XVI(4) Summer 1978: 24-42

Problems of what is called the time factor are among the most controversial issues in the economic literature involving calculations of the economic efficiency of investment, in which a general consensus of opinion on various questions is relatively rare. Input-output study. The reason and method for considering non-equivalence of costs and benefits. A formula for making costs and benefits comparable. Coefficient of non-equivalence and the investment efficiency norm.

Tomidajewicz, Janusz. Evaluation of investment activity under the existing investment system. (Tr by Richard Nicholson). EEE XVI(1) Fall 1977: 34-47

Evaluation and control of investment projects. Bank control of investment activities. Degree of investment. Plan implementation. Verification of investment decision during operation.

## 6. INVESTMENTS

### Romania

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 80

Timely commissioning of investment projects for success of annual and five-year plans.

Ciolan, I. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 80

A new system for approving feasibility studies for investment projects has been adopted.

Hansa, M. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 64

Difficulties in implementing the investment plan.

Popa, I. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 63

Delays in the completion of new investment projects for the food industry.

### Yugoslavia

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 87

Breakdown of investment by regions and branches of the economy since May 1975.

— VIII(1) Sept 1977: 87

A survey of Yugoslav investment policy and allocation of funds over the last two five-year plans.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 85

It is claimed that the main problems of the Yugoslav economy are investment policy and organisational efficiency. Policy must operate on production and supply, not just on demand.

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 76

A law temporarily banning investment in non-economic and non-productive projects.

Banjanin, N. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 86

Overstretching on the investment front is still a major problem in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Furubotn, Eirik G. The socialist labour-managed firm and bank-financed investment: some theoretical issues. JCE 4(2) June 1980: 184-191

Role of long term bank credit in the investment process of the socialist labour managed firm. During 1965-71 period the process of capital formation is subject to special difficulties, linked to the structure of property rights. Workers are required by law to maintain the value of the firm's initial capital stock and of any additions to it. It reduces the collective's willingness to undertake bank-financed investment and promotes inefficient intertemporal allocation.

Grubic, J. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 76

Investment is growing faster than planned. A serious problem.

Guzina, Desimir. Formation and transformation of state capital under the system of expanded reproduction. YS XIX(2) May 1978: 83-100

Investment in fixed assets, 1974-1978. YS XXI(2) May 1980: 149-150

Statistical tables only.

Koprivica, V. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 76

A new investment law at the end of September 1978.

Miklic, B. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 69

The new law on investment credits introduces strict requirements on the amount of self-financing, of investment projects, with the share varying widely in accordance with government priorities.

Tadic, S. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 66

Citizens are allowed, who possess substantial financial means to invest in a range of specified activities.

Turcic, I. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 73

Analysis of effectiveness of investment on a regional basis.

Vlaho, B. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 75

Progress of key investment programmes for 1976-80.

— ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 80

An excessively large number of ongoing investment projects and problems.

— ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 73

Some rationalisation on the investment front has been achieved over the last year or so, but there are still too many investment projects in progress. Data are given on major sources of investment finance.

— ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 85

Only 5.6% of total investments under way are on the basis of Association. Investments of this type are particularly weak in the less developed regions.

Vujica, Sl. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 73

Problems which arise from too much investment.

Zivkovic, A. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 69

Investment expenditure is now by 40% higher than the same period last year and takes more than 40% of the Yugoslav GNP.

## 7. PRICES, POLICY

### More than one country

Aristov, G.V. Wholesale and retail prices of consumer goods in European CMEA member nations. PRE XXII(3) July 1979: 59-72

In socialist countries the material incentive of production and trade to satisfy in ever increasing measure the needs of the working people is to a considerable degree determined by the level and interrelationship of wholesale and retail prices. Accordingly all European CMEA countries are taking various steps to improve the planned pricing mechanism and the interaction between production and trade. The basic difference between retail prices and enterprise wholesale prices is turnover tax that is paid to the budget either by wholesale trade organizations (Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia) or by the production enterprises themselves. Budget subsidies. Trade discounts and markups. Contract prices. Agreements based on firm prices. The interrelationships of cost-accounting interests of production and trade organizations. Relationship between industry and trade.

Cholewicka-Goździk, Krystyna. Prices and quality of consumer goods : the COMECON experience. SS XXXI(3) July 1979: 364-379

In all COMECON countries with the exception of Hungary and Romania, there is a state system of quality assessment. The results of quality assessment are taken into account in setting wholesale and retail prices. This is done in order to use prices as an instrument for stimulating the development of output of a high technical standard. Price differentiation according to quality and novelty. Quality and assortment.

Czerwinski, Zbigniew. Prices in a planned economy : theory and practice. SS XXX(3) July 1978: 372-83

Debate on price theories and policies in centrally planned economies at the Institute of Soviet and East European Studies, University of Glasgow. Discussion is limited to internal prices.

East European prices. ET 272 28th July 1979: 103; 274  
12th Jan 1980: 69-70

Inflation. People learn to live with it.

Glattfelder, P. International comparative price calculations with input-output tables. AO 18(3-4) 1977: 287-303

The study summarizes the results of a two years' experi-

mental work. The aim of the investigation was to analyze on the basis of input-output tables, the different and common features of pricing methods in the socialist countries. The basic question of the investigation was the producers' price level and price proportions would be altered in any country if the pricing methods were 'imported' from another country where these methods are characteristic in relation to the producers' prices (tax paid for the use of fixed capital, income tax, etc.). Information on Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary is available. Statistical tables included.

Haddad, L. Inflation under socialism. AEP 16(28) June 1977: 44-52

The basic cause of inflation in the Soviet-type economies is the investment strategy adopted by central planners. The doctrine of the preferential growth of heavy industry implies a continuous shift of resources away from consumer goods. Because inflation in the socialist countries has little or no effects on income distribution, the balance of payments and the level of economic activity, the authorities are not unduly worried by its existence and have persuaded their citizens to accept shortages and queues as the normal state of economic life. What is relevant to the people is that the prices of necessities are kept low despite acute shortages at time.

Kasan, Jan. On problems of the type of price under socialism. CEP (17) 1977: 23-37

Kysilka, Hugo and Navaril, F. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 26

Measures adopted by COMECON countries for unification of wholesale prices.

— and Zahradnicek, Ivan. Problems of bringing together the internal price systems in the socialist economic integration. PE XXVII(2) 1979: 224

The authors prove the fundamental aim of the process of methodical drawing together of internal price systems of the CMEA countries to be the creation of conditions allowing to utilize them more efficiently to foster a higher effectiveness of economic integration processes.

Laibman, David. Price structures, social structures and labour values in a theoretical socialist economy. EP 14(1) 1978: 3-23

In the view taken here, which rests on Marxian foundations, an attempt is made to take a long view of all time periods, and the pricing problems appropriate to them. Price structures are no longer independent of social structures, and the valuing of things-for-man- is no longer separate

## 7. PRICES, POLICY

from the ineluctable activity of labour. A mathematical formulation.

Laski, Kazimierz. The problem of inflation in socialist countries. (Tr by Michael Vale). EEE XVII(4) Summer 1979: 3-84

In this study the causes of inflation in the socialist countries are investigated. Necessary definitions and assumptions. Model is derived that gives the conditions of market equilibrium. Inflation in closed economy. Role of foreign trade and world inflation. Statistical tables: Private savings; Investment and collective expenditure rates; Labour productivity and wages; Hidden inflation in Poland. Notes.

Mann, H., et al. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 48

Comparability of pricing systems of COMECON countries. GDR and Czechoslovakia share many common features in price formation.

Patko, I. CMEA price trends in 1979. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 238

Between 1976 and 1980 the contracted prices are annually adjusted to the world market prices.

Portes, R. The control of inflation : Lessons from the East European experience. EM 44, Dec 1977: 109-130

The East European countries are able to combat inflation successfully.

Vojtko, Jozef. On choosing a basis for wholesale prices under socialism. CEP 17, 1977: 39-57

The approach which considers the conditions of production as basic for determining prices under socialism. Prices fulfil the role of an incentive and a regulator of the size and structure of productive consumption and the assortment of goods produced. Planned prices do not merely reflect the relationship between supply and demand, but actively influence with the aim rationalizing the structure of both production and consumption, by causing producers to produce new products and by their utilization. Essence of prices as a form of value, role of incentives. Distributive function of prices.

Zwass, Adam. Are the planned economies shielded from inflation? EEE XVII(1-2) Fall-Winter 1978-79: 57-77

The monetary system and inherent inflationary tendencies. Disequilibrium calculated into plan targets. Disequilibrium as a consequence of deviation from the plan target. The importation of inflation. Inflation and the capital goods market. The consumer market. Growth in the volume of money in circulation.

— Inflation in planned economies. (Tr by Sue Westphal).  
EEE XVI(3) Spring 1978: 3-24

Inflation has become an inherent characteristic of the planned economies; but, in contrast to the general opinion, not - or at least not only - because planning has been defective or because the plan indicators cannot always be fulfilled. The cause of constant disequilibrium is the development concept, which as a precondition for accelerated growth grants priority to investments in heavy industry and the armaments industry at the expense of consumption, and has converted the consumer market into a state market and thereby a seller's market. Here the state is not only the collective owner of the means of production, which as such determines the course of development and directs distribution. It also sets prices, and these are subordinated to the growth concept. Consequently, changes in prices can neither signal disequilibrium nor contribute to its elimination. Inflation, usually "price fixed", is nevertheless evident everywhere. It is no less unsocial than in the market economy - rather more, because there is no indexation and also no possibilities for protection.

— The price system in the planned economies. EEE XVII(1-2)  
Fall-Winter 1978-79: 24-56

Eastern economists are now interested in problems such as how prices may be shaped when there is no market and no competition, no interplay between supply and demand, and no direct links to prices on the world market. Institutional background. Factors determining the price structure. Methods of price formation. Industrial prices and their components - costs of production - incomes from enterprises - two-tire price structure - kinds of prices - cost induced prices - average costs versus marginal costs. Procurement prices for agricultural products. Retail prices. 'Production' prices - tax on enterprise funds as a component of production price - profit component - modifications of the price structure - liberalization of price formation.

Bulgaria

Atanasov, B. ABSEES VIII(3) May 1978: 28

Major problems in determining a pricing policy for the services sector.

Desimirov, Zdravko. Reflecting the impact of foreign trade prices in planning the home prices of basic industrial raw materials. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 15

Ilev, Bel<sup>c</sup>o. Prices and economic management. ABBSLE XXII (3) Apr-June 1979: 50-51

## 7. PRICES, POLICY

Resolutions of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Council of Ministers. ABWALERS 22(4) Apr 1980: 268

The Assembly which was held on Nov 10th 1979 (or 1978?) introduced a number of price increases including increases for agricultural products.

Zijanski, Nikola. Basic directions for improving the efficiency of price control. ABBSLE XXII(1) Oct-Dec 1978: 56-57

### Czechoslovakia

Appl, V. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 37

Differences between wholesale and retail prices are justified by social policy considerations.

Boura, V. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 33

The new regulations nos. 72 and 73/1978 sb. on price policy to promote product innovation.

Cina, J. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 47

Effects of wholesale price reform on the financial plan for 1977.

Janda, Jiri. On the problem of expressing the socially necessary costs in the wholesale prices. PE XXVII(2) 1979: 224

Based on a theoretical analysis the author points out the topical problems of economic policy and outlines the ways for solution, especially by tracing the pre-requisites and conditions to be created by the system of management.

Knobloch, V. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 44

New price regulations on 15/6/78 are aimed at improved quality and technical production.

Matejka, Frantisek. The price model and changes of wholesale prices in the system of planned management. PE XXVII(4) 1979: 382

The article offers a study of relations between the price model, and implementation of wholesale price changes and conditions of the system of planned management.

Sabolcik, Michal. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 36

Assessment of wholesale price reform introduced in 1977.

— On the rationalization of the price system. PE

XXVII(2) 1979: 223-224

Touches upon complex price problems in theory as well as in practice. Not only in Czechoslovakia, but in all socialist countries this theme - the problem of prices - represents a substantial part of the process of improving and developing the forms of planned management of the national economy. This is witnessed by an extraordinary attention paid to the price not solely in the economic literature, but also in official party and government documents.

Sobotka, L. Some problems associated with price levels and relationships during the 7th Five-year plan. ABWAERS 22(8) Aug 1980: 661

Soukup, Petr. The concept of the place and role of social needs in planned price setting. (Tr by Marian Sling). EEE XVII(3) Spring 1979: 19-43

The purpose of this paper is to attempt to formulate some of the general problems directly connected with the specific subject of prices in a socialist economy, problems which have arisen in the economic theory and practice in connection with development and improvement of methods and forms of planned economic management.

— . On the new concepts of planned price setting. (Tr by Marian Sling). EEE XV(2) Winter 1976-77: 71-94

Basic lines of the price concepts. The concepts of "reduced socially necessary costs", economic costs, and "differential costs".

### German Democratic Republic

East Germany. ET 272 11th Aug 1979: 38

Prices.

Kleindienst, I. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 46

Pricing policy for industrial goods has been improved in recent years but still does not effectively relate GDR production standards to international markets. Methods of achieving this are discussed.

Reiher, K. and Steinit, H. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 58

The pricing policy for industrial components is based on the assessment of use-values in the final product. This system is shown to be in need of some modification.

## 7. PRICES, POLICY

### Hungary

ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 53

Report on the 20% increase in petrol prices.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 66

On changes in consumer goods prices in 1980.

Banfi, T. and Suranyi, Gy. Price level increase or/and inflation? ABHEL 9(4) 1979: 136-138

Csikos-Nagy, B. Contribution to the theory of price mechanism. AO 21(3) 1978: 183-194

Socialist production relations create conditions for planned proportional development. Decisions are comprised in a uniform framework by national planning, yet in individual rational economic decisions price has an orientating function. In socialist economy price fulfils this role only if it is adequately promoted by the economic control system. For restoring economic equilibrium in the Hungarian economy the orientating role of price must be strengthened. What is required is that prices should reflect inputs as well as world market price fluctuations. Economy and technology. Price as a decision criterion. Price as a signal system. Connection between the financial and the price mechanism.

— The Hungarian price reform. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 68-69

The author starts with summing up some basic guidelines of the evolution of the Hungarian price system such as the introduction of a value-oriented consumer price system, an organic link between domestic and foreign trade prices, the increased flexibility of the price mechanism. Increasing efficiency of production can be considered as the chief price stabilizer.

— Inflation theory and anti-inflation policy. AO 19(3-4) 1977: 299-317

The value concept was incorporated into the body of economic knowledge by the English classical school, and the concept of inflation by the quantity theory of money. Today's theories of inflation are based on the Phillips' curves or their further developed versions. Price stability. Price movements determined from the commodity side. Anti-inflationary policy of socialist countries. Socialist economy is characterised by stability of consumer prices. Important element of social stability. Some countries interpret stability as consumer price level maintenance. Some regard a slow price rise taking place through fashion articles and industrial products embodying new technologies compatible with stability (Czechoslovakia).

Others keeping in view relative price stability, lay a greater stress on function of equilibrium prices (Hungary). The socialist countries endeavour to follow the Lerner formula. The criteria of planned pricing are different in cases of agricultural procurement, of industrial production and of consumer goods. Comparison of open and repressed inflation. An open inflation would bring matters from bad to worse. Freeing of price movements would not put an end in itself to excess demand in socialist countries. It is the prices that should be freed but excess demand must be abolished. Inflationary pressures can be eliminated if the state determines the resources to be assigned from national income to growth in harmony with the requirement for equilibrium creates more direct relations between producers and consumers and ensures harmony between demand and supply through a flexible price mechanism.

— The new path of Hungarian price policy. ABHEL 9(6)  
1979: 114-115

— New price system in Hungary. AO 23(3-4) 1979: 235-245.

In January 1980 pricing has been put on a new basis. Its guiding principle is that domestic prices should reflect relative world market prices thus making international competitiveness the main criterion of economic efficiency in enterprise activity. The price system, as a whole, will become more elastic in order to orient towards rational economic decisions more consistently. Basic principles of new price system. Problems of functioning. Profits have economic contents in the new price system. In industries where competitive price formation is applied, the initial profit rates have to be regulated by export efficiency. In short, the basic perspective principles of the new Hungarian price systems include the narrowing down of budget price subsidies, the harmonization of retail prices with relative inputs, the creation of an organic connexion between domestic and foreign trade prices in a way offering a possibility of introducing competitive pricing, the reduction of taxes levied on production costs, the enhancement of flexibility of the price mechanism to render an adjustment to the changes of market value possible without considerable delay.

— The price of natural resources. AO 18(3-4) 1977:  
213-25

The author surveys the theoretical views about monopoly rent and diminishing returns and their historical background. He outlines the historical development of the price structure, with particular attention to the problem of oil price. He reviews one by one the theories explaining the price of oil. It seems that the price of oil is not determined by purely price-theoretical criteria, but mostly by the price policies of producers

## 7. PRICES, POLICY

and users motivated by power politics.

— Role of price policy in the realization of Hungary's economic policy goals. ABHEL 10(4) 1980: 235-236

Erdos, T. Price explosion and economic crisis. AO 18(2) 1977: 141-152

The author proves that the 1974-75 crisis cannot be classified as a periodic economic crisis and that it was most closely related to the world market price explosion in 1974. Similarly he relates the particular features of this crisis - disturbances in the balance of current payments, accelerated inflation precisely at the time of the crisis, etc., to the price explosion. He emphasizes that the characteristics of the 1974-75 crisis seem curious only as long as we attempt to analyze them by relying on the scheme of the classical periodic economic crisis.

Forgacs, K. Price and income movements in the seventies. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 156-157

This article demonstrates the upward tendency of the consumer prices and personal incomes based on data for the period from 1970 to 1977.

Forgacs, T.K. Constraints and proportions. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 24-25

Price mechanism.

Gines-Burger, A. The price system. ABHEL 9(4) 1979: 141-143

Hare, P.G. Industrial prices in Hungary. SS 28(2, 3) Apr and July 1976: 189-206, 362-390

Price reform involved some fundamental changes in the standard methods of calculating prices, in particular the industrial prices. A brief survey of regulators relevant to pricing and the system of price control. Examination of rules for producer price formation and control of price level. The standard methods for calculating industrial prices. Effects of western inflationary pressures on the Hungarian economy. Specific policy. Official interventions have succeeded in maintaining a rather impressive degree of control over the price level. Current Hungarian price mechanism. Statistics included.

Hungary. ET 270 20th Jan 1979: 46

Price increases.

Huszti, E. Social and economic impact of inflation in Hungary. AO 18(1) 1977: 69-80

The author examines inflation in Hungary beginning with 1949 and states that - except for deliberate changes

in the price system and the effects of the counter revolution - Hungary compares favourably in the international field. Nevertheless, owing to her open economy the country must put up with a slow inflation, even if its bad effects can be warded off, thanks to planned economy and successful monetary policy. Statistical tables included.

Medgyessy, P.; Szabolcsi, J. and Kamaras, K. Some features of the 1980 price and regulator modifications and their fitting into the international mechanisms. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 103-105

Nyul, E. Hungary's economic development and the price system. ABHEL 9(3) 1979: 144-145

Prices fulfil their function well, if they do not allow the enterprises to pass the cost due to unsatisfactory management to the consumers. The price is best able to assume the role of the yardstick that spurs to efficient management, and this concerns foreign trade relations, seeing that the adverse changes occurred fundamentally in that sphere. The national income losses, due to the deterioration of the terms of trade render the rate of the real consumption increase unavoidably more moderate, than before.

Racz, L. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 63

Analysis of motives of 1979-80 price changes and the main features of the new price system.

Ritter - Papp, J. Producer and consumer, price formation. ABHEL 9(4) 1979: 143-145

Sinkovics, A. On further development of Hungary's price mechanism. ABHEL 9(4) 1979: 139-140

Suranyi, Gy. The representative value of money and changes in the price level. ABHEL 8(4, 5) 1978: 177-178, 120-121

Szakolczai, Gyorgy and Barany, Borbala. Real costs of production and pricing problems. (Tr by George Hajdu). EEE XVI(3) Spring 1978: 25-96

This study examines the price system, financial regulators and foreign trade accounts, and possibilities for solving price-level problems. It reviews the principles, methods, data, and results of computations relating to the real costs of production on the national level. The method applied is that of input-output inverse calculations. According to computations producers' prices comprised a reserve of these dimensions (more than 15 per cent of the overall level of producers' prices in Hungary consisted of functionless net income elements) available for solving price-level problems. This reserve was of

## 7. PRICES, POLICY

varying size in the different sectors of the economy : it was large in industry, even larger in construction, and especially large in domestic and foreign trade. At the same time price levels in agriculture, forestry, water control and services correspond almost completely to the level of real costs. Finally the level of transport and communications prices exceeded slightly the level of real costs. By reducing the level of industrial and construction prices and reorganizing the centralization of net income gained by domestic and foreign trade all price-level problems can be solved in a way that leaves unchanged the price level of agriculture and the services, as well as the wage level. The argument that a solution to price-level problems requires a general resetting of prices and wages and cannot be implemented without a substantial increase in prices and wages, seems to be unfounded. Such a price revision may be carried out by maintaining wages as well as food and service prices at practically their present level.

Szira, T. Can it be that simple? ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 64-65

Does the proposition as to how much the rate of asset-related profits should be in the short term, in the concrete prices asked for goods, make sense at all? A debate.

### Poland

ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 63

Increased petrol prices.

Poland - Food. ET 272 7th July 1979: 61-62

Food and prices.

Poznanski, K. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 76

Price as a stimulator of innovation - National Symposium, 1977.

Tyminski, Andrzej. Changes in the price system for producer goods in Poland (1971-76). SS XXIX(3) July 1977: 429-48

Purpose is to create incentives for buyers to make economical and rational use of inputs as well as to stimulate producers to manufacture goods of higher quality and better technical and economic parameters.

Zagrodzka, D. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 61

Inflationary pressures and attempts at controlling them.

## Romania

ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 65

By the end of 1980, wholesale and retail prices will be 105-106 % of what was originally planned.

Savoiu, N. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 83

Accounting or settlement prices were introduced to improve wholesale price system.

## Yugoslavia

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 90

Stricter controls to check rising prices.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 72

A council for monitoring prices in 1979 has been set up.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 72

Text of the governmental decision to increase the price of oil products.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 72

This regulation lays down the procedure for acquiring approval for prices of new products and services from the competent authorities.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 72

The stabilisation programme is going badly, and inflationary pressures are building up. Difficulties are blamed on excessive consumption and non-observance of agreements.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 74

One of the main causes of inflation is an excessive increase in the tax burden imposed by federal, republican and local budgets and extra-budgetary dues.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 77

This agreement on the price policy for 1979 changes the earlier one this year allowing higher price rises and freezing prices at the 3/8/79 level.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 89

Prices in Jan 1980 went up by as much as was planned for the first quarter of 1980.

Bakalar, J. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 87

## 7. PRICES, POLICY

Price system should be based on three factors : the development policy, world prices and the domestic economic situation.

Bozic, T. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 89

A new law on prices aims to replace administrative control by self-management control over prices.

Gligorov, K. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 77

Inflation is used as a cover-up for a number of forms of capital consumption, which in turn fuel the fires of inflation.

Jugoslavia - prices. ET 278 21st March 1981: 55, 58

Popovic, S. The problem of prices. ABWAERS 21(12) Dec 1979: 819

Tyson, Laura D'Andrea. The Yugoslav inflation; some competing hypotheses. JCE 1(2) June 1977: 113-146

Various hypothesis about wage and price inflation are presented and tested empirically with quarterly data from the 1962-1972 period.

Vucinic, D. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 72

Prices of goods and services have again substantially exceeded planned rates.

Vuckovic, D. Price policy and trends for Yugoslav agricultural products. ABWAERS 21(9) Sept 1979: 602

## 8. CONSUMPTION. EXPENDITURE. STANDARD OF LIVING

### More than one country

Balogh, F. Effect of the development of the standard of living and of the production basis on the clothing consumption of the CMEA countries. ABHEL (2) 1979: 153-154

Bunce, Valerie. The political consumption cycle : a comparative analysis. SS XXXII(2) Apr 1980: 280-290

There is a consumption cycle in Soviet bloc polities, but that it is governed not entirely by protest, as Mieczkowski argued.

COMECON. ET 269 9th Dec 1978: 81-82

Consumption pattern in Eastern Europe. Western consumer goods.

Kocianova, Helena. Differentiation of incomes and consumption in socialist countries. (With Czechoslovakia and the GDR as examples). EEE XVIII(1) Fall 1979: 3-27

Czechoslovakia and the GDR are among the economically most advanced countries in the socialist camp, and their level of development has a significant influence on the level of and differentiation of their incomes and consumption patterns. In Czechoslovakia consumption by the population is characterized, as is income distribution, by a relatively low degree of differentiation - even by the standards of the European socialist countries. Basic trends in income distribution. Differentiation in consumer expenditure. Differences in the equipment of households with consumer durables. Statistical tables included.

Lukacs, J. Major characteristics of the consumer goods turnover of CMEA countries in relation to the objectives of economic integration. ABHEL 10(5) 1980: 80-82

Portes, Richard and Winter, David. The demand for money and for consumption goods in centrally planned economies. RES 60(1) Feb 1978: 8-18

This article gives estimates of household demand for money and savings functions for four centrally planned economies. The data are post-war annual time series for Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary and Poland. Enterprises in all the CMEA countries experience persistent shortages both on the labour market and on the producer goods market, (some recent studies suggest that there is an overall aggregate equilibrium on the consumer goods market in most of the East European economies) or to use a different phrase they operate in a situation of repressed inflation. In the market economy this situation cannot be sustained indefinitely as the rate of inflation would soon start to accelerate. It requires operational central planning to make repressed inflation sustainable in the long run.

— The supply of consumption goods in centrally planned economies. JCE 1(4) Dec 1977: 351-365

Estimates are given, based on annual time series from the mid-1950's to 1975 of planners' supply functions for consumption goods in Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary and Poland. The estimates support the a priori specification and the maintained hypothesis of stable resource-allocation behaviour.

Rimashevskaja, N. and Shatalin, S. The structure of personal and social consumption in socialist countries.

## 8. CONSUMPTION

PRE XX(4) Aug 1977: 46-68

Consumption pattern. Statistics included.

Vesely, Z. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 26

Some aspects concerning food consumption in COMECON countries.

— ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 26

Statistics on current and future demand for some consumer durables in COMECON countries.

Wilkin, J. Income and expenditure patterns among rural populations : selected examples from socialist countries. ABWAERS 22(6) June 1980: 456

### Bulgaria

ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 31

The standard of living and real wages are constantly rising.

Angelkova, L. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 27

Absolute levels of consumption of assorted products are set out for 1978. Planned levels for 1979 and 1980.

Karamanov, G. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 31

Improved supply of consumer goods, promised at successive Party Conferences is well below the level.

Kolarov, Ivan. Personal property and socialist way of life in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 15

Nikolov, Ch. ABSEES VIII(3) May 1978: 27

The standard of living.

Rangelov, N. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 39

The most important way to raise the standard of living of the population is through increasing the efficiency and quality of everyday services.

### Czechoslovakia

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 47

Prime Minister on consumer satisfaction - Imports of consumer goods will depend on the fulfillment of export plans.

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 48

Sales of industrial consumer goods. Selected consumer durables per 100 households from 1955-80.

Czambalova, M. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 33

Food consumption.

Hejkal, J. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 37

Criticism of current use of cars by socialist enterprises.

Hronsky, Filip. The living standard and its functions in the building of a developed socialist society. CEP 18, 1980: 95-98

Klaus, Vaclav. Irregularity of consumption expenditures of households in the Seventies. PE XXVII(5) 1979: 468

Empirical evidence is presented showing that neither growth of incomes nor of supply of goods can be responsible for such fluctuations. Short-run behaviour due to some previous deviation.

Leinweber, L. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 47

Anticipated targets of personal consumption in 6th five-year plan, 1976-80.

Lunak, J. ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 31

Long term growth of incomes brings about structural changes in consumption. Regression models for forecasting changes in incomes, savings and withdrawals.

— ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 47

Improved living standard. Tables give data on incomes and expenditure of population.

Mikulaskova, M. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 36

A survey of growth of incomes and expenditure of population in Slovakia.

Sova, V. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 38

Nutrition still occupies first place followed by housing outlays in total consumption of population.

#### German Democratic Republic

ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 47

Two diagrams showing: 1) growth in domestic supply of selected consumer goods from 1960-77 in per cent and 2) percentage growth in retail trade turnover according to main commodity groups over 1970-77.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 51

Table showing consumption per head of selected foodstuffs during 1974-78: meat, butter, fruit, vegetables, eggs, coffee, soft drinks.

## 8. CONSUMPTION

### Hungary

ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 59

Following a substantial rise in consumption of alcohol, the prices of spirits will be increased by an average of 25% from 24/7/78.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 59

Report on the sales of motor cars.

Daniel, ZS. Reflections on the measurement of living standards and social welfare. AO 19(2) 1977: 149-164

The study adds some remarks to the problems of interpreting and measuring economic progress and wealth, referring to initiatives and results in this field both in Hungary and abroad. The comments are concentrated mostly on neglected aspects of the measurement and analysis of the living standard as well as on integrating surveys carried out in various fields. The author presents some practical considerations on elaborating the indicator system. She discusses three major groups of indicators (aggregated output indicators, disaggregated measurable objective indicators, subjective indicators) and calls attention to the necessity of their harmonic use. The requirements which the indicator system must fulfill is outlined.

Gerencser, F. The standard of living and living conditions. ABHEL 10(1) 1980: 165-166

Hoch, R. On the theoretical bases of socialist consumption policy. AO 19(2) 1977: 133-148

One of the key-issues of social development policy in Hungary is the strategy of consumption. Relation between concepts of social ownership of means of production, production relations and socialist consumption pattern. Consumption model. Commodity relations within the framework of the socialist mode of production. Role of financial incentives. Mutual relations of consumers. Possibility of choice.

Hoos, J. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 60

Improved living standards and changes in income distribution over the past 20 years, including a detailed forecast of the expected trends until 1990.

Hungarian living standard, 1976-1985. NH 02(6) June 1981: 6

Juhasz, J. Impact of the consumer price system on the income and consumption patterns in Hungary. AO 22(1-2) 1979: 69-86

Impact of the price system on income relations. Income redistribution resulting from the differences in the average price deflection rates of the main groups of expenditure. Income effects of the dispersion of price deflection rates within the main expenditure groups.

Impacts on the pattern of consumption. Dispersion of price deflection rates. Justification of consumer price policy, price preferences aimed at income policy objectives, price deflections aimed at influencing the consumption pattern, Statistical tables included.

Kornai, J. The reproduction of shortages. ABHEL 8(5) 1978: 11-12

Shortages of production are dealt with in relation to resources, demand, and budget limits. According to author inflation is an effective weapon against shortages only in a fully monetarized economy with hard budgetary limitations.

Living conditions of the old-age pensioners. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 13-16.

Nyitrai, F. The pattern of Hungarian consumption and the effect of price changes on consumption. ABHEL 10(2) 1980: 50-52

Racz, A. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 52

A comprehensive survey of income and living standards.

Radnoti, E. Standard of living and commerce. ABHEL 9(4) 1979: 134-135

Standard of living, social policy. HN 20(4) Apr 1981: 19

Szokolczai, Gy.; Losonczy, S.; Hulyak, K. and Muszely, Gy. Classical models of consumption analysis in the service of pricing consumers' goods in Hungary. AO 22(1-2) 1979: 87-112

Experiences obtained with the quantification of three "classical" models, namely the "constant elasticity" model, the Stone model, and the cross-section model, are reviewed together with conclusions derived from the results. Statistical tables included.

Vallo, T. Hungarian consumption proportions. ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 265-266

### Poland

ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 74

New strategy for raising the standard of consumption in early 1980s as implied by the 'Guidelines' for 8th Party Congress.

Glowczyk, J. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 54

Controversy concerning nature of consumption in Polish economic literature.

## 8. CONSUMPTION

Mieczkowski, Bogdan. The relationship between changes in consumption and politics in Poland. SS XXX(2) Apr 1978: 262-69

Growth of consumption has been inversely proportional to the power of the Communist Party. The author puts forward the hypothesis that in postwar Poland there has been a cyclical relationship between the power of the communist party leadership and per capita household consumption. When the Party leadership's power to control events rises above a certain point it accentuates traditional heavy-industry priorities; this slows the growth of consumption level; this in turn provokes a backlash from Polish workers, sometimes in the form of strikes and riots, which enforces a change of policy and a weakening (sometimes a change) in the leadership; then more consumerist policies are pursued for a while until the leadership feels strong enough to accentuate heavy-industry priorities again, and so on.

(Followed by "Mieczkowski on consumption and politics: a comment", by Philip Hanson. SS XXX(4) Oct 1978: 553-56. "The problem of consumption in Soviet-type economies", by Jean Marczewski. SS XXXI(1) Jan 1979: 111-117. "The political consumption cycle: a comparative analysis", by Valerie Bunce. SS XXXII(2) Apr 1980: 280-290

Marczewski does not deny the existence of a sort of inverse correlation between changes in the power of the communist party and the level of consumption in almost all soviet-type economies, but according to him the mechanism described is not exactly correct. Bad consumption performance is a relatively permanent feature and that because of doctrine of socialization in agriculture, etc., and system of command economy with administratively fixed prices. According to Bunce consumption cycle is not entirely governed by protest).

Pohorille, Maksymilian and Omelczuk, Anna. Collective consumption and social transfers. EEE XVI(2) Winter 1978: 3-46

In capitalist countries while there is substantial growth in individual consumption there are still many unsatisfied needs, especially in the areas of education, health, urban and residential housing, public transport, development of cultural institutions etc. Social transfers as a whole should aim at neutral redistribution. The most advantageous solution is obviously the parallel development of collective and individual consumption. Statistical tables included.

### Romania

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 84

Measures aimed at raising the standard of living of the population during the plan period, 1976-80.

— VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 67

Programme to increase the standard of living between 1976-80.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 70

The achievements between 1976 and 1980 regarding the standard of living. Various statistics presented.

Programme to improve the standard of living. (Social and labour legislation - Romania). SLB (1) Mar 1978: 4-6

Totu, I.V. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 73

Indicators are proposed for quality of life. Diminishing income gap between the most and least paid. Pattern of employment.

#### Yugoslavia

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 90

Cost of food increased. Food bill is the largest item of expenditure in a family budget.

— VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 73

Cost of living and personal incomes in 1977.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 73

Family budget and income distribution.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 89

Changes in personal consumption resulting from improved assortment and quality of goods on market and the growing purchasing power of the population.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 89

Rise in cost of living.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 90

A survey of improvements in standard of living in the 1970s.

Berkovic, Eva. Development of the standard of living.  
YS XIX(3) Aug 1978: 75-98

Jugoslavia. ET 273 17th Nov 1979: 56, 59

Acute food and fuel shortages.

## 9. LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

(Including Employment, Migration, Productivity, Social Mobility, Wages, etc.)

### More than one country

Andorka, R. and Zagorski, K. Social mobility in Hungary and Poland. Comparative analysis of the 1972 and 1973 surveys. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 46-49

Peasant offsprings transferred into the executive and intellectual strata in significant numbers, but not as frequently as the sons of non-agricultural workers.

Bornstein, Morris. Unemployment in capitalist regulated market economies and socialist centrally planned economies. AERP 68(2) May 1978: 38-41

Connor, Walter D. Social change and stability in Eastern Europe. PC XXVI(6) Nov-Dec 1977: 16-32

The new socialist order promised something new to those who lived under it - social equality. Result of revolution. Impact of economic growth. Opportunity for every one. Social mobility. Occupational structure. Workers' prospects. Statistical tables available.

Eastern Europe.. ET 256 3rd Dec 1977: 67-68; 276 30th Aug 1980: 38-39; 279 18th Apr 1981: 60

Labour problems. Workers' strikes. Economic conditions.

Frenkel, Izaslaw. Attitudes toward family size in some East European countries. PS 30(1) Mar 1976: 35-57

Development and major characteristics of family planning studies. Expected family size - intercountry and inter-cohort differentials. Socio-economic differentials. Expected versus ideal family size and size planned at marriage. Statistical tables included.

Fuchs, Roland J. and Denko, George J. Population distribution policies in developed socialist and Western nations. PDR 5(3) Sept 1979: 439-467

There is a broad similarity in the general approaches of the developed Western and Socialist nations toward population distribution policy, despite and major political and ideological differences between the two groups of countries and individual nation-by-nation differences in the details of policy instruments employed. In both groups of countries population redistribution is subsidiary to national and regional development planning, and the policy instruments emphasized are economic measures directed at employing organizations rather than at individuals. Policies in both regions appear to have been only partially successful - a reflection both of the failure of policy-makers to make full use of recent

research on migration and population distribution and of inadequate understanding of the processes involved.

Guha, Analendu. Intra-COMECON manpower migration. IM XVI(2) 1978: 52-65

The East European socialist countries maintain a full employment policy. Labour shortages, and surpluses because of demographic differences between and among the COMECON countries and the restructuring of the economies which gives birth to short-term labour shortages and surpluses. Manpower policy. Labour supply is interpreted not as import and export of labour but as the mutual transfer of labour in specified fields for turning out production necessary for common benefit and use. It necessitates the inter-exchange of manpower among the member countries, for both common and specific projects. Labour exchange contracts of member countries and their contents. Main features of labour migration. Political and social rights of immigrant workers.

Kmetkova, M. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 35

Labour migration under conditions of socialist economic integrations helps to use production factors rationally in various countries. Examples of labour migration are given.

Kondratiev, Vladimir. Employment patterns and prospects in European socialist countries. ILR 117(3) May-June 1978: 355-368

One of the tasks is the more rational and efficient use of manpower resources. Economic growth as a prerequisite for employment. Main trends in the evolution of employment. A comprehensive approach. Manpower policy. Planning management and organisation. Education and training. Labour reserves. Statistical tables included.

Koszegi, Laszlo. Labour turnover and employment structure in European socialist countries. ILR 117(3) May-June 1978: 305-318

The aim of this article is to explore the relationship between various kinds of manpower movements and changes in the employment structure of a number of European socialist economies. The role of labour turnover in producing structural shifts in employment. A profile of labour turnover. Why workers change jobs? Channelling labour turnover.

Levcik, Friedrich. Migration and employment of foreign workers in COMECON countries and their problems. (Tr by Sue Halsey Westphal). EEE XVI(1) Fall 1977: 3-33

Labour shortage. Demographic development. Growing utilization of labour supply. Employment of foreign workers within and outside COMECON countries. Purpose

## 9.LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

of employing foreign workers. Personal motivation.  
Statistical tables included.

— The potential labour force and labour needs in Austria and its neighbouring countries: prospects for the Austrian labor market. (Tr by Michel Vale). EEE XV(3) Spring 1977: 47-102

This study deals with the long term development and forecast for labour market upto 1980 in Austria and its neighbours: Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland. Poland is included because of all Eastern European countries it has by far the largest potential labor force, and the labour market there is not yet tight. Demographic determinants - population. Labour and need. Demand for labor. Effect of troubles in the world economy. Statistical tables on population, birth rates, emigration and immigration, employment, wage and salary earners, labour productivity, are included.

Shiryayev, Yury S. and Sokolov, Anatoly I. The division of labour among CMEA countries; problems and prospects. ILR 116(3) Nov-Dec 1977: 289-301

Shishkan, N. Work of women in social production. PNE XXIII(6) Oct 1980: 3-19

Woman as worker. Statistical tables available.

Social policy and labour legislation. SLB (2) June 1980: 134

CMEA: Five-year common research programme.

There is no unemployment in COMECON. ET 267 24th June 1978: 82-83

Employment. Statistics. Tables and charts.

Ushkalov, I. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 6

Author examines the problems of achieving the aims of raising productivity of labour and production efficiency in CMEA, through a discussion of the overall shortage of labour in CMEA, various demographic factors, problems of diverting labour from agriculture into industry. Approach adopted by GDR receives special attention.

Zurawska, K. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 56

Transfer of labour between the COMECON countries.

### Bulgaria

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 36

A decree which provides for an improved wage structure. It will have a stimulating effect on labour.

— VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 23

A survey on job satisfaction, higher quality of work and greater output.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 32

The completion on schedule of the chlorine and plastics factory at Devnya is threatened by lack of skilled construction workers and certain equipment. The engineers have been told to reorganise the work force and accept 500 youth conscripts.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 43

The Bulgarian CPCC and the Council of Ministers have resolved to increase wages and certain social allowances from 1/11/79, to raise retail prices from 12/11/79 and to revise wholesale prices from 1/1/80.

Andreev, Ljubomir. The improvement in labour productivity - a strategic factor for improving the quality and effectiveness of production. ABBSLE XXII(2) Jan-Mar 1979: 59-60

Avramov, Petko and Nancev, Nenko. Investigating labour productivity in road transport of goods with the aid of mathematical statistical models. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 11

Devedzhiev, M. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 30

Causes, effects and future trends of internal population migration.

Dimitrov, D. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 31

The rate of labour mobility is high.

Employment. SLB (2) June 1977: 156-157; (4) Dec 1980: 431

Bulgaria: New regulations for the reassignment of redundant manpower, and spare-time employment.

Ivanova, Slavka. Theoretical and methodological problems in determining the basic guidelines for improving the organization of labour in industrial production. ABBSLE XXII(4) Oct-Dec 1979: 49-50

Judicial decisions in the field of labour law. ILR 120(1) Jan-Feb 1981: 51

Bulgaria: Duty to work.

Kacarov, Ivan. Pensioners and their treatment as a labour resource in the present circumstances. ABBSLE XXI(4)

## 9.LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

July-Sept 1978: 12

An optimum utilization of the elderly people is to be achieved and their active life is to be prolonged.

Kantardzieva, Ekaterina. For better systems of labour remuneration, certain methodological questions of the designing of wage systems for production workers. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 12

Karakasev, Hristo. Essence and economic effectiveness of the pendulum mobility of labour resources. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 13

Pendulum mobility is manifested daily in the so-called commuting. It is one of the important economic processes of redistribution of the manpower by sectors, spheres and activities as well as between the individual settlements and territorial units.

Khadzhiivanov, I. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 31

Analysis of labour productivity.

Mirchkov, Vassil. International labour conventions and Bulgarian legislation. ILR 118(2) Mar-Apr 1979: 205-222

Mustakov, Delko. Labour drift and the effectiveness of production. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 13

Najdenova, Snezana. Scientific and technological revolution and the qualitative changes in the labour force under socialism. ABBSLE XXII(3) Apr-June 1979: 44-45

Nanov, D, ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 31

Proposals for complete reform of vocational training to achieve higher standards of work.

Petkov, Ljudnil. Essence, character, and characteristic features of manpower reproduction under socialism. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 14

Petkov, P. ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 24

A new bonus system designed to induce workers to produce higher quality goods in the textile industry.

Petrova, Nina. Approach to and requirements in the elaboration and introduction of projects on the organization of labour. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 14

Sirakov, R. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 42

Perfection of socialist organisation of labour in the 'Georgi Dimitrov' shipbuilding complex in Varna.

Social policy and labour legislation. SLB (2) June 1978: 101; (3) Sept 1979: 220

Bulgaria: Creation of departmental labour inspectorates. Enterprises aid large families.

Sopov, Dinitar. Internal cost accounting and the organization of the wages. ABSSLE XXII(4) Oct-Dec 1979: 58-59

Veselinov, Asen. Socialist emulation - an important factor for fulfilling the strategic goal of the 7th five-year plan. ABSSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 14

Vladimirov Zh. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 40

Brigade organisation of labour as applied in industrial enterprises.

Wages. SLB (1) Mar 1980: 55-56

Bulgaria: Increased wages, seniority benefits and "danger" money. New regulations governing the uniform wage scale.

Zakhari Staikov, Z. ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 24

How workers spend their leisure time, comparative figures for 1970 and 1976.

### Czechoslovakia

ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 34

Problems of labour shortages in two high priority sectors: engineering and metallurgy.

— IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 36

Population. Census will be held in November 1980.

— IX(3)(58) May 1979: 36

A proposed sample survey of social stratification.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 38

Criticism of declining shift-work in industry

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 38

Reasons why few women return to work after maternity leave.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 50

Concern over the growing number of administrators compared to growth in total employment.

Break, Josef. Rationalization of wage systems in production

## 9. LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

experiences and problems. CEP 17, 1977: 59-72

Income policy in the broadest sense of the term, also includes a wage policy.

Dedek, Oldrich. Measuring efficiency of substitution processes. PE XXVIII(8) 1980: 818

Efficiency of labour. Technology.

Dolejsi, Bohunil. Labour productivity, wages and the satisfaction of the needs of the population. (Tr by Marian Sling. EEE XIX(1) Fall 1980: 77-100

Development of average labour productivity and wage in Czechoslovak industry from 1972-77 is analysed in relation to the share of industrial and food products in short supply in the overall set-up. Development of income of population and overall deficiency of supplies. In spite of medium and long-term regular growth of productivity, output and wages, the share of goods in short supply does not diminish. The case to be seen in short-comings in system of economic management finding their expression in growth rate of supply lagging behind the growth rate of demand. Measuring the degree of satisfaction of consumer demand. Statistical tables available.

Dvorak, Jiri. Stimulative efficiency of net production and substitution of labour. PE XXIX(1) 1981: 22

This article deals with relations arising in substitution of live and incorporated labour.

Employment. SLB (3) Sept 1979: 285-286; (3) Sept 1980: 324-325

Czechoslovakia: Amendment to the regulations on transfers due to structural changes. Job and wage security for miners transferred from underground work.

Frejka, Tomas. Fertility trends and policies : Czechoslovakia in the 1970s. PDR 6(1) Mar 1980: 65-93

After an almost continuous fertility decline during the 1950s and 1960s, Czechoslovakia experienced a considerable increase in fertility in the late 1960s and mid-1970s. The total fertility rate in 1974 was 25 percent higher than in 1968, and women in every age group had more second and third children than had the preceding generations. Pronatalist policies, ranging from economic incentives to parenthood education, were expanded during this period; and two new measures providing substantial low-interest loans for newlyweds, written off in part by childbearing, and monthly maternity grants for women with more than one child- were introduced. These popular measures constituted significant financial benefits at times in the life cycle when couples were likely to experience severe economic

constraints, and recourse to them may well have contributed to the fertility increase.

Hajek, Mojmir. The labour force in macro-economic models (experimented study and application to the Czechoslovak economy) by J. Klacek and M. Toms. (A review article). CEP 18, 1980: 205-211

Heitlinger, Alena. Pro-natalist population policies in Czechoslovakia. PS 30(1) Mar 1976: 123-135

These policies are directly related to manpower requirements because of the fear of future severe shortages of labour. Abortion and contraception and family incentives. Statistical tables included.

Hornik, S. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 45

Due to labour shortage, new labour resources have to be found. Investment projects must be labour saving.

Ivancik, E. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 32

Working week will be shortened in 1978. Working days will be 260 in a year.

Karpicek, Z. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 36

The relative number of people working a second shift has been declining since 1962.

Klacansky, I. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 47

Causes of low labour productivity and measures taken to improve it.

Kotek, M. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 46

The numbers of managerial and administrative personnel are centrally controlled by norms for each category of workers.

Kovanda, Karel. Works Councils in Czechoslovakia, 1945-47. SS XXIX(2) Apr 1977: 255-269

Kracmar, M. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 36

Changes in labour resources and their regional and temporal distribution upto 1990.

Kubin, J. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 34

Problems arising from the introduction of the second shift.

Pachl, L. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 47

Between 1945 to 1969, birth rate was falling. Population policies adopted after 1970, birth rate has increased.

Paducha, P. and Rasek, A. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 43

On workers' job satisfaction.

Podzemny, E. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 43

## 9.LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

Rationalisation of wage system, problems. Ratio between rate of growth of labour productivity and average wage.

Social security. SLB (3) Sept 1980: 346

Czechoslovakia: New survivor's benefit regulation expected to increase employment of women.

Srb, V. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 43

Demographic projections indicate that the number of people in the productive age group will grow very slowly till 1985.

Sujan, I. and Kolek, J. ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 29

An econometric model describing the resources and needs of qualified labour.

Veres, M. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 50

Employment and pay trends in the first half of 1979.

Wages. SLB (2) June 1980: 194-195

Czechoslovakia: National Wage Commission set up.

Zdobina, F. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 38

The labour shortage in Czechoslovakia.

### German Democratic Republic

ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 36

There are more than 50,000 school leavers each year, and suitable employment is guaranteed for everyone.

— IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 51

Increased production with job satisfaction. Problems.

— IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 52

Diagram showing the distribution of women workers in various branches of industry.

— IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 52

Table showing the changes in the numbers of manual, clerical, and production, repair and transport workers in industry between 1963 and 1975.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 45

Apprentice-training has been progressively reformed to meet the country's needs. This article outlines the current situation.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 50

Areas in which the majority of trained apprentices will be employed and trends for the future.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 51

Scientifically based population policy needed.

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 52

The Deputy Chairman explains the reasons for introduction of official summer time in 1980. Economic reasons, increased productivity and energy savings.

Adler, Frank. Work and personality development in German Democratic Republic. ISSJ XXXII(5) 1980: 443-463

Fundamental social conditions for 'self-realization' in work. Work under socialism. Typical attitudes of producers to work and production. Intellectual requirements of work and personality traits.

Beyer, H.-J. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 51

Manpower planning in industry is in need of reform.

Braune, H.-J. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 456

A study of the employment ratio statistics shows that the GDR does not suffer from a chronic labour shortage, as is popularly supposed, but from a surfeit of jobs in industry.

East Germany. ET 267 13th May 1978: 59-60; 274 22nd Mar 1980: 78

Population. Labour shortage.

Fischer, I. ABSEES VIII(1)(53) Sept 1977: 61

Role of working class in economic development of GDR.

Heinrichs, W. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 52

Ways of increasing labour productivity.

Judicial decisions in the field of labour law. ILR 115(1) Jan-Feb 1977: 32-34, 120(1) Jan-Feb 1981: 54

German Democratic Republic: Workers with family responsibilities, occupational safety and health. Termination of employment relationship.

Pietrzynski, G. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 50

Labour turnover in industry is regarded as too high.

Roemer, M. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 36

Survey among workers to establish factors which act as incentives to increased efficiency.

## 9. LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

Schultz, H. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 53

Measures to stimulate the birth rate include a wide range of social and financial allowances and incentives.

Social policy and labour legislation. SLB (4) Dec 1977: 295-297  
297

GDR: New Labour Code.

Stollberg, R. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 37

An increasing number of enterprises are going over to shift work. This affects the lives of the workers.

Trost, H.G. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 49

The relationship between commodity production and labour productivity in the manufacturing industries is analysed. Key to increasing productivity is seen in a labour redistribution policy.

Working conditions. SLB (1) Mar 1979: 53-54

German Democratic Republic: New regulations on annual leave.

### Hungary

Bakos, Zs. Some timely questions of the manpower situation in the light industry. ABHEL 9(3) 1979: 152-154

Balint, J. Productivity and labour situation in Hungary. AO 21(1-2) 1978: 59-72

The growth rate of labour productivity was considerable in Hungary in the years 1950-1970, nevertheless, its level is only half or one third of that in economically advanced countries. From among the tasks related to raising productivity it is important to eliminate the structural contradictions in employment in respect of industries, trades and areas, the improvement of the efficiency of labour utilization in particular fields, making up for lags in mechanization and the improvement of working conditions. Growth rate and productivity level. Labour resources. Employment structure. Improvement of the efficiency of labour utilization. Nature of work done - working conditions. Statistics included.

Bonifert, D. Expansion of production or manpower substitution. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 207-208

— Trends in the sectoral rearrangement of employment pattern. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 205-206

Borloi, R. Problems of relations between enterprise performance and earnings. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 185-186

- Boszormenyi, F. and Munkacsy, F. The efficiency of labour and the labour supply. ABHEL 10(5) 1980: 211-212
- Employment. SLB (1) Mar 1977: 48-50  
Hungary: Further decree on recruitment and staff turnover. Ordinance on the employment of young graduates.
- Falus Szikra, K. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 63  
Discussion of some problems of wage and salary differentials and incentives for manual and managerial employees.
- Five-day working week in Hungary. NH 20(4) Apr 1981: 11
- Foldes, I. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 51  
Total number of persons employed. Agricultural labour force.
- Gabor, R. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 60  
Phenomenon of labour shortage in present-day socialist economy.
- Gabor, R.I. "Relative wage level", incentives and labour supply. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 75-77
- Gomori, Edith. Special protective legislation and equality of employment opportunity for women in Hungary. ILR 119(1) Jan-Feb 1980: 67-77  
Female employment. Night work. Arduous and hazardous work. Special facilities for working mothers. Age of retirement.
- Harsanyi, L. Components and proportions of the wages of manual workers. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 203-204
- Hethy, L. and Mako, CS. Workers' direct participation in decisions in Hungarian factories. ILR 116(1) July-Sept 1977: 9-21
- Hoos, J. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 58  
A new formula for wage policies : to pay for good work and not pay for work which has not been done.
- Horvath, K. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 58  
Lack of young people applying for admission to vocational schools. Problem of getting skilled workers.
- Horvath, Zsuzsa. Opinions on social differences. NHQ XXI(77) Spring 1980: 141-153  
Social differences. Statistical tables included.
- Hungarian trade unions - Interview with Sandor Jakab  
NH 20(6) June 1981: 7

## 9.LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

Huszar, Maria and Suranyi, Balint. The employment of women in Hungary. NHQ XXI(77) Spring 1980: 125-132

Problems. Statistical tables included.

Jozsa, O. and Gyetvai, L. Labour-saving potential in the Hungarian economy. ABHEL 9(3) 1979: 39-40

Karcagi, L. ABSEES IX(1)(61) Sept 1978: 59

A labour shortage of about 100,000 workers.

— ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 65

Problems of labour discipline.

Kinnel, J.E. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 52

The official paper of the National WUC contains a vocational file surveying the problems of the employment structure, training and further prospects of the country's entire workforce, with special regards to the nobility of young skilled workers.

Kovacs, J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 52

Most enterprises have already settled payments according to the profit-sharing schemes for the 1978 economic results. However, some have not, because of shortage of cash; they have not been paid by their customers, and are subsequently unable to meet their commitments to their supplies and workers.

Kutas, J. and Olajos, A. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 59

Almost one-fifth of the labour force work in jobs incongruent to their training or education. Vertical professional nobility between 1950-70 and 1970-90.

Labour relations and workers' participation. SLB (3) Sept 1977: 211-213; (1, 2) Mar, June 1978: 16-17, 122-123; (4) Dec 1979: 354-355

Hungary: Order concerning industrial democracy. Research on workers' participation in management. An Act concerning the management of state undertakings. Results of a survey on industrial democracy.

Modified system for jobs to fresh graduates. NH 20(2) Feb 1981: 10

Molnarne Venyige, J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 52

A remarkably candid analysis of the division of labour and the inter-relations of interest groups within the economy.

Munkacsy, F. Planned and organized labour regrouping. ABHEL 9(3) 1979: 150-151

Nagy, T.I. ABSEBS X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 57

The redundancies at the Gyor factory. Since the dismissal of 1000 workers in February 1979, the remaining work-force produced 8% more in the following six months than during the same period in 1978.

Olajos, A. Changing expectations of the working population towards work in Hungary. AO 19(2) 1977: 191-201

The workers' expectations relating to work have changed due to the socio-economic development. These expectations may relate to the intellectual demand and complexity of work, to the workers identifying himself with his work, to the improvement of the labour conditions, to the feasible income, to the value orientation of work. In Hungary the workers' expectations relating to work present themselves primarily in gravitation towards intellectual work, in the rank of the more complex work, in the demand for labour conditions of higher standard. The author outlines the development expected in the future in the demand systems raised by working places and of the workers' expectations relating to work and comes to the conclusion that further improvement of the education system may influence favourably the solution of the structural tension created by the expectations mentioned above. Expectations towards work and the structure of manpower. Expected changes in the system of requirements of work places and the expectations of workers.

Oroszi, S. and Veress, J. Is a labour shortage inevitable in the socialist economy? ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 78-79

Pecze, F. The Labour Research Institute of the Ministry of labour. AO 21(3) 1978: 272-274

Various problems of labour,

Pogany, Gy. Development of the productive forces and the division of labour. ABHEL 8(4) 1978: 179-180

— On the manpower reserves. ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 167-168

The manpower reserves include the part of the manpower resources remaining unemployed, and manpower employed but not efficiently. Youth and women belong to manpower reserves. Inter-sectoral reserve is also important representing the possibility of manpower flow among the sectors.

Pongracz, L. Ideas on the further development of wages control. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 182-183

Wages control has to be directed at the wages bill, since this gives the best incentive to the enterprises to employ only the minimal labour force necessary for production.

## 9. LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

Racz, A. Distribution according to performance and stimulation. ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 171-173

— . Labour tasks for Hungary in 1980. ABHEL 10(1) 1980: 178-179.

— . ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 58

A more progressive wages policy including proper differentials, could improve Hungary's economic performance.

Rak, Gy. Main features of the modification of the wages and earnings control system. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 181-182

— . Mechanism of the wages and incomes control system and its application by the enterprises. ABHEL 10(1) 1980: 86-87

As a part of the modification of the economic regulators, the enterprise wages and income control system has also undergone a change on 1st Jan 1980.

Reti, J. Major characteristics of the regional labour situation during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 180-181

Roman, Z. Selection of indicators for comparison of productivity levels. AO 22(3-4) 1979: 313-330

The author investigates whether comparisons based on indicators of labour productivity can be applied for characterizing the differences also in the level of total productivity. Studies on measurement of changes in productivity have shown that comparison of index numbers of labour productivity in industry as a whole generally provides realistic ranking. Experimental calculations on the relative levels of labour and total productivity are presented relying on productivity comparisons between Hungary and Austria as well as between Hungary and Yugoslavia. In case of countries of rather different development levels, comparison of total productivity results in smaller differences than comparison of labour productivity. Moreover, the two comparisons sometimes provide substantial differences in ranking the branches. The first conclusion indicates only the different scales of measurement, the second one, moreover, warns that greater efforts must be made for comparing capital output ratio as well as total factor productivity. Main types of productivity and efficiency indicators and index numbers. Comparison of the levels of labour and total factor productivities.

Social policy and labour legislation. SLB (2) June 1980: 132-134

Hungary: Revision of labour code - productivity and industrial relations.

Soter, E. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 51

Utilisation of working time in enterprises in Budapest.

— ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 52

A round-table debate on manpower problems with representatives of the Ministries of heavy and light industry, labour, the National TUC and the Party CC.

Szekffy, K. Relation between wages and productivity in the Hungarian industry between 1950 and 1974. AO 21(1-2) 1978: 73-89

This paper surveys the theoretical constructions and practical measures of the period from 1950 to 1974 that were intended to prevail ex ante in the actual control of enterprise activity, those ex post inter-relations asserting themselves on the macro-level between productivity and the trend of real wages. Statistical data is used to prove the failure of such efforts and outlines of the social and economic factors whose interplay led to the emergence of processes producing exactly the opposite effect is given. Attempts at wage control. Practical experience. Relation between accumulation cycles and nominal wages. Factors directly and indirectly affecting the growth of wages.

Szikra-Falus, K. and Kopanyi, M. Wages differentials and incentives to productivity. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 26-27

Apart from the system of incentives, growth in the output of the individuals participating in production is essentially limited by the technological organization of production and by the roles allotted to the individuals within the production structure. The potential influence on productivity of 1) the manual workers 2) immediate management (foreman, shop managers) and 3) higher-level enterprise management is examined. Introduction of performance-oriented system of incentives is also hindered by the fact that the conditions of improving productivity cannot possibly be quite identical all over an enterprise of productivity can be quantified, which is another factor augmenting the social pressure acting towards an egalitarian wages structure.

The task of trade unions : an interview with Sandor Gaspar, General Secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. NH 20(2) Feb 1981: 3-4

Trends in women's employment - Hungary. SLB (4) Dec 1980: 468

Trethon, F. Current problems of labour management. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 183-184

## 9.LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

— Some timely issues of employment policy and labour management. ABHEL 10(4) 1980: 102-103

Vacic, A.M. Distribution according to work and commodity production. AO 18(3-4) 1977: 227-45

Marx assumed the assertion of the principle of distribution according to work performed in a socialist economy where commodity production would come to an end. More or less, however, commodity production is characteristic of the actual relations in contemporary socialist countries. The author examines the emergence of this contradiction and the ways of its solution under three forms of socialist economy which he identifies as the 1) physical, directive production, 2) the system of formal commodity production and 3) the system of socialist commodity production.

(Followed by "On the connection between distribution according to work and commodity relations - a contribution to A.M.Vacic's article", by Mrs. K. Falus-Szikra. AO XX(4) 1978: 445-450

The starting point of Vacic's views is that anticipations of the classics of Marxism regarding the socialist and communist societies were basically of a hypothetical character and must not be considered as rigid dogmas. Concrete questions can be answered only by adapting these anticipations to the changed conditions and concrete circumstances. Mrs. Falus-Szikra does not agree with this concept regarding the interpretation of distribution according to work. In socialism commodity is not a product of individual labour but that of the joint labour of producers united in individual economic units, the result of the individual work of the individual worker will not appear separately. The primary subjects of socialist distribution are not the individuals but the commodity-producing economic units, i.e., the enterprises. One cannot break down the sharing of the individual workers to their remuneration when the activity of individual workers or groups of workers is not separately evaluated by the market. The contribution of the individual worker to the value produced by the enterprise collective and recognized on the market cannot be identified. The determining circumstance of distribution is, in general, the distribution of national income among the economic units in the form of enterprise incomes. The distribution of personal incomes can be only of a secondary derived character. However, one has to agree fully with the author that there are several deficiencies in the wage systems of socialist countries, levelling tendencies are strong and differentiation relies rather only on formal characteristics (job, educational qualification, time of service, etc). Difficulty of large-scale labour shortage. Distribution of personal incomes within the enterprise (differentiation of wages within the enterprise). Connection between enterprise results and wages (differentiation of wages among enterprises). Relationship

between commodity production and distribution according to work, the commodity features of labour.

Followed by "Income, personal incomes and material stimulation", a reply, by A.M.Vacic. AO XX(4) 1978: 451-457

Mrs Falus-Szikra devotes her comments to three main questions. a) Distribution of personal income within the enterprise; b) Connection between enterprise results and wages of workers employed in the enterprises, and c) Commodity features of labour power in socialism. 1) The analysis of the relationship between the distribution according to work performed and market economy (commodity production) is limited to the problems of personal income (fund) distribution among enterprises, while it says nothing about their distribution within the enterprises. In the later case even if the fund of personal income for the enterprise as a whole was formed under the decisive influence of market economy and/or indirectly socially recognised results of the enterprise, one may not apply the criteria of the indirect (market) but only of the direct labour. 2) The main conclusion of article - the necessity of the genuine dependence of the personal income fund of the enterprise on the income it acquires - suggests that many factors, other than work come into play and therefore, promote differences in personal income between enterprises which are not based on labour. 3) Even if the statement, that in a socialist market economy the personal income fund of every enterprise should be a function of its income could be accepted in principle, this statement might not be treated as uniform for all socialist countries.).

Venyige-Molnar, J. and Orolin, Zs. Some economic questions concerning the employment of people at retiring age. ABHEL 9(3) 1979: 154-155

Wages. SLB (4) Dec 1977: 341-342

Hungary: New wage policy measures.

Working conditions. SLB (3) Sept 1977: 232

Hungary: Experiment with flexible hours.

Working conditions of the manual workers. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 17-20

### Poland

ABSEBS VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 60

Poor utilisation of the regular working time in industry,

— IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 64

The 1978 national census.

## 9.LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

— IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 64

Rationalisation of employment.

— IX(3)(58) May 1979: 68

The 6th National census.

Bienias, S. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 67

Strategy of increasing shift work.

Chelstowski, S. ABSEES VIII(1)(53) Sept 1977: 75

Employment. Planned nobility.

de Weydenthal, Jan B. Workers and party in Poland. PC  
XXIX(6) Nov-Dec 1980: 1-22

Strikes. Agreements. Party and Society.

Dryll, I. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 56

Causes of overmanning of Polish enterprises.

Employment. SLB (4) Dec 1979: 414-415

Poland: New regulations on self-employed pensioners.  
Coping with the regional imbalance in the availability of  
scientific personnel.

Equality of opportunity and treatment. SLB (1) Mar 1980:  
102-103

Poland: Improvements in the job-qualifications and employment,  
situation of women.

Gawryszewski, A. The relationship between different types  
of migration in Poland. ABWAERS 22(11) Nov 1980: 976

Getting them down the pit on Sunday. ET 276 19th July 1980:  
44

Coal mining workers.

Holak, A. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 60

Findings of the Supreme Central Commission's survey into  
work and pay.

Izyk, W. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 63

Problem of stimulating industrial discipline.

Klinczyk, M. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 67

Past and future demographic trends.

— ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 68

Demographic implications of 1978 statistics.

- ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 64  
The first, provisional results of the recent demographic census.
- Konar, K. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 68  
The growth of social inequality.
- Kraus, K. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 56  
Linking wage rises to improvements in productivity.
- Krzyzanowska, Z. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 58  
Full integration of the female labour force into the economy.
- Markowski, S. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 73  
Some implications of prospective demographic trends.
- Matalowska, A. ABSEES (2)(57) Jan 1979: 65  
Some paradoxes of the employment situation.
- Mikulski, Jerzy. Rehabilitation through work. PP XKIII(7/8)  
July-Aug 1980: 24-27  
Disabled persons' cooperatives have been active in Poland for last 30 years. Aims and tasks. Organization. Employment.
- Opolski, K. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 58  
Problem of high labour turnover in industry.
- Padowicz, W. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 73  
Planning of university education and problems of proper employment of graduates.
- Piotrowski, Klemenš. Wage differentiation and the socialist performance principle (illustrated by examples from Polish industry). (Tr by Michel Vale). EEE X'III(3) Spring 1980: 63-88  
Socialist performance principle. Fundamentals of wage differentiation. Theory and practice, Vertical and horizontal differentials. Statistics included.
- Poland. ET 262 1st Jan 1977: 9-10; 273 24th Nov 1979: 55-56; 276 19th July 1980: 43; 276 26th July 1980: 12-13, 50; 23rd Aug 1980: 11-12, 38-39; 30th Aug 1980: 37-39; 6th Sept 1980: 15-16, 37-38, 40; 13th Sept 1980: 47-48; 20th Sept 1980: 46; 277 4th Oct 1980: 48, 51; 1st 1st Nov 1980: 41-42; 15th Nov 1980: 11, 53; 22nd Nov 1980: 47; 29th Nov 1980: 49, 68; 6th Dec 1980: 47, 55; 13th Dec 1980: 11, 44; 20th Dec 1980: 39; 278 21st Mar, 28th Mar 1981: 54-55, 42

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Disillusioned workers, middleclass critics and rebellious churchmen worked together. Polish workers went on strike against an attempt to raise prices by cutting subsidies. Food prices demonstrations. Meat prices. Wage rises to meet higher prices. Coal mining - safety and other developments. Legal right to strike. Free trade unions and communist structure of power. The Gdansk agreement (charter) establishing the right of workers to form an independent trade union. Solidarity. Rural Solidarity.

Polgar, M. Wages regulation in Poland. ABHBL 8(5) 1978: 30-31

Since 1976 the wages fund growth of the economic units has been connected with the growth of productivity. The progressive wages fund tax is paid by the economic units if they exceed the fixed wages fund. The basic wage is fixed on the basis of the wages scale system. They are differentiated depending on the circumstances of work skill, as well as on the national economic importance of the given area.

Reynolds, Jaime. Communists, socialists and workers: Poland 1944-48. SS XXX(4) Oct 1978: 516-30

The author describes the way in which relations between the workers's parties and the class they claimed to represent developed in these years - and then considers the relevance of this period to later outbreaks of labour unrest.

Rudolf, T. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 75

Main results of employment policy in 1975-76 and outline of key issues for 1977.

Seconski, Kazimierz. New demographic forecast. PP XXII(4) Apr 1979: 16-19

Singer, Daniel. Class struggles in Poland: notes on a historic compromise. MR 32(6) Nov 1980: 14-27

Polish labour movement.

Smolinski, Z. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 60

Prevailing family model secures a steady increase in population.

Stasiak, E. Depopulation of the rural area in Suwalki region. ABWAERS 23(2) Feb 1981: 164

Szeliga, Z. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 76

The need for a more rational pay policy, problem of measuring individual's contribution to national income as against that of a particular group.

Trade unions. SLB (3, 4) Sept, Dec 1980: 303-306, 407-408

Poland: Settlement in the Baltic shipyards : towards new trade union legislation. More reforms in trade union legislation and registration of several new unions.

The wage system. PP XXI(3) Mar 1978: 62-65

Wages. SLB (2) June 1978: 164

Poland: Increase in minimum wages.

Wnuk-Lipinski, Edmund. Job satisfaction and the quality of working life: The Polish experience. ILR 115(1) Jan-Feb 1977: 53-64

Workers' actions. SV 24(4) Autumn 1979: 93-102

Polish trade union movement. Workers' demands.

Working conditions. SLB (4) Dec 1977: 337-339

Poland : Survey on occupational status.

Zandecki, A. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 63

University performance and social background. Occupational status.

### Romania

ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 64

Increased maternity benefits and state allowances for mothers with large families.

— VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 64

A new central body to be set up to supervise, check and inspect workers' councils.

— IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 71

Increase in the absolute number and the proportion of population in gainful employment.

— IX(3)(58) May 1979: 76

The 1979 plan calls for productivity in industry to increase by 10.2%. It will permit the trend for a reducing working week to be continued in 1979.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 64

Women constitute 36.2% of the total working population. Measures helping working women, such as provision of creches, etc.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 70

## 9.LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

Working week will be shortened to 44 hours.

Apostol, G.P. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 68

It is planned that by 1985, 78% of working people will be employed in industry and 22% in agriculture. In order to effect this change, the educational system will be required to train large numbers of workers with the appropriate skills and qualifications.

Berelson, B. Romania's 1966 Anti-Abortion Decree : the demographic experience of the first decade. PS 33(2) July 1979: 209-222

Demographic impact. Statistical tables included.

Bocu, M. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 66

Global piece work system - an incentive for increased efficiency.

Bota, M. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 63

Wage policy to close gap between higher and lower incomes.

Busnita, A. and Radulescu, A. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 63

Extension of 'global piece-work' payments in Romanian industry.

Constăntinescu, D. ABSEES VIII(1)(Sept 1977: 83

Expansion of piece work system of pay to increase efficiency in industry.

Employment. SLB (1) Mar 1977: 54-55

Romania: Act concerning manpower recruitment and placement. Act concerning the assignment of able-bodied persons to useful work.

Halus, R. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 64

Results of the January 1977 census.

Labour relations and workers' participation. SLB (1) Mar 1978: 19; (2) June 1979: 137-139

Romania: Establishment of a National Council of Workers. Act extends workforce participation in management. (An Act no. 5 of 6th July 1978 on the organization and management of state socialist units).

Nelson, Daniel N. Workers in a workers' state : participation in Romania. SS XXXII(4) Oct 1980: 542-560

Extent to which workers exhibit participatory behaviour and the way they participate. Evaluation of participation.

Impact of workers' participatory behaviour and attitudes on communist governments, their stability, political change.

Polgar, M. Some features of wages and incomes control in Romania. AJHEL 8(6) 1978: 224-225

Popescu, C. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 69

Availability of skilled workers - an important factor for industrial growth. Entry of trained workers into various sectors of industry between 1970 and 1977.

Profit sharing by the working people. (Documents of Plenary Meeting of CC of RCP). RM 8(12) Mar 1978: 7-10

Romania. ET 266 11th Feb 1978: 94

Free travel if workers work harder and better.

Serban, R. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 66

Introduction of 46 hours working week.

Social policy and labour legislation. SL3 (3) Sept 1980: 266

Romania: Regulations on privately-run-workshops and services.

Stefan, I. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 71

Productivity. Statistical data included.

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Industrial workers have increased in number, whereas agricultural workers decreased.

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The structural changes taking place in the labour force.

Wages. SL3 (2) June 1979: 155-56

Romania: Institution of workers' profit sharing funds. Legislation recently introduced now requires each undertaking to set up workers' profit sharing fund.

### Yugoslavia

ABSEES VIII (3)(55) May 1978: 72

Employment prospects in 1978.

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— IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 78

Low productivity + an inherent problem of the economy.

— IX(2)(57) Jan 1978: 79

Real wages in 1978 are expected to be 5% up on 1977. The average monthly wage, highest personal incomes, and lowest wages in various sectors.

— IX(3)(58) May 1979: 83

Overtime working is becoming more widespread.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 71

In spite of favourable conditions productivity continues to be low.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 71

The number of injuries at work is generally static, but the number of serious injuries leading to permanent disablement is on the increase.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 71

Since 1975 the growth rate of unemployment has been constantly falling, in 1978 it stood at 4.9%. But the question is whether this year will see an actual decline in the number of unemployed???

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 78

Over 50% of the active population are employed in industry.

Basic statistical data - employment, 1971-1978. YS XX(3)  
Aug 1979: 159-162

Number of employed in the socialized and private sectors by sphere of activity. Vocational composition of the labour force in 1976. Persons seeking employment, 1971-78.

Breznik, Dusan. Age composition and ageing of the population.  
YS XX(4) Nov 1979: 47-56

Population rise and individual age groups. Ageing process. Statistical tables included.

Car, M. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 72

An attempt to determine the extent of 'embodied labour' for purpose of distribution (pay).

Employment. SLB (2) June 1978: 178-179

Yugoslavia: Unemployed workers - two categories.

Gavrovic, M. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 73

Many people at enterprise level fail to appreciate what they are signing in self-managing agreements, etc., and do not understand that you are bound by what you sign. But there are also objective problems of translating principles into practice. Problems of workers' participation.

Hawrylyshyn, Oli. Ethnic affinity and migration in postwar Yugoslavia. EDC 26(1) Oct 1977: 93-116

Yugoslavia's regional dimensions. Interrepublican migration flows.

Jasari, S. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 33

Unemployment is still a serious problem.

Jovanovic, Ljubomir. Protection of Yugoslav workers holding temporary jobs abroad. RIA XXXI(735) 20th Nov 1980: 26-28

Judicial decisions in the field of labour law. ILR 115(1) Jan-Feb 1977: 31, 37; 120(1) Jan-Feb 1981: 50

Yugoslavia -- wages, workers' participation, liability of employers.

Knezevic, M. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 89

Unemployment trends in Yugoslavia with regional rates.

Labour force and employment: the prospects to 1985 by major sectors (South European countries - Yugoslavia). EBE 30(2) 1979: 12-13

Labour relations and workers' participation. SLB (3) Sept 1977: 218-249; (3) Sept 1979: 249

Yugoslavia: Surveys on the role of workers' assemblies; Study on the causes of work stoppages.

Labour supply projections - demographic factors (Yugoslavia). EBE 30(2) 1979: 14-17

Letica, S. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 89

Current employment situation.

— ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 78

Rate of employment as an indicator of the general economic situation.

Malacic, Janez. Unemployment in Yugoslavia from 1952 to 1975. (Tr by Ales Vahcic). EBE XVII(4) Summer 1979: 85-109

Unemployment is possible under socialism too, particularly under socialism that is built on a weak economic basis. Evolution of the unemployment problem in postwar socialist

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Constantinescu, D. ABSEES VIII(1)(Sept 1977: 83

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Rumania. ET 266 11th Feb 1978: 94

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ABSEES VIII (3)(55) May 1978: 72

Employment prospects in 1978.

## 9.LABOUR. MANPOWER. POPULATION

Yugoslavia. One tenth of the total population of Yugoslavia are unemployed. The scope of the problem and the tendencies of its structural development show that as a society they have neglected the problem. Short-run and long-run measures. Statistical tables included.

—, Yugoslav economists on unemployment in Yugoslavia. (Tr by Ales Vahcic). EEE XV(4) Summer 1977: 60-72

With the introduction of a more rational working of the economy and decentralization of economic activity, open unemployment was visible in Yugoslavia. As a consequence of increasing unemployment, especially after the economic reform in 1965, a strong economic migration to the industrially developed capitalist countries began in Yugoslavia. But a large part of emigration consists of already employed workers who for various reasons cannot fulfill their aspirations, and decide to emigrate. Their places are taken by less-qualified workers, who would otherwise remain unemployed. Yugoslav economic theory discovered that unemployment in socialism is not only possible but on certain levels of development of production forces it is even inevitable. In general economists did not pay the necessary attention to problems of unemployment.

Matijasevic, S. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 71

The unemployment situation was much the same in 1978 and in 1977. The return of Yugoslavs temporarily working abroad is causing problems, but the basic problem of low inter-regional and inter-professional mobility remains.

Radovanovic, J. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 68

Employment situation.

—, ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 68

Under-utilisation of capacity is main cause of low productivity.

Rajkovic, B. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 76

TUC proposals for cutting overtime and supplementary employment in order to create job vacancies for the unemployed.

Rasevic, Miroslav. Changes in the economic activity of the population. YS XVIII(3) Aug 1977: 15-26

Stanisic, P. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 86

Regional aspects of labour productivity and income distribution in Yugoslavia.

Vedris, Mladen. Modern migration movements from Yugoslavia to European countries. YS XX(2) May 1979: 87-102

Temporary employment abroad. Social organization and education. Effects on workers leaving for temporary work abroad, returning from work abroad. Yugoslavia's external migration at a certain stage of economic development, is one of the solutions for a less painful transition from extensive to intensive forms of business. With changes in the economic structure and the economic growth recorded in recent years there is less reason for going abroad and there are greater possibilities and a need for the return of migrant workers. Yugoslavia has been making increasing efforts to play a guiding role in all the stages of migration flows.

Vijuk, D. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 76

Findings on the state of the labour force.

Vukovic, D. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 88

Temporary wage freeze.

Wage cuts, strikes, credit squeeze. That's Jugoslavia. ET 269 28th Oct 1978: 89-90

Working conditions. SLB (3) Sept 1979: 281-282

Yugoslavia: Minimum working and living conditions for construction workers, a framework agreement.

## 10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

### More than one country

ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 48

COMECON cooperation in the machine-building industry and its importance for the GDR.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 35

List of computers produced by COMECON member countries on the basis of specialisation agreements.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 42

A review of the work of the COMECON's Permanent Commission for the Building Industry over the last two decades, together with a brief description of its current programme.

Basil'ev, L. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 3

Need for an improvement of management of joint COMECON

constructions.

Bauer, T. and Soos, K.A. Inter-firm relations and technological change in Eastern Europe - the case of the Hungarian motor industry. AO 23(3-4) 1979: 285-303

Technological change depends on quality and type of development of (domestic and international) interfirm relations in field of motor industry. An attempt is made to illustrate the implications by means of a comparison of development in Western Europe and in the CMEA. Examples of Czechoslovakia's (having oldest traditions) and Romanian motor industry which is the youngest one. Development of motor industry in Hungary. Relations between big enterprises, Cooperation with small enterprises.

— and Szanuely, L. The structure of industrial administration in the European CMEA countries: change and continuity. AO 20(4) 1978: 371-393

Different, sometimes diametrically opposed views and opinions have been published in Hungary during the last years about the desirable organizational structure of industrial administration. An attempt has been made to follow the tendencies in the organization of economic administration in the European CMEA countries and in the branch management of state industry. It is found out that: 1) There is at present no uniform and settled organization system of industrial administration. 2) Organizational changes upsetting every level of industrial management have been repeated with high frequency in those countries in which directive planning remained almost untouched. 3) Two common tendencies can be observed: one is the amalgamation of enterprises, and the other one the setting up of medium-level management organs with khozraschet, of nationwide size and sphere of activity. Increasing sizes are not identical with finding the optimum plant size. 4) Increasing role of associations is a general tendency but the content of this tendency is not same everywhere. Emergence of branch management, critique. Alternatives. Regional reorganization. Associations instead of industrial directorates. Industrial policy instead of branch management. Back to the hierarchical branch management.

Belceva, Juliga. Role of credit for stimulating technological progress in the socialist countries of CMEA. ABBSLE XXII(4) Oct-Dec 1979: 65

Boguszewski, Jan. Growth and productivity in industry and its principal sectors in the FRG, Austria, Poland and Hungary, 1960-72, (Tr by Michel Vale). EEE XVIII(2) Winter 1979-80: 3-75

General development trends, structural changes and growth factors in the economies. Dynamics of development and course of development in industry. Productivity.

Statistical tables and charts included. Comparison of industrial growth and its most important determinants in two centrally planned economies and in two market economies.

Boyadjiev, M. Bulgaria - GDR: specialization in chemical industry. BFT (5) 1979: 15-16

Brdek, M. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 46

Arguments and figures in favour of greater international cooperation and specialisation in consumer durable industries within COMECON.

Chupin, G. Integration of COMECON countries in auto production. PRE XX(7) Nov 1977: 80-95

Problems. Statistics included.

Credo, R. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 48

Recent development of the COMECON chemical industries and the role of GDR chemical industry.

Hauke, I. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 49

Problems and characteristics of the development of science within COMECON. GDR's contribution.

Konlosy, E. and Nyers, J. International comparison of the technological level of industry. AO 22(3-4) 1979: 398-411

Methodology and experiences of the comparison. Indicators of the mechanization of production processes and of the technological level of the means of production. Indicators characterizing the modernization of the production pattern, the research base of technical progress. Sectoral technical-economic indicators. The technological levels of the Polish and Hungarian industries. Conditions of the development of industry. Mechanization of production and the technological standards of the means of production. Modernization of the production pattern. Research basis of technical progress.

Nistor, Dumitru. Romania's participation in the specialization and cooperation of production in the ship-building programme of COMECON member nations. (Tr by Arlo Schultz). SEEPT 13(4) Winter 1977-78: 33-96

Pejas, E. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 33

The COMECON chemical resources are being tapped through integration and data are given for the past and next five-year plans. Production of chemicals-material-technical base. Modernisation.

Podwysocki, T. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 72

Scientific and technological cooperation within the

## 10.INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

COMECON and Poland's stake in it.

Rashkov, R. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 37

Different levels of technological development of individual member countries of COMECON.

Ray, G.F. The future course of industrial development: some problems and dilemmas. AO 21(1-2) 1978: 41-58

This article deals with some of the main problems which are likely to arise in the coming 10-20 years. Possible scarcity of energy. Adequacy of those industrial materials which are the bases of today's industrial operations. Investment capital for further development. Problem of employing the labour force. Foreseeable structural changes including concentration and competition. Protection of the environment. Social questions. Statistics included.

The second International Conference on industrial economics. AO 21(1-2) 1978: 157-160

Problems of industrial development.

Simanovskii, S. and Cerhvyakov, I. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 3

Development of intra-CMEA cooperation in invention and matters of industrial property since 1959, case for further organizational changes.

Varga, Werner. Industrial structure and structural change in the FRG, Austria, Poland, and Hungary and their influence on productivity, 1960-72. (Tr by Michel Vale). EEE XVIII(4) Summer 1980: 57-114

Internal structure. Theoretical determinants and structural change in the economy. Determinants of branch structure of industry. The status of industry in the countries studied. Development of industry as a whole. Branch structure of industry and its change from 1960 to 1972. In all countries major structural changes were caused by crisis in coal industry. In Hungary, in particular, but also in Poland and Austria the chemical industry grew significantly. Relationship between structural change and growth rate. Changes in the branch structure of employment and its role in labour productivity, and capital assets. Capital growth rate. Statistical data included.

Wroblewski, A.K. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 72

Joint COMECON motor car potential.

Zala, J. International cooperation and industrial development in Europe. AO 21(1-2) 1978: 29-39

A vast amount of literature is available both on industrial and on international cooperation. The aim of the following

reasoning is to put the dice in its proper place to help to develop a consistent and realistic alternative for the future prospects of the industrialized continent. The changing pattern of external relations. Changes in industrial patterns - how to measure - how to cope with future changes. Proper criteria for future development decisions. Crisis and growth industries.

Bulgaria

ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 30

Serious and dangerous defects have been revealed in many prefabricated concrete large panels and their supports, much used in tower-blocks in Sofia. The control system seems to be highly inefficient.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 31

Problems delaying heavy construction work on the steel furnaces at Pernik.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 32

The rubber factory at Pazardzhik is being constructed on schedule, but the engineers face a whole series of difficulties which may delay completion.

Balevski, D. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 31

Important critique of the under-utilisation of productive capacity in industry, its causes, and the benefits which would ensue from fuller utilisation.

— ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 43

A survey of industrial achievements and drawbacks upto the beginning of November 1979.

Duchvarov, S. and Ralchev, Ts. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 38

The chemical industry is making great efforts to save fuel, especially oil, by better utilisation, re-use of waste heat, etc.

Danyanov, G. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 42

Report by the Minister of Light Industry on its achievements and future development.

Davidov, David. New aspects of the planning of science and technology. ABSEES X(2) Jan-Mar 1979: 22-23

Role of long-term planning. Method of planning and programme and target. Investment policy. Participation of economic organizations and production, research and development teams. Improvements on all levels of national

## 10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

economy.

Donev, K. Problems of the planning of the cost of research in the units for scientific servicing of industry. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 8

Gavrilov, I. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 37

The chemical industry is a major area of industrial investment. Most effort is being put into building plant to produce the basic raw materials for other industries, especially textiles and agriculture.

Geneski, Mitko. The industrial complexes - an effective form of the territorial organization of production. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 8

— . Territorial ratios in the industry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 9

Gozes, Hain. Funds intensity of machine-building production and reserves for the reduction. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 9

— . The profitability of machine-building production and some problems of its formation. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 9

Gurov, R. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 40

Fast development of the chemical industry.

Kalposanov, Stanju and others. Socio-economic planning, a central activity in the scientific management of the economic complexes and organizations of industry. ABBSLE XXII(2) Jan-Mar 1979: 44-45

Kochanov, P. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 40

New cast-iron plant in Ikhtinan, one of the largest in the world.

Kunchev, V. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 31

Changes which are bound to occur in the organisation, nature and attitude to work when the new technologies are applied to industry. These induce automation, robots and programmed controls.

Lazarev, G.A. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 31

Improvements in steel production and particularly in casting ferrous alloys at Krenikovtsi.

Licev, Ilija. Reducing the management costs in industry. ABBSLE XXII(3) Apr-June 1979: 34-35

Lozanova, L. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 42

Interview with the Minister for Light Industry about the new requirements and plans of the industry for 1980.

Mirov, G. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 30

Specialised machine-building and its effect on exports.

Nikolov, Ilija P. Improvement of the management system of the preparation of machine-building production. ABBSLE XXII(4) Oct-Dec 1979: 37-38

Pankov, Georgi. Bulgarian chemical industry growth and export prospects. BFT (4) 1980: 3-5

— . The chemical industry - an acceleration of technical progress. EN3 XXI(2) 1980: 1, 7

Papazov, E. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 31

Rapid expansion of the chemical industry in Bulgaria, with great technical and financial help from the Soviet Union, via COMECON.

Petrov, Marin. Bulgaria's increasing share in scientific and technical cooperation. EN3 XX(9) 1979: 1, 3

Sineonov, I. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 41

Application of new technological achievements in the economy.

Valcev, Goran G. Management costs in the knitwear industry and the methodological problems of their accounting. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 10

Varnaliev, Minko. Economic effectiveness of the basic production funds of the communication industries in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. ABBSLE XXII(3) Apr-June 1979: 35-36

Zhulev, S. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 30

Key problems facing light industry.

— . ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 38

Large investment in consumer goods industry and its raw materials. Emphasis in future must be on reducing units costs and improving quality.

### Czechoslovakia

ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 32

Czechoslovakia's contribution and cooperation with the

## 10.INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

COMECON countries in computer development.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 49

The state of Czechoslovak computers and their application.

Bahyl, P. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 34

Production plan for machine industry.

Cerhonek, J. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 35

Industrial growth. Difficulties in exports. Greater flexibility, innovation, and better services are needed. Machine tool industry.

Horcicka, P. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 43

Expansion and modernisation of the 'Tatra' lorry plant as part of the COMECON cooperation and specialisation programme.

Krechl, F. ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 29

Targets for chemical industry in the Five-Year Plan.

Kubat, M. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 50

Development of microelectronics.

Lefler, J. ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 29

Development programme of the motor car and lorry industry.

Marcin, J. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 45

The Deputy Minister for industry outlines programme for engineering and chemical industries in 1976-80.

Miska, J. and Hora, M. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 29

Iron metallurgy - production in 6th five-year plan, 1976-80. Problems of development.

Mrazek, O. and Dvoracek, J. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 31

Development of Czechoslovak industry after World War II was accompanied by expansion of the machine tool industry, fast industrialisation of Slovakia, and expansion of the raw material and fuel base.

Mucha, M. and Marcf, J. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 42

A survey of petrochemical industry with a list of plastic materials produced.

Nesvera, V. ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 29

Project for development of machine building industry.

Orlicek, Zdenek. Allocation and use of scarce production factors towards export efficiency of the Czechoslovak manufacturing industry. PE XXVII(12) 1979: 1275

Parik, K. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 34

Criticism of the engineering sector.

Smutny, S. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 44

Industrial plan fulfillment for first quarter of 1980.

Zdobina, F. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 48

Report concerning problems of application of scientific innovations in industrial production.

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 61

Innovators' movement in GDR industry, 1971-1976. Statistical diagrams.

— VIII(3) May 1978: 36

Chemical industry - targets to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

— VIII(3) May 1978: 36

Tool-making and processing machinery industry - targets to mark 30th anniversary of the GDR.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 46

Since 1974 the production of goods bearing the official seal of quality has increased. This is regarded as proof of the successful integration of science, technology and industry.

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 50

An interview with Minister on building industry.

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 51

During 1980 the GDR shipyards are to introduce new types of special-purpose vessels.

Claus, M. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 44

The delays occurring in the assembly of chemical plant arise chiefly from defective resource planning and lack of coordination between design and assembly.

Erfurt, L. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 55

A review of work of technological centres developing the standard of manufacturing technology in industry.

## 10. INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

Feurich, H. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 44

The fashion and textile industry has frequently missed lucrative opportunities because of its inability to react swiftly to the international market. The solution is seen in long-term process research.

Fischer, I. and Hartman, K. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 54

Development and application of new technology to machine-tool, chemical and electronics industries.

Jordan, H. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 44

An outline of current shipyard production programme, with technical data on models still being designed.

Junker, W. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 59

Building industry, 1971-76

Kaden, J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 46

The GDR manufactures a wide range of industrial products in predominantly low production runs. The article examines ways in which mass production techniques could be applied.

Kahl, S. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 46

The 1981-85 Plan will set high targets for the re-use of scrap and waste products in industry. This article reviews work done in this field so far, and presents a programme for development.

Kindscher, R. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 61

Development of electronics industry and refresher courses for the staff.

Merkel, G. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 48

Development of ESER I and II range of computers by GDR and its COMECON partners with comments.

Singhuber, K. ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 36

The output of high quality steel at Henningdorf. The new factories at Riesa and Brandenburg.

Steger, O. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 44

The minister for the electronics outlines the achievements of the industry in 1978 and surveys the most important tasks for 1979.

Wachs, P. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 53

Analysis of problems facing GDR industry in its use of fuels and raw materials.

Wadewitz, W. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 44

Application of industrial robots in the automobile factory at Zwickau where the 'Trabant' family saloon is manufactured.

Zimmermann, G. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 59

The GDR foundry industry, basic statistics and plans for achieving production targets.

### Hungary

ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 49

A graph illustrating growth of industrial production, per capita output and numbers of employees from 1970-78.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 51

The export results of the 'Biogal Gyogyszergyar' pharmaceutical factory in Debrecen.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 51

The Minister of Metallurgy and Mechanical Engineering discusses improved market supply, the selective development in engineering output and increased specialisation and cooperation with the industries of the COMECON countries.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 51

Report on the rocketing success of the 'Ikarus' bus plant, the third largest in Europe.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 52

Report on the development of the pulp and paper industry, with special reference to the requirements of the printing industry.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 65

Rubber tyre factory.

Bago, E. Diversifying industrial production in a Hungarian context. ABHEL 9(4) 1979: 27-28

Bossanyi, K. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 52

An interview with the Deputy Minister of Light industry on problems of the paper and printing industries, following the 40-50% increase in the price of newspapers and periodicals.

— Development and phase-out. The selective transformation of production pattern in the garment and footwear industry. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 115-116

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Gergely, I. Complex evaluation of industrial enterprises.  
ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 126-128

Hegedus, M. Thoughts on the development of the Hungarian automobile industry. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 118-119

Juhasz, A. Development of the aluminium industry in Hungary.  
AO 18(3-4) 1977: 355-369

Central development programme of the aluminium industry, Raw material basis and production costs. Smelting. Potentialities inherent in higher degree of processing. Statistics included.

Kovari, Gyorgy. Production relations (industrial cooperative).  
HC XXII(1) 1979: 24-25

Kovats, K. Current questions of cooperation in the light industry. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 98-99

Foreign cooperation.

Laki, Mihaly. The function of the Hungarian state in the introduction of new products and new technologies. EP 14(3) 1978: 141-159

Among the factors stimulating enterprises to introduce new products and new technologies are the activities of the state authorities in economic control and management. The state joins a business undertaking. An enterprise develops a state initiative into a prosperous business. Enterprise and state bargaining. The bargaining means of the state authorities. Assured market - high profit rate. Market regulation, restriction of purchase from abroad. Credits, support from the highest authorities, state benefits. Support by the Council for Mutual Economic Aid. Direct intervention, taking over part of the venture. On the role of orders. Technical development in critical situation - the State is forced to finance economic reconstruction. Specific means, specific proportions. How does the change of product connected with rehabilitation influence the market relations of the enterprise?

Meszaros, Vilmos. A programme for ten years. (Industrial cooperative). HC XXII(1) 1979: 12-13

Nyers, J. Foreign licences and know-hows in Hungary, 1971-75.  
AO 18(2) 1977: 183-197

Connection between national income, R and D inputs and licence imports. Development requirements of industrial branches and the proportion of purchased licences. The role of licences in industrial production. The object and term of accomplishment of licence developments. Turnover of industrial licences. Statistical tables included.

Nyiro, J.K. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 51

Interview with the general manager of 'Ganz-Mavag' on the current position and future prospects for the plant, which (once the cradle of Hungarian engineering) was a few years age on the verge of closure.

Nyitrai, V. A comparison of the Austrian and the Hungarian industries. AO 19(3-4) 1977: 361-377

The study summarizes the experiences of a second bilateral comparison of production and productivity (for 1975) by Hungarian and Austrian experts in industrial statistics. The first comparison was made for 1965. The methods used for the second comparison were more accurate than those used in the first. This was made possible by the consistent use of the United Nations Standard Classification (ISIC) and by the inclusion into the investigation of a relatively high proportion of commodity representatives (78-80 per cent on the average). The conclusions from the bilateral comparison show that the relative lag in productivity of the Hungarian industry may now become an obstacle to economic growth. Statistical tables included.

Peterffy, T. Structural change and the differentiation of profits in the metallurgy. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 211-213

Peto, M. Technological development - with unforeseeable difficulties. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 109-110

Pharmaceutics: a successful industry. NH 20(2) Feb 1981: 7

Polonkai, J. The situation of the engineering enterprises and their preparations for the eighties. ABHEL 10(1) 1980: 250-252

Rev, Lajos. Industrial cooperatives under the Fifth Five-Year Plan. (Tr by George Hajdu). EEE XVI(4) Summer 1978: 81-100

The collective term "industrial cooperatives" covers three branches of the economy, namely, industry, construction and services.

Revesz, G. Enterprise and plant size structure of the Hungarian industry. AO 22(1-2) 1979: 47-68

A very strong centralization is characteristic of the state sector of the Hungarian industry. The author shows that this tendency of centralization is not in harmony with basic principles of economic management envisaged in reform measures. Expansion of the sphere of small and medium sized enterprises necessary.

Roman, Z. Industrial policy in Hungary - today and tomorrow. AO 21(1-2) 1978: 1-27

This article shows how the objectives of Hungarian industrial policy have changed under the effect of changes in the internal and external conditions and how the system of instruments, organization and decisions should be corrected accordingly. In defining the objectives of development the author deems necessary to increase selectivity reckoning with foreign economic interrelations while in the system of instruments and the selective tools should be reduced in number and the normative elements of control should be strengthened. Do we need and have an industrial policy? The main elements of industrial policy. Industrial organization, the enterprise and the control subsystem. Instruments of industrial policy.

Some thoughts on the shaping of Hungarian industrial policy.  
ABHEL 9(4) 1979: 31-32

Soter, E. ABSEES VIII(3) May 1978: 54

Aluminium production during the present five-year plan.

Streamlining the industrial structure. NH 20(3) Mar 1981: 14

Phase of modernization. Product pattern.

Tamas, M. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 50

Plans for modernisation of the engineering industry.

— ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 59

Problems of selective development in the engineering industry including the phasing out of unprofitable products.

Tatai, Z. Decentralization of industry and selective industrial development. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 159-161

Vanyai, P. Industrial infrastructure and productivity.  
ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 28-29

Varga, Gy. Enterprise size pattern in the Hungarian industry.  
AO XX(3) 1978: 229-46

A new epoch in world economy made it necessary to analyse and update the economic management and organizational methods and conditions which would serve better adaptability. Within context increased attention has been paid to the enterprise size pattern of the Hungarian industry, a factor of consequence from the point of view of flexible adaptation to the quickly changing conditions. Some features of Hungarian industrial development. Factors affecting the size of the industrial enterprise. The growth of enterprise sizes in Hungary and its aftermath. Role of the small and medium-sized enterprises. Statistical tables included.

Poland

Bien, K. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 64

Foreign licences in the development of the chemical industry.

Blazyca, G. Industrial structure and the economic problems of industry in a centrally planned economy: the Polish case. JIE 28(3) Mar 1980: 313-326

Organization and structure of Polish industry. Central planning and industrial concentration. Evolution of industrial organization. Changes in industrial economic policy since 1970. Current Polish discussion on socialist enterprise. Has the reformed industry structure contributed to improving performances? It seems that the giant firms' policy did more to strengthen central planning than to release lower initiatives. If the authorities' real wish was in fact to strengthen central planning then the early 1970s policy cannot be considered to have failed. On the other hand if a sustained increase in the rates of productivity growth and technological progress was the main aim there has been less evidence of success and the big firms' policy has been less useful.

Borucinski, H. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 59

The success story of the pharmaceutical industry.

Broniarek, Andrzej. The industrial record. PP XXII(6) June 1979: 28-36

Iron and steel. Engineering. Chemicals. Copper. Shipbuilding. Automobiles. Bituminous coal and lignite. Power industry. Housing.

Derentowicz, N. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 66

Reorganisation of system and network of scientific and technological information.

Drzemczewski, J. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 75

Good prospects of ship-building.

Froelich, L. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 66

Problems of modernisation of chemical industry.

—. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 66

State of ferrous metallurgy and steel production.

Golebiowski, Bronislaw. Industrialization and the social structure. PP XXI(1) Jan 1978: 17-22

Gomulka, S. Do new factories embody best practice technology? - new evidence. EJ 86 Dec 1976: 859-863

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Motorization. PP XXI(5) May 1978: 58-59

Industry.

Musial, A. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 56

Problems of development of metallurgical and in particular steel industry.

Shipbuilding. ET 264 20th Aug 1977: 82, 87; 265 8th Oct 1977: 124, 126; 26th Nov 1977: 115-116; 10th Dec 1977: 89

Polish shipbuilding industry.

Strunff, T. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 65

The rationale of the expansion of the Polish steel industry.

Szeliga, Zygmunt. Electronics. PP XXI(9) Sept 1978: 54-57

Electronics industry.

— Motorization. PP XXI(7-8) July-Aug 1978: 30-35

— Sketches of the Polish economy : ship-building. PP XXI(2) Feb 1978: 29-35

At present about 1500 vessels with the trademarks of Polish shipyards are sailing under some 30 flags. They enjoy a well-deserved reputation for quality and elegance, and Polish shipyards have been hailed by international experts, for their modern technologies, in many cases an advance on the best in world engineering. The production, technological and export successes of the Polish shipbuilding industry symbolizes the whole Polish industrial revolution of the last decades.

Zalejski, K.J. Prosperity in shipbuilding. PP XXI(12) Dec 1978: 64-66

### Romania

ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 62

Current problems in chemical industry.

— VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 66

New and modernised products in the engineering industry.

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 71

Specialised industrial units have been formed for export production. Standards to suit the international market.

Agachi, N. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 68

During the next five year plan, investment in metallurgical

industries will be substantial, in particular in less energy consuming steel making methods.

Barbulescu, C. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 67

Large expansion in the manufacturing industries is envisaged from 1981-85.

Berghianu, M. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 82

Use of plastics to save metal.

Boescu, V. and Tintea, L. Specialization and cooperation in industry. 2 pts. (Tr by Leon Mindlin). EEE XV(4) Summer 1977: 73-91

As major components of the activity of industrial contrals increased production specialization and widened interplant cooperation constitute an economic as well as a political task. Unifying and standardizing products represent the first and the most important starting point for a rational allocation of products by enterprises, as well as a necessary condition for achieving an optimum level of production. It brings about speeding up the rate of performance, rationalizing the consumption of raw materials, and reducing the cost of production.

Dragan, I. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 75

The metallurgical industry is introducing net technology to reduce consumption of raw materials.

Draganescu, M. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 63

Outlook for the electronics industry over the next five years.

Georgescu, I. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 71

Past performance and future prospects of the 'Dacia' car on export markets are discussed.

Gy. S. Modernization plans in the Romanian steel industry. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 301-302

Nistor, Dumitru. Romania's participation in the specialization and cooperation of production in the ship-building programme of COMECON member nations. (Tr by Arlo Schultz). SEEF 13(4) Winter 1977-78: 88-96

Petrescu, B.G. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 79

Intensive development in machine-building industry is planned.

— ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 72

Machine building industry is growing rapidly.

Plaesu, D. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 75

At the Galati ship-building dock, the ore carrier with Romanian main engines has been built.

## 10.INDUSTRY. TECHNOLOGY

Flostinaru, I. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 82

Capacity utilisation of shipbuilding industry and its modernisation.

Pugna, D. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 70

Industries producing for public consumption.

Roua, E. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 63

The aluminium smelter at Slatina. Development of smelting technology.

Sandu, A. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 71

Machine-tool production.

Stoian, M. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 71

The dry process is supplanting the wet process in cement production, with greater energy efficiency.

Teodor, I. and Roua, E. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 72

Aluminium smelting is a heavy consumer of electricity. The Slatina smelter focussing attention on conservation measures.

Toader, C. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 79

Achievements and prospects for tractor production at the 'Tractorul' factory in Brasov.

### Yugoslavia

ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 67

A social agreement on extraction, processing and prices of bauxite, aluminium and by-products will bring order into the production of this valuable metal.

— VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 72

Performance of the automobile industry.

— IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 75

Problems of the textile industry.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 70

A social agreement on the continuity of capacity construction in ferrous metallurgy upto and beyond 1980.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 71

The aluminium industry is faced with grave problems.

Basic statistical data - building, 1967-1977. YS XIX(4)  
Nov 1978: 163-166

Bjelos, Nikola and Vasiljevic, Vladan. Development of  
motorization and road traffic safety. YS XX(2) May 1979:  
103

Number of motor vehicles produced. Statistical tables  
included.

Bohatjuk, Nadezda. The leather and footwear industry, 1966-  
1977. YS XIX(4) Nov 1978: 51-60

— The textile industry. YS XIX(2) May 1979: 113-114

Brkanovic, Ljubo. Basic results of material and technical  
development. YS XXI(1) Feb 1980: 5-20

Investment in fixed assets. Level of mechanization and  
automation and age composition of industrial plant and  
equipment. Employment. Changes in composition of industrial  
production. Electrification and use of chemicals. Transfer  
of foreign technology and development of domestic techno-  
logy. Research and development. Statistics available,

Bujatovic R. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 78

Shipbuilding industry - ships for Western customers, import  
restrictions.

Knezevic, K. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 72

An analysis of the level of the utilisation of production  
capacity in industry over the period 1970-76.

Kosier, S. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 88

The 'DINA' petrochemical complex on Krk is due to start  
production at the beginning of 1981. It is being built jointly  
by 'INA' and American 'Dow Chemical Company'.

Krasulja, Petar and Conkic, Stevan. Industrial development,  
1961-1977. YS XX(2) May 1979: 117-148

Production; Exports and imports; Investment and fixed  
assets; Net material product generated by industry;  
Development possibilities upto 1985. Statistics included.

M.I.N. today. YL XXVI(3) Mar 1981: 4

The MIN (Mechanical Industry of Nis) operates as a complex  
technical-design and production system made up of over  
30 basic and work organizations, each having its own  
technology.

Petrasinovic, Petrasin. Construction, 1966-1975. YS XVIII  
(3) Aug 1977: 71-86

Stefanovic, Mileva. The iron and steel industry, 1969-1975.  
YS XVIII(1) Feb 1977: 35-58

Yugoslav building organizations abroad, 1966-1977. YS XIX(3)  
Aug 1978: 107-118

## 11. TRANSPORT. TOURISM

### More than one country

ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 32

The fifth-meeting of the COMECON Permanent commission  
for civil aviation.

Broniarek, Andrzej. North-South motorway. PP XXIII(6) June  
1980: 16-19

Route. Finance and organization. A motorway will begin in  
Poland at Gdansk and go through Czechoslovakia, Hungary,  
Romania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria joining north and south  
of Europe.

Shipping. ET 265 22nd Oct 1977: 60; 266 25th Mar 1978: 54  
Transport by ships - East European countries.

### Bulgaria

ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 23

The existing and planned motorway network in Bulgaria and  
its problems.

Grigorov, G. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 33

Creation of a national road transport system to link  
villages, towns and places of work.

Iordanov, T. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 38

Statistics of Bulgarian foreign and domestic tourism.

Koichev, G. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 33

After a hard winter, the railwaymen of the Plovdiv district  
are setting an example of improved service, modern methods  
and fuel economy.

Kostov, V. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 39

Road transport industry to economise in oil.

Ninov, G. Perfecting a transport system in agriculture.  
ABWAERS 22(4) Apr 1980: 299

Stefanov, S. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 42  
Reconstruction and modernisation of port facilities.

Stoichkov, N. ABSEES VIII(3) Nov 1978: 28  
Changes designed to improve efficiency and quality of transport system.

Todinov, S. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 44  
The Burgas centre for tourist guides trains 800 guides each year to accompany foreign visitors around Bulgaria.

Tsanov, V. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 44  
Review of the functioning and significance of the Varna Il'ichovsk ferryboat service one year after its inauguration in October 1978.

— . ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 42  
Electrification and modernisation of the railways.

Uzunov, V. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 44  
A report on the business achievements of the Bulgarian Civil Aviation Company 'Balkan' in 1979.

Velickova, Ekaterina, A. Certain questions of labour productivity in railway transport. ABBSLE XXII(4) Oct-Dec 1979: 43-44

Vlkov, V. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 42  
Main directions of development of internal transport.

Zahariev, I. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 32  
Transport network between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

### Czechoslovakia

Crkon, R. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 45  
Rail transport is a basic means of transport. Volume and distance of total transport in 1978 by type.

Fiala, J. and Ficer, Z. Rational structure of transport in agriculture. ABWAERS 21(8) Aug 1979: 545

Hejkal, J. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 37

## 11. TRANSPORT. TOURISM

Criticism of the current use of cars by socialist enterprises.

— ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 38

A new high-speed train and urban line is planned in Bratislava.

Mozgai, Z. ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 31

Details on domestic and foreign tourism in 1976.

Nechyba, F. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 40

Volume of goods carried by rail and passenger transport. Technical modernisation.

Stara, Z. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 40

The share of water freight in total transport.

Syrový, O. Analysis of the present situation and prospects of handling and transport in Czechoslovak agriculture. ABWAERS 21(8) Aug 1979: 545

Vanecek, D. Some problems of the economics and organization of agricultural transport. ABWAERS 21(8) Aug 1979: 545

### German Democratic Republic

ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 38

'Interflug' has become a recognised partner of airlines. Statistics of its progress.

— IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 54

Transport and warehousing industry has failed to keep pace with development of industry.

— IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 54

Diagrams showing the structure of freight traffic and the relative participation of road and rail.

— IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 54

Main developments in the transport industry from 1970-78.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 52

Redistribution of freight from rail to road transport in the period 1949-78.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 52

The transport system is hard pressed to meet present demands. A development plan covering the next twenty years

lists the main priorities.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 60

An outline of the important contribution made by the merchant fleet, docks, shipyards and inland waterways to the economy.

Arndt, O. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 38

Report on work of transport industry. Problems of maintenance and spares.

Egemann, H. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 54

Transport services.

Giving the railways the go ahead. GDRR XXI(2) Feb 1981: 6-7

Hinzpeter, H.-R. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 56

Railway system introduced computers in freight forwarding department.

Rothnauer, A. The rational utilization of the transport capacity of agriculture. ABWAERS 21(12) Dec 1979: 826

Schoenefeld, K. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 52

Transport industry lacks modern equipment.

### Hungary

ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 54

Coaches and diesel lorries entering Hungary are obliged to buy fuel vouchers for foreign currency at the border crossing.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 54

Report on the introduction of new foreign exchange and customs regulations for foreign and Hungarian tourists. In 1978 some 17 million foreigners visited Hungary and 5.4 million Hungarians travelled abroad.

— X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 59

Report on the sales of motor cars.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 62

Hungarian state railways have been given a loan of 12.8 mn transferable rubles by COMECON's International Investment Bank, for modernisation.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 67

Results of the 1979 tourist season and prospects for 1980.

## 11. TRANSPORT. TOURISM

ABSEES(XI(4)(62) Sept 1980: 64

Report on 1979 results of road haulage company  
'Hungarocamion'.

Bajusz, R. Transport policy objectives in the sixth five-  
year plan. ABHEL 10(1) 1980: 41-42

Szabadi, B. Motorization in Hungary. ABHEL 10(3) 1980:  
183-184.

— . Performances of tertiary sector in Hungary - an inter-  
national comparison. AO 18(2) 1977: 167-182

The findings of the author only partly justify the opinion that the tertiary sector is a relatively backward branch of the Hungarian national economy. According to the calculations of the author, the output of the Hungarian service industries roughly corresponds to the economic development of the country on the basis of international experience. The adequate output is, however, based upon inadequate resources. From this follows the unsatisfactory quality of services. Although Hungary represents the international average as to the total volume of output, the contribution of individual branches differs widely from the sample chosen. A large part of the differences can be derived from economic reasons and only a relatively small part follows from the differences in the social order. Tertiary sector includes transport, communications, home and foreign trade, housing services as well as personal and business services, health, social, cultural and scientific services. Information about Czechoslovakia and Poland is also available. Statistical tables included.

Szalai, J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 54

This article by a high ranking customs officer analyses the impact of tourism - both foreign and domestic - on the home market, considering the aspects of trade, prices of goods, smuggling and currency regulations.

Szenyi, G. ABSEES VIII(3) May 1978: 56

Survey of the 1977 tourist season.

Tourism statistics, 1977. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 21-24.

### Poland

Bilski, R. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 75

Need to rationalise industrial cooperation and reduce the  
- volume of goods transport.

Ciesielski, M. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 58

## Position of air transport.

Derlaha, T. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 78

Feasibility of transportation of Polish coal to Austria by pipeline.

Kraus, K. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 69

River Vistula programme.

Ostrowski, Stanislaw. Tourism with prospects. PP XXI(6) June 1978: 57-59

Redlich, J. and Wyczesany, Z. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 64  
The position and prospects of the Polish railway.

Rogalewski, Olaf. International tourism originating from Poland. ISSJ XXXII(1) 1980: 114-127

The background. New directions after 1956. Travel abroad.

Sikora, M. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 66

Problems of urban transport.

Wajszezuk, I. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 59

Declining efficiency of use of rolling-stock by Polish railways.

Wiernik, A. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 62

The continuous crisis on the Polish railways.

Wodecki, W. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 58

Development of Polish ports.

Wyczesany, Z. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 67

Problems of haulage and railway transportation.

Romania

ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 71

On 26/7/79 the Council of State issued a decree authorising various measures for reducing the consumption of fuel used in transport.

Dan, I. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 68

Rail transport - unwanted innovations.

Georgescu, I. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 71

The most significant invisible trade in Romania's overall

## 11. TRANSPORT. TOURISM

foreign trade is tourism.

Manescu, A. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 85

Bottlenecks in rail freight create serious difficulties and losses to the economy.

— ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 71

In pursuit of energy conservation, long distance transport is predominantly by rail, although this can sometimes advantageously be combined with river transport.

Popa, P. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 68

Development of road transport. Accidents.

Spirea, E.; Gavala, S. and Metei, G. ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 82

The future of transport system over the next ten years.

### Yugoslavia

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 89

Road building plan upto 1980.

— VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 73

Results of the 1977 tourist season.

— IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 77

Latest statistics on number of cars and other vehicles.

— IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 80

The estimated total cost of the Krk oil pipeline is escalating but it will still carry oil at half the cost of the alternative rail transport.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 74

The energy crisis has opened up new prospects for the railways, especially passenger transport.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 74

Good prospects but poor utilisation of the river fleet.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 74

A law restricting the use of motor vehicles has been passed to economise on the use of petrol.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 74

A record number of foreign visitors entered Yugoslavia

by road in 1978.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 90

Transport policy.

Basic statistical data - Tourism, 1971-1976. YS XVIII(3)  
Aug 1977: 167-168

Basic statistical data - Transport, 1968-1975: Capacity and  
volume of railway, sea, river, road, air transport;  
Indices of services rendered by public carriers by branch  
of transport, viz., rail, sea, river, air, road, urban.  
YS XVIII(1) Feb 1977: 159-160

Bjelos, Nikola and Vasiljevic, Vladan. Development of  
motorization and road traffic safety. YS XX(2) May 1979:  
103-116

Development of motorization.

Drazic, D. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 72

Following road traffic restrictions other measures are  
expected which will bring about a reduction in oil  
consumption, including, increase in the price of oil and  
oil products.

Milat, Ivo. The merchant marine, 1967-76. YS XVIII(3) Aug  
1977: 87-100

Nejkov, Dusan. Tourism, 1971-1977. YS XX(1) Feb 1979: 63-76

Ostojic, A. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 78

The crisis in railway transport which has lasted for almost  
two decades is rapidly worsening, and the insufficient use  
of capacity, great variety in technology and diversified  
interests of individual railway organizations hamper its  
recovery.

Radovanovic, J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 74

This is the first realistic account of the magnitude of the  
destruction caused by the earthquake on 15-4-79, and the  
subsequent tremours, with their consequences for tourism  
in Montenegro.

Sefer, B. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 68

Problems of tourist industry reflect problems of economy  
as a whole.

Stanojevic, S. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 73

Completion of the Danube-Tisa - Danube waterway.

Transport, 1971-1978. YS XXI(1) Feb 1980: 161-162

Indices of services rendered by public carriers by branch of transport. Capacity and volume of railway, sea, river, road and air transport. Statistical tables available.

## 12. INTERNAL TRADE. SERVICES

### More than one country

East Europe. ET 266 7th Jan 1978: 42, 45

Shops and shopping.

Little man, come back. ET 262 1st Jan 1977: 49-50

Small self-employed persons like shopkeepers, craftsmen are given special concessions especially in taxes to encourage them to do their own private business.

### Bulgaria

Beljaev, Ju. A. and Stanev, L. On the problem related to the definition of the essence and functions of home trade under socialism. ABBSLE XXI(4) July-Sept 1978: 14

Gerasinov, Hristo. State and problems of the development of the retail trade network. ABBSLE XXII(4) Oct-Dec 1979: 62-63

Ionchev, Ts. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 39

Mathematical economic models for optimizing the structure of output in the retail trade sector.

Karananov, G. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 32

Internal trade and services.

### Czechoslovakia

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 47

On living standards and retail trade reorganisation. Trading bodies as voice of consumers in dealings with producers.

Kontrova, M. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 37

Contribution of the service sector to increase leisure time of working women.

Saho, V. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 37

~~Unsatisfactory~~ state of services in Slovakia.

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 54

Diagram showing retail trade turnover in foodstuffs and manufactured goods in 1970, 1975 and 1980 (planned).

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 60

An outline of the range of domestic services offered to households.

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 56

Retail trade turnover increased in 1979 but delays still occur.

Hungary

ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 59

Report on the sales of motor cars.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 67

Report on the 1979 consumer goods sales, savings and supplies.

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 63

Report on activities of consumer cooperatives during the current five-year plan period.

Balogh, F. and Galambos, T. Place and role of the cooperative trade in supplying the population. ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 111-112

Bezi, E. Development of the network of socialist retail trade, 1968-1977. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 286-287

Bole, Dezso. Network of department stores. HC XXII(1) 1979: 8-9

Buzasi, J. ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 60

Merits of new law on internal trade from the consumers' point of view.

Consumer cooperatives (Network of Department stores). NH 19(1) Jan 1980: 9-10

The share of consumer and marketing cooperative from the turnover of Hungarian home trade is 34 per cent.

## 12. INTERNAL TRADE. SERVICES

- Gulyas, P. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 59  
Crafts and craftsmen. Production. Services.
- Hungary. ET 272 29th Sept 1979: 58  
Private traders and artisans.
- Juhar, Z. Tasks facing the internal trade. ABHEL 9(6)  
1979: 122-124
- Keri, T. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 60  
Position and prospects of private craftsmen : their  
number increased by 3000 in 1977 and their share in  
services to the population was nearly 45%.
- Molnar, J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 54  
Prospects for artisans, of whom there are some 91,000  
and who still perform 46% of all servicing jobs in  
Hungary, from shoe repairs to garage building.
- Saghy, Vilmos. ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 56  
Situation in wholesale and retail trade network.
- . Role cooperatives play in supplying goods to the  
inhabitants. HC XXII(1) 1979: 1-2
- Szabadi, B. Performances of tertiary sector in Hungary -  
an international comparison. AO 18(2) 1977: 167-182
- Trencseni, L. The investment of the internal trade. ABHEL  
10(5) 1980: 252-253

### Poland

- Agency shops. PP XXI(4) Apr 1978: 59-60
- Ciodyk, S. Present conditions and future plans for the  
food industry. ABWAERS 21(10) Oct 1979: 680  
The inefficiency of the retail food sector is discussed.  
Shops, marketing.
- Fiala, E. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 60  
Problems of the dairy market.

Markusz, J. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 69

Market outlook for 1980.

Sapocinski, T. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 67

Minister of Domestic Trade and Services on market situation and its prospects.

Turcan, J.R. Some observations on retail distribution in Poland. SS XXIX(1) Jan 1977: 128-36

The purpose of this article is to describe and to attempt to explain some of the characteristic features of retail distribution in Poland, to summarize observations, of selling methods and queues for service, made by the author on short visits to Poland. Many of the inadequacies in services to customers are due to organizational and human factors rather than to shortage of products and physical facilities.

### Romania

ABSEES VIII(3)(55) May 1978: 68

Consumer cooperatives in Romania.

Fazekas, J. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 78

Improvements have been made in assessing and forecasting public demand for goods.

Florescu, C. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 85

Growth and organisational changes are planned for retail trade in 1976 to 1980 period.

Lisandru, N. ABSEES IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 73

There has been a rapid growth in consumer sales from direct delivery warehouses.

Moga, Ioachim. The consumer cooperatives on the eve of the fourth year of the Five Year Plan. CR(38) 1978 or 1979: 1-3

Rosu, Gheorghe. The consumer cooperatives at the confluence of two five-year plans. CR(41) 1980: 2-4, 19

Teodorascu, G. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 67

Self-service retailing methods have been introduced on a large scale in recent years.

## 12. INTERNAL TRADE. SERVICES

### Yugoslavia

ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 74

Stricter conditions for hire purchase.

Basic statistical data : Retail trade. YS XIX(2) May 1978:  
185-186

Basic indicators of retail trade, 1972-76; Indices of the physical volume of retail sales of goods by group of products, 1971-1976. Volume of retail sales of basic products.

Jugoslav retailing. ET 268 8th July 1978: 98

Vartek retail shops.

Odorcic, D. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 69

Opening of privately owned retail shops soon to be allowed in Croatia.

Rodic, Anto. Internal trade, 1974-1978. YS XXI(1) Feb 1980:  
95-108

Self-managing organization. Facilities for trade. Employment. Economic position. Linkage with manufacturing organizations and consumers. Statistics available.

Vlaho, B. ABSEES X(2)(60) Jan 1980: 78

Retail trade shows localistic tendencies : the bulk of the trade does not cross republican boundaries.

Vranes, Milka. Crafts, 1973-1977. YS XXI(1) Feb 1980:  
109-120

Crafts - private and socialized sector. Organizations of associated labour. Employment. Investment and fixed assets. Value of production and services. Economic position of artisan organizations. Artisan workshops and workers in private sector. Statistics available.

13. AGRICULTURE. LIVESTOCK  
FISHERY. FORESTRY

More than one country

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 72

Potential of inter-COMECON exchange of food, and co-operation in development of processing industries.

Adamowicz, M. Energy demand and production in the agriculture of member states of the CMEA. ABWAERS 22(11) Nov 19 1980: 912

Alexandrin, N. ,Situation and development prospects for land improvement in the member countries of the CMEA. ABWAERS 23(2) Feb 1981: 109

Budavari, J. On the development of agriculture and food industry in the European socialist countries. ABHEL 8(1) 1978: 211-212

Bukh, M.E. Industrialisation of agriculture in CMEA member countries. ABWAERS 23(2) Feb 1981 : 87

\_\_\_\_\_, and Popova, L.V. Material incentives for agricultural production in CMEA member countries. ABWAERS 2(8) Aug 1980: 636-637

A survey of measures taken for incentives, is made in East European countries and international comparisons are made.

Friedrich, A. Complex mechanization of vegetable and fruit production - tasks and results of the Agromasch international association. ABWAERS 22(6) June 1980: 458

Frumkin, B. The profiling of CMEA countries in the food sphere. (Tr by Arlo Schultz) EEE XVIII (2) Winter 1979-80: 76-98

Implementation of special long-term cooperative programmes (SLTCP) in agriculture and food industry in CMEA countries. Intensive development of production in every country as well as international socialist division of labour. Grain production and livestock products. Financing of development in the agro-industrial sphere. Creation of special international fund for financing production and export of scarce agricultural food products. Improvement in supply of food and industrial consumer goods to the population will be one of the top-priority goals of co-operation between Eastern European countries in the coming decade.

### 13. AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Gruner, G. ABSEES VIII(2)(54) Jan 1978: 32

Steps towards further integration within COMECON in the sphere of agricultural engineering are discussed.

Jasiorowski, H. Trends in cattle production and breeding in Eastern Europe. ABWAERS 22(10) Oct 1980: 826

Some data available.

Koleva, T. Co-ordinating the plans of member countries of the CMEA in the field of agriculture. ABWAERS 22(6) June 1980 : 425

Kraus, Josef. External relations of agro-industrial complexes of the CMEA countries. PE XXVII(1) 1979: 42

Foreign trade exchange of the products of the Agro-industrial complex did not yet receive such a position that would help to utilize external relations as an active tool to develop and modify the internal agricultural re-production structure of individual member-countries, and that it rather bears evidence to the fact that the said relations have been used only in a supplementary way so far.

Marillai, Vilmos. New phenomena of cooperation and integration in the agriculture of COMECON countries. BRIAE(47) 1980: 121-127

Nagy, Janos and Gabor, Judit. Present stage and expected development of agricultural production in some COMECON countries. BRIAE (47) 1980: 131-134

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Shmelev, G. The private household plot in CMEA countries. PRE XXII (1) May 1979: 79-100

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### German Democratic Republic

ABSEES IX(1)(56) Sept 1978: 48

Diagram and table showing (1) stock of capital assets in agriculture and forestry in 1965, 1970, 1975 and 1976 in Marks, (2) table showing stock of tractors, harvesters in 1965, 1970, 1975 and 1976.

IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 48

Organisational problems faced by agricultural cooperatives in meeting the ambitious production targets for 1978.

IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 48

A detailed account of cereal production in 1978 and its place in agriculture.

IX(2)(57) Jan 1979: 51

65% of its industrial timber requirements from domestic stocks.

X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 41

An account of the work of the agricultural trading cooperatives in supplying allotment holders and small animal and poultry keepers with essential requirements.

X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 41

GDR agriculture is in the process of adopting industrial methods. These are meeting with greater success in crop production than in animal rearing and dairy farming.

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The increasing popularity of allotment gardening greatly contributes to national vegetable and egg supplies.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Green plot. ET 267 6th May 1978: 59

Allotment holders. To get fresh air and vegetables for city dwellers in East Germany.

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The fundamental problem of meeting food production targets can most effectively be tackled by improving the cooperation between animal and plant production cooperatives in the production and animal foodstuffs.

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Klose, M., Schobl, R. and Hermsdorf, D. Measurement and evaluation of the efficiency of farm crop and livestock production. ABWAERS 21(12) Dec 1979: 837

Kremp, H.-J. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 41

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Reibetanz, W. ABSEES XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 49

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Comparing the performance of Romanian agriculture.

\_\_\_\_\_. ABSEES XI (1)(62) Sept 1980: 70

Livestock farming is planned to occupy a position of increasing importance in agriculture.

Radulescu, I. ABSEES VIII (1)(53) Sept 1977: 80

Specialisation in horticulture

### 13. AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Rumania. ET 278 28th Feb 1981: 58, 61

Greater priority to food production. Emphasis on agriculture.

Rural development and agrarian reform. SLB (3) 1979: 319

Romania: The management of the agriculture restructured.

Savu, M. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 61

Creation of agro-industrial councils in Ilfov district.

Soare, I. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 76

Figures illustrating the envisaged increase of production and efficiency in agriculture by 1985.

Stanescu, D. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 68

Rational management of forest exploitation.

Stanscu, M. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 68

To calculate agricultural productivity the size of agricultural labour force is regarded as important indicator.

Stefanescu, I. Three decades since the adoption of the programme for the socialist transformation of agriculture. ABWAERS 21(8) Aug 1979: 513

Stroe, M. and Iosif, G. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 70

Inter-cooperative economic associations are becoming widespread. Achievements.

Zahiu, L. ABSEES VIII (3)(55) May 1978: 63

Modern cereal production.

#### Yugoslavia

ABSEES VIII (1)(53) Sept 1977: 86

A new "green plan" - Compact for the development of agriculture until 1980 was signed on 17/5/77.

\_\_\_\_\_ VIII (2)(54) Jan 1978: 65

Resolution on current ideo-political questions concerning the development of socio-economic relations in the agro-industrial complex.

\_\_\_\_\_ VIII (3)(55) May 1978: 69

Good prospects for increased agricultural production in 1978.

ABSEES IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 73

Prospects of agriculture with special reference to marketing and exports.

IX (2) (57) Jan 1979: 75

Domestic and foreign investment in private and cooperative agriculture. Available funds are not being taken up.

IX (3) (58) May 1979: 79

1978 timber production was 2% down than in 1977.

X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 72

Expansion of state farms.

XI (1)(62) Sept 1980: 74

It is necessary to strengthen the private peasant, so that he will produce more for the market and become a real self-managing producer.

Acimovic, Vidor. Consumption and production of fertilizers 1961-1975. YS XVIII (1) Feb 1977: 59-68.

Increase in consumption of fertilizers. Socialist and private farms. Rapid expansion of the fertilizer industry. Production and export-import. Statistical tables available.

Allocock, J. The socialist transformation of the village. Yugoslav agricultural policy since 1945. ABWAERS 21(11) Nov 1979: 737

Andric, J. Drawing up an initial programme for planning optimal farm production. ABWAERS 21(9) Sept 1979: 625

Avdalovic, Slavko. Sugar beet and sugar production, 1970-1976. YS XIX (3) Aug 1978: 99-106

Basic Statistical data - agriculture, 1971-77. YS XX (1) Feb 1979: 159-160

General survey of agricultural development, socialist agricultural organizations, crop output; Number of livestock, livestock products; Consumption of chemical fertilizers, and number of agricultural machines.

Benc, Milan and Cvjeticanin, Vladimir. Part-time farmers - basic attributes. YS XX (1) Feb 1979: 9-24

### 13. AGRICULTURE, ETC.

- The Zagreb University Centre for Social Research in 1977 conducted an investigation concerned with the phenomenon of part-time farmers in Yugoslavia. On the basis of the data obtained, a comparison was made of the attributes of part-time farmers and workers. Analysis of the attributes of part-time farmers.
- Bozovic, D. The Association of peasant farmers and the improvement of agricultural production in hill and mountain regions of Yugoslavia. ABWAERS 21(12) Dec 1979: 846
- Cermak, Nedeljko. The food industry, 1968-1978. YS XXI (1) Feb 1980: 81  
Organizations of associated labour and manufacturers. Exports. Influence of food industry on agricultural production. Statistics available.
- Cupic, I. Investment and credit policy in the agricultural development of SR Bosnia. ABWAERS 21(11) Nov 1979: 765
- Cvetkovic, Vladimir. Yugoslavia in world food production YS XIX (4) Nov 1978: 39-50
- Cvjeticanin, Vlado. Co-operation between private farms and socially owned agricultural organizations. ABWAERS 21(9) Sept 1979: 636
- \_\_\_\_\_, Dilic, Edhem and Puljiz, Vlado. Basic characteristics of part-time farms. YS XIX (4) Nov 1978: 3-22
- Defilippis, J. Production and economic characteristics of full-time and part-time farm households in Croatia. ABWAERS 21(10) Oct 1979: 716
- \_\_\_\_\_. Trend in economic production on peasant farms. ABWAERS 23(1) Jan 1981: 60
- Employment prospects by sector - agriculture (Yugoslavia). EBE 30(2) 1970: 33-35
- Finci, Z. Labour productivity in Yugoslav agriculture. ABWAERS 21(11) Nov 1979: 740
- Glinsek, A. The Yugoslav agricultural cooperative movement. ABWAERS 21(12) Dec 1979: 846
- Gossiaux, J.F. Peasants facing city lights. ABWAERS 21(10) Oct 1979: 717
- Part-time farming is becoming more frequent, and this is often the first step towards rural-urban migration.

Lee, Robert C. Country report - Yugoslavia. AGAC XXXVI (1)  
Feb 1981: 25-33

Fifteen per cent of all arable land is cultivated by socially owned enterprises while the remainder is owned by private farmers. Yugoslavia imported over 1.4 million tonnes of wheat in 1979-80, mainly from the U.S., Bulgaria, Romania and Canada. Wheat production in 1980 increased 13% from 1979, to 5.1 million tonnes. Grain production. Oilseeds. Special crops. Livestock. Cotton.

Madeley, J. The agrokombinats in Yugoslavia; an experience in self-management. ABWAERS 2(11) Nov 1980: 968-969

The largest agrokombinats are highly complex organizations, which grow and process a wide variety of foodstuffs.

Markovic, P. Agrarian policy and regional development. ABWAERS 21(12) Dec 1979: 805

Petkovic, L.; Bozovic, D. and Vuckovic, D. The socialist sector in Yugoslav agriculture and certain questions on its further development. ABWAERS 21(12) Dec 1979: 815

Puljiz, V. The sociology of agricultural and mixed holdings in Yugoslavia. ABWAERS 23(2) Feb 1981: 167

Reljin, S. The problems of self-management organization of the market for agricultural and food products. ABWAERS 21(12) Dec 1979: 819

Rokic, V. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 68

Agricultural growth is again at a standstill which may have grave consequences for the future.

\_\_\_\_\_. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 68

Purchase of agricultural land by the social sector behind the five-year plan.

\_\_\_\_\_. ABSEES XI (1)(62) Sept 1980: 74

Discussion on agricultural potential for the stabilisation of economy.

Sekulic, D. Values and policy in relation to agricultural production. ABWAERS 21(10) Oct 1979: 716

Simic, J. and Randelovic, V. Socio-Economic conditions and increase in production possibilities and maintenance of production in the agro-industrial sector. ABWAERS 21(12) Dec 1979: 840

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Stancl, B. Agriculture in the economic development of Slavonska Pozega. ABWAERS 21(10) Oct 1979: 659

\_\_\_\_\_. Main directions and conditions for the Yugoslav agro-industrial sector to participate in international trade. ABWAERS 21(12) Dec 1979: 830

Stanic, Radenko. A new stage in the industrialisation of Yugoslav agriculture. RIA XXXI (726-7) 5th-20th July 1980: 41-43

Stanojevic, Jovanka. Economic strength of agricultural households. YS XX (4) Nov 1979: 71-82

Volume and composition of production for the market. Size and sources of income. Distribution of total income. Composition of investment in farms. Statistical tables included.

Stanojevic, S. ABSEES XX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 75

This year's wheat yield exceeds domestic need and will allow the first post-war export of this cereal.

Stipetic, V. and Trickovic, V. Agriculture, nutrition and development in Yugoslavia. ABWAERS 23(2) Feb 1981: 117

Sunquist, K. Yugoslavia (country report). AGAC XXXIII(1) Feb 1978: 29-34

Agriculture - structure - pattern. Private vs social land utilization. Agricultural trade. 1977 crop results. Live-stock. IBRD Projects. Green plan. Fifteen per cent of the arable land is cultivated by state and collective farms, the remainder by privately owned farms. The state farms are large vertically integrated organizations with modern equipment and professional administration while the private farms are small and continue to use primitive farming methods. Leading exports include meat, fruits and vegetables, beverages and tobacco while imports include tropical and sub-tropical commodities not produced domestically. The government's "Green Plan" is designed to make Yugoslavia self-sufficient in most products by the early 1980's. Statistical table.

Tadic, M. Production of milk in Yugoslavia, and particularly in Croatia, with regard to economics of production on cooperative farms. ABWAERS 22(12) Dec 1980: 1062

Vavic, Jovan. Agriculture - greater exports planned. YL XXVI (3) Mar 1981: 5

Vincek, Z. and Budin, T. Structural features and basic assumptions of a quantitative regional development model for agriculture in SR Croatia upto 1985. ABWAERS 21(11) Nov 1979: 736

Weinschenck, Gunther. Development problems of the agricultural sector in labour-managed market economies: the case of Yugoslavia. ERAE 6(4) 1979: 399-433

Development problems of labour-managed market economies with a 'mixed' agricultural structure consisting of large labour-managed farms and small family farms are discussed. It will be shown that, especially in early development stages, such a structure results in the development of a dual structure which is at least as rigid as that of 'capitalistic' market economies in which the industrial sector and the larger farms are based on the employment of wage labour. In the analysis some basic principles of general economic theory are applied to the structure of mixed market economies. The article also investigates development of agricultural sector in Yugoslavia which is the only country with a long experience of this kind of structure. Organizational characteristics. Yugoslavian situation. Theoretical analysis. Equilibrium on the labour market. Optimal input structures. Division of labour between the sections. Investment behaviour. Income differences between the social and individual section of the agricultural labour. Institutional factors. Structure at the introduction of labour-managed system. Statistical tables available.

Wertheimer-Baletic, Alica. Agricultural population. YS XIX(2) May 1978: 55-70

Zivkovic, S. Pig production in Yugoslavia. ABWAERS 23(3) Mar 1981: 202

## 14. ENERGY, POLICY

### More than one country

ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 42

Three tables showing: 1) Development of high voltage power lines in COMECON from 1965-74; 2) Development of power station performance in MW; and 3) Electricity production per head of population in kw from 1950-75.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 61

Report on the inauguration of the 750 kilovolt COMECON grid.

Alster, L. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 46

The long-term energy programme of COMECON countries with special emphasis on nuclear energy, generation and CSSR's part in it.

Botzian, Rudolf. East-West electricity grid and the old Central European idea. AP 30(4) 1979: 376-385

Soviet initiatives. Issues in an All-European Conference. Historic model of an All-European Cooperation.

COMECON energy. ET 263 30th Apr 1977: 84-85; 264 17th Sept 1977: 98; 267 6th May 1978: 88-89; 279 9th May 1981: 97-99

Russia remains the world's biggest oil producer. But demand in COMECON has been rising too fast. So Russia and its East European customers are engaged in a crash programme to conserve energy and to develop nuclear, coal, gas and other alternative sources of power. Western technology needed.

Dobozi, I. Changes of raw material and energy policies in the CMEA countries. ABHEL 9(1) 1979: 91-92

The problem of raw material and energy shortage of the socialist countries. The insufficient export inter-estedness of the Soviet Union and the limits of the capitalist imports.

Eastern Europe's energy crunch is here - official. ET 272 8th Sept 1979: 79-80

Elman, J. and Stanek, L. ABSEES X (2)(60) May 1980: 40  
Data on geological reserves of primary fuel resources in COMECON countries.

Gurney, Judith. Energy needs in the Balkans: a source of conflict or co-operation? WT 34 (2) Feb 1978: 44-51  
Bulgaria. Romania and Yugoslavia. The COMECON members. European Community associates. Inter-Balkan relations. External relations. Statistical tables.

Halvorsen, Robert F. and Thornton, Judith A. Comparative responses to the energy crisis in different economic systems : an extensive analysis. JCE 2(2) June 1978: 187-209

The analysis indicates that the responses to the energy crisis were affected less by the type of economic system than by the magnitude of domestic crude oil productive capacity. Statistical tables included.

Hewett, Edward A. Alternative econometric approaches for studying the link between economic systems and economic outcomes. JCE 4(3) Sept 1980: 274-294

The forecasting and dummy-variable approaches. An analysis of the system - performance link for energy consumption.

———. Soviet energy : supply vs demand. PC XXIX (1) Jan-Feb 1980: 53-60

Consumption and trade of energy and oil - East European countries. Statistics available.

Mathieson, R.S. Nuclear power in the Soviet Bloc. A0AAG 70(2) June 1980: 271-279

Nuclear power capacity in the Soviet Bloc grew significantly after 1954. The energy imbalance between regions of power production and consumption makes nuclear power attractive, not only in terms of generating costs, but also because it does not involve costly investments in transport or transmission infrastructure required by conventional fuels. It is estimated that by the year 2000 the Bloc will secure 60% of its electricity from nuclear sources.

Muller, Friedemann. The energy sector status of the Soviet Union with an eye to the 1980s. (Tr by Michel Vale). SEFT XVI (1) Spring 1980: 3-21

The Soviet Union is the only major industrial nation which produces more energy than it consumes. Exports to COMEA countries and to Western Europe. An important

## 14.ENERGY, POLICY

limiting factor for expanding energy production in the Soviet Union is the cost of capital goods. Increasing distance from the ultimate site of consumption. Cost of transport. Potential of exploration and transport technology. Statistical tables.

Russian gas. LT 262 19th Feb 1977: 90

COMECON's joint project. Pipeline in Siberia.

Russian oil exports. ET 262 5th Feb 1977: 107; 275 28th June 1980: 86

Increased oil exports to the West. Deliveries to Eastern Europe appear to be being restricted.

Sedlacek, O. and Kusakov, I. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 29

Distribution of raw material resources and forecasts of energy consumption in COMECON until 2000.

Stern, Jonathan P. Soviet energy prospects in the 1980s.

WT 36 (5) May 1980: 188-195

East European requirements.

### Bulgaria

ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 37

The first Bulgarian atomic power station to be built at Kozlodui.

— XI(1)(62) Sept 1980: 39

Occidental Petroleum's negotiations with Bulgaria to carry out off-shore and deep-sea searches for oil.

Dankov, B. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 30

Oil production at Shabla cape.

Grigorov, R. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 32

Economies in fuel consumption can be achieved by tabulating norms, fixing routes, restricting speeds; increasing loads and using trailers and articulated vehicles.

Ignatova, L. ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 38

New regulations aimed at regulating level of central heating in homes and public buildings. Aim is to save oil.

Manolov, P. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 42

Soviet natural gas reaches the chemical complex at Stara Zagora.

Mishev, S. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 30

A report on the waste of energy in industry proves the need for a national campaign to use energy efficiently and to find new sources of energy. Experiments in solar heating and in use of waste heat from industrial processes are being carried out.

Petrov, P. and Manolov, P. ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 37

Construction of third stage of the Maritsa-East thermo-electric power station. Problems.

——· ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 37

Maritsa-East thermo-electric power station no. 3 to be completed by 31/3/80.

Tadzher, O. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 30

Problems and prospects for power station construction.

Todoriev, N. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 42

Comment by the Minister for Energy on the future energy programme in Bulgaria.

Todorov, P. ABSEES XI (1)(62) Sept 1980: 39

Survey of oil production of Bulgaria.

Todorova, M. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 26

Plans to expand production in 1979 at the Pernik mines and power station.

### Czechoslovakia

ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 49

Measures taken to make good shortages in energy and fuel supply in the winter of 1979 and the consequent loss of production.

#### 14.ENERGY, POLICY

Blazek, L. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 37

The chronic fuel and energy shortage requires the involvement of society as a whole.

Bobak, I. ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 42

Consumption of primary fuel resources is relatively higher. It must be reduced.

Cibula, M. ABSEES VIII(2) Jan 1978: 28

Resources and consumption of electricity. Past developments and future plans. Comparison with GDR and Poland.

Houdek, K. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 34

Present electricity shortage is consequence of unfulfilled construction plans and the unreliability of new power stations.

—— ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 49

Increasing prices of imported fuels, essentially oil, make it mandatory to cover the increased fuel consumption by increased coal output.

Jahodar, V. ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 42

Long term prognoses of energy production are shown in diagrams.

Malak, L. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 34

Use of wood as fuel.

Pazout, F. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 49

Over the past 30 years, most of the small hydro-electric power stations were stopped as non-commercial. With rising fuel costs, hydro-power electricity has become cheaper.

Povolny, M. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 37

Problems arising from current energy situation.

Sivtar, J. ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 45

The importance of coal is growing and it will remain an important source of energy in the future.

Soukup, I. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 34

On the energy situation in Czechoslovakia.

Stancek, D. ABSEES XI (1)(62) Sept 1980: 46

Construction of the nuclear power plant at Jsalovske Bohunice.

Vadis, P. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 49

Energy imports conservation and the nuclear generation programme.

Vaverka, D. ABSEES XI (1)(62) Sept 1980: 47

Fuel and energy shortages ~~inspite of economies~~.

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 50

Brown coal industry - production figures and forecasts.

—— IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 50

New hydro-electric power station at Markersbach.

—— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 46

Shortages of raw materials and energy sources determine the main targets for the 1979 annual plan and call for technical solutions.

—— X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 49

Tables showing production and consumption of electric power in 1977.

Beck, E. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 48

Outline of management system in operation at the gas and coal combine 'Schwarze Pumpe'.

Lentschke, H. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 51

Problem of spares and replacement parts in coal and energy industry.

Pelgalli, M. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 44

Electricity consumption is rising rapidly as more families acquire electrical household gadgets. A survey shows that gadgets produced in the GDR are old-fashioned in design and particularly energy intensive.

#### 14. ENERGY, POLICY

Sandig, H. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 49

Domestic production of raw materials and fuels to lessen its dependence on external sources.

Stable supply of energy vital for the country. GDRR XXI (3) Mar 1981: 6-7

Ziergiebel, H. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 51

Outline of energy conservation policies.

#### Hungary

ABSEES IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 59

Five wells of the Kiskunhalas oil and gas fields are to start trial production.

— X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 53

Report on the 20% increase in petrol prices.

— X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 54

Coaches and diesel lorries entering Hungary are obliged to buy fuel vouchers for foreign currency at the border crossing.

— X (3)(61) May 1980: 65

Visit by Janos Kadar First Secretary of the Party to the building site of first nuclear power station at Paks.

Egerszegi, Cs. The intensive way of energy management (an Interview with I. Papp, Director of the Institute for Energy Management). ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 262-263

Haberstroh, John R. The case of Hungary: liberal socialism under stress. JCE 2(2) June 1978: 111-125

The analysis of the impact on Hungary of the increase in world oil prices since 1973 and the policy response to that impact. The impact of the energy crisis on the Hungarian "New economic mechanism". Their unique economic system appears to have survived the shock essentially intact. The four features of the Hungarian economy : 1) Of the World's socialist, centrally planned economies, Hungary's is the most 'liberalized' - that is, makes the most use of decentralized institutions and signals within the framework of central planning. 2) Hungary

has a 'small' economy in which foreign trade accounts for a large proportion of total economic activity, 3) Hungary's dearth of domestic energy resources, 4) Her special ties to the USSR. Hungary has stepped up domestic energy production and shifted the structure of energy use from oil to coal. But it has also laid plans for additional energy imports at world prices (including those from the USSR). The energy crisis did not cause Hungary to abandon its economic reform; in fact, recent developments suggest that the reform is going ahead. The Hungarians have responded to the shock of higher energy prices with measures aimed at both the supply of and the demand for energy. Has taken steps to expand the production of domestic energy of coal, hydrocarbons; in the longer term, of nuclear power. They have to import growing share of their total energy supplies, and the USSR will continue to provide major portion. But part of Soviet deliveries will be at the equivalent of world prices. Statistics included.

Hegedus, M. Interdependencies between energy economy and sectoral structure. AO 22(3-4) 1979: 365-387

Energy economy term is used here to cover the production, exports, and imports as well as the different uses, transformation, transportation, etc., of all kinds of energy. Important interrelations between Hungarian economic development and energy consumption. Interdependence of economic structure and energy consumption in the period of 1960-1976. A few aspects of interrelations between industrial development and the demand for energy. Present and expected tendencies of energy consumption. The changes in the macro-structure of the national economy of Hungary have tended to result in higher per unit needs for energy. However, as to the trends within the individual sectors, the per unit consumption of the energy in industry and transportation has decreased to a great extent, while agriculture has shown a rapid increase. The aggregate result of these trends is an increased per unit consumption of energy by the national economy as a whole. This also means a failure in reaching the objective set up by our economic policies by which the overall needs for energy should have been moderated through the promotion of less energy - intensive branches, sub-branches and activities. Statistical tables included.

Kalman, A. ABSEES VIII (1) Sept 1977: 68

An account of energy and transport problems urging very strict economies in fuel consumption. Waterways.

#### 14.ENERGY, POLICY

Kovacs, G.A. ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 57

Report on opening of 860 MW capacity power station at Leninvaros.

Kozma, J. ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 57

Present and future prospects of the coal mining industry.

Nyitrai, F. The consumption and structure of energy in the Hungarian economy. ABHEL 10(4) 1980: 178-179

Szocs, M. Situation and tasks of Hungary's energy economy. ABHEL 10(5) 1980: 225-227

Zoltan, L. Possibilities of foreign participation in the complex utilization of thermal waters. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 39-40

#### Poland

ABSEES VIII (1) Sept 1977: 74

Aim of output of 187 million tons of coal in 1977.

— X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 63

Development of power generating capacity.

— X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 63

Increased petrol prices.

Bilski, R. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 65

Power shortages should not be regarded as a seasonal phenomenon.

— ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 66

The problem of power and its economy.

— ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 63

Good prospects of this year's plan of producing coal.

— ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 72

Some up-to-date information on the coal industry.

Hollanek, A. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 65

New era in the chemical use of coal.

- Kedzierski, J. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 65  
Some oil statistics.
- Konieczny, A. ABSEES XI (1)(62) Sept 1980: 66  
Development of electrical power generating industry in Poland.
- Koskowski, A. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 72  
Problems of lignite production and power generation.
- Mozolowski, A. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 72  
Power shortage and prospects.
- Redlicki, J. ABSEES VIII (1) Sept 1977: 77  
Introduction of coal rationing and coal shortages.
- Sapocinski, T. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 57  
The future of lignite based power generation.
- Wasilewski, W. ABSEES IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 63  
The strength of the Polish coal industry.
- Zukowski, Z. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 70  
COMECON and Poland's energy balance.

### Romania

- ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 75  
Stinca-Costesti hydroelectric power station in collaboration with the Soviet Union.
- X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 71  
On 26/7/79 the Council of State issued a decree authorising various measures for reducing the consumption of fuel used in transport.
- X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 67  
Proposed development of energy production will take into account restrictions in supply of hydrocarbons. Hydroelectric power. Use of solid fuel. Nuclear power.

## 14.ENERGY, POLICY

ABSEES X(3)(61) May 1980: 78

Energy policy in Romania is characterised by a strong drive towards increased self-sufficiency and the plan targets in the new five-year plan reflect this. Coal production.

Aldea, G. and Turta, A. ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 67

The use of new recovery technique is now improving the oil yield.

Armencoiu, A. ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 67

Planned drastic reduction in proportion of electricity produced by burning hydrocarbons - various measures.

Berinde, T. ABSEES XI (1)(62) Sept 1980: 72

A need to create new units specialising in energy conservation, which would help factories and institutions to implement conservation measures.

Boescu, V. and Bogdan, P. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 74

Planned coal and electricity production for 1979 is considered. Various problems of coal.

Buhus, P. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 71

Electricity supply to Videle and other oil wells.

Ciubotary, L. ABSEES XI (1)(62) Sept 1980: 71

Biogas installation is expected to save energy consumption from other sources.

Cojean, P. and Dragne, G. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 79

Exploration for oil and gas reserves is to be intensified during the period 1981-85. Black Sea continental shelf.

Constantin, D. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 75

Turbogenerators to provide a combined heat and power system.

Galben, G. ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 68

By recommissioning old oil drillings attempts are being made to increase the recovery factor from the Moinesti oil field.

- Gugiuman, I. ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 67  
Installation of windpower devices.
- Lemean, N. and Szmuk, A. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 79  
Electricity derived from novel sources will be increased between 1980 and 1990.
- Liciu, N. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 78  
The structure of primary energy consumption is discussed.
- Mantu, E. ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 67  
Ways in which solar energy is currently harnessed in Romania.
- Nitu, V.I. and Trifu, C. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 74  
Energy consumption has increased in the last 25 years. Self-sufficient until 1970. Relative shares of different fuels in usage. Dependence on oil is decreasing.
- Popescu, C. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 63  
Bio-gas as source of energy.
- , et al. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 74  
Geothermal waters as an energy resources for Romania.
- Ragalie, S. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 71  
An energy balance has been worked out for national economy. Energy inputs and outputs.
- Rumania - Over a barrel. ET 272 11th Aug 1979: 41  
Oil and Black Sea beaches. The foreigners have to pay for their petrol in Western currency.
- Spiridon, D. and Bogdan, S. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 79  
Increase in hydro-electric generation is planned 1980-1990. The technical possibilities for each river basin has been evaluated.
- Tataru, V. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 63  
Hydroelectric power scheme at the Iron Gates II.
- Teretean, T.S. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 78  
Solar energy - four standard types of installation for heating water will be constructed.

#### 14. ENERGY, POLICY

Udroiu, N. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 75

Drought reduced the output of hydroelectric power stations. Restrictions on use. Attention to reducing electricity transmission losses.

Ursti, E.; Pop, G.M. and Manea, D. ABSEES IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 69

Survey of energy policy. Conservation, traditional domestic resources and geothermal, nuclear and solar energy.

#### Yugoslavia

ABSEES VIII (2)(54) Jan 1978: 67

A new coal mine, the largest to be known as 'Tamnava' in Serbia.

— IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 75

Projects under construction for transmission and generation of electricity.

— IX (2)(57) Jan 1978: 78

Anticipated problems in electricity supply during the winter months.

— IX (3)(58) May 1979: 82

Restricted consumption of oil and gas and more production is the only solution.

— IX (3)(58) May 1979: 82

Second largest Yugoslav power station 'Capljina' is to start production.

— IX (3)(58) May 1979: 83

Construction of first Yugoslav Oil pipeline is nearing completion.

— IX (3)(58) May 1979: 83

Poor performance in coal mining.

— IX (1)(59) Sept 1979: 74

A law restricting the use of motor vehicles has been passed to economise on the use of petrol.

ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 73

A new law temporarily bans the use of public funds for financing of new oil-burning electricity, heat and energy generating capacity.

— X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 76

Development of Kosovo coal. Future oil and gas production in Croatia. West European partners.

— X (3)(61) May 1980: 87

Coal reserves in Kosovo.

— X(3)(61) May 1980: 88

Oil production is growing at only half the planned rate. Low investment in prospecting is blamed.

Djakovic, M. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 88

Second exploratory oil drill in the South Adriatic be sunked with American firms' cooperation.

Drazic, D. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 72

Following road traffic restrictions other measures are expected which will bring about a reduction in oil consumption, including, increase in the price of oil and oil products.

Duric, Milan. The electricity supply industry. YS XX(3) Aug 1979: 45-62

Generating capacity. Transmission. Distribution. Electricity exchange with other countries. Labour supply and productivity. Statistical tables included.

Matkalijev, Stojan. Yugoslavia's energy situation. RIA XXXI (737) 20th Dec 1980: 8-10

Energy sources, oil imports. Nuclear power. Solar energy. Natural resources.

Mimica, Milos. Petroleum drilling, refining and transport. RIA XXVIII (664) 5th Dec 1977: 32-33

Petrovic, A. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 72

As an energy savings measure, oil-burning power stations will be kept 'in reserve' and used only in emergency.

Savin, Davor. Petroleum - the present moment and the immediate future. RIA XXXII (738) 5th Jan 1981: 24-25

## 15. REGIONAL AND URBAN ECONOMICS

### More than one country

Fuchs, Roland J. and Demko, George J. Geographic inequality under socialism. AOAAG 69(2) June 1979: 304-318

Judged from various perspectives regional contrasts, urban-rural comparisons the socialist states of eastern Europe studied exhibit marked spatial inequalities. The persistence of these inequalities can be explained in terms of priority placed on efficiency or military security as opposed to equity in industrial location decisions, the favouring of investment in "productive sectors" rather than social infrastructure, a desire to defer urbanization costs as reflected in constraints on urban growth, the growing scale requirements of service and human welfare facilities, and the continuation of substantial differences in income for various occupation groups.

----- Comment in reply (to Richard Peet). AOAAG 70(2) June 1980: 286-287

Leonski, Zbigniew and Lukaszewicz, Lucja. Aspects of territorial subdivisions in European socialist states. ISSJ XXX (1) 1978: 47-56

Peet, Richard. Commentary on "Geographic inequality under socialism". AOAAG 70(2) June 1980: 280-286

### Bulgaria

Bradistilov, Dobri. Settlement systems and their functions. ABBSLE XXI (4) July-Sept 1978: 6

----- Territorial distribution of the productive forces under the conditions of scientific and technological progress. ABBSLE XXII (2) Jan-Mar 1979: 20-21

In field of territorial distribution of productive forces in Bulgaria, two stages are differentiated depending on the tasks of territorial planning, and on the approach and methods, utilized in the territorial orientation of the capital investments and localisation of production capacities.

Devedzhiev, M. ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 39

Reorganisation of local government. Aim is to abolish traditional village and create constellations of villages round a town.

Ivanov, Ivan. Certain requirements of the drawing up of complex plans for the settlement systems. ABBSLE XXII (4) Oct-Dec 1979: 24-25

Marinov, Hr.; Kolev, st. and Dimitrov, D. Economic problems of the territorial and settlement organization in the light of the March 1977 Plenary session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. ABBSLE XXI (4) July-Sept 1978: 6

Metodiev, L. ABSEES (1)(59) Sept 1979: 30

Plans to build a satellite city south-east of Sofia, adjacent to the existing atomic reactor, on the motorway to Plovdiv.

Papazov, Krastju and Nikola, Jankov. Complex designing and planning of the development of the production infrastructure in the territorial and settlement systems. ABBSLE XXII (2) Jan-Mar 1979: 29-30

The production structure of territorial (settlement) systems can be considered as an element of infrastructure of these systems which, from practical view point is subdivided into production, social and engineering - and - technical infrastructure.

Tsanov, V. ABSEES IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 28

The structure of the settlement system.

#### German Democratic Republic

Bauersfeld, G., et al. ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 48

The current use of the terms 'town' and 'countryside'. Definition and essential differences.

Bonish, R. ABSEES VIII (2) Jan 1978: 34

The criteria to be used for regional planning under the 1976-80 Planmethodik.

## 15. REGIONAL AND URBAN ECONOMICS

Grundmann, S. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 53

Urbanisation of the GDR has been slow compared to its socialist neighbours. This is now regarded as an advantage both for economic and social reasons. The view that urban life is superior to rural life is rejected as a distortion of Marxist teachings.

Scherf, K. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 53

The GDR is undergoing a process of urbanisation.

### Hungary

Bartke, I. Shifts in the relation of sectoral to regional development. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 113-114

Bekesi, L. Connection between regional economics, regional development policy and public administration. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 265-266

Enyedi, Gy. Economic policy and regional development in Hungary. AO 22(1-2) 1979: 113-126

Interdependence among the phases of economic policy in social development, regional development and the transformation of the settlement network are pointed out. It is stressed that regional development is not to be separated from general economic development.

### Poland

Jakobsze, Zbigniew. Network techniques in physical planning in Poland. EPR (5) 1977: 27-40

Jedraszko, Andrzej. The problem of concentration of the future settlement system in Poland. EPR (5) 1977: 41-66

Changes in scope of spatial planning. Main premises of national spatial plan. Planning work on urban agglomeration. Definition and delineation. Role of agglomerations and past settlement policies. Future development determinants. Perspective plan constraints. Guidelines to development of agglomerations. Utilization of economic advantages. Modernization of employment structure. Principles of development of spatial structures. Instruments of implementation.

Kolodziejski, Jerzy. The seaboard in 20 years. PP XXII (2) Feb 1979: 24-31

Five voivodships in the Baltic region. Estuary of Vistula. Industrial development on the coast. Investment. Port development.

Koropeczyj, I.S. Regional development in postwar Poland. SS XXIX (1) Jan 1977: 108-127

Polish regional policy in terms of spatial distribution of resources. Chiefly investment, has had the primary objective of maximization of the output of growth - and power - oriented industrial branches. The other objective of regional policy - inter-regional equalization - had a lower priority on the planner's schedule.

Kuklinski, Antoni. Urbanization and regional development in Poland. EA 30(2) 1977: 303-317+iv

Musial, Miroslaw. Along the Odra. PP XXII (12) Dec 1977: 30-36

Economic development of the Odraland.

Zujewicz, Wiktor. The administration and local self-government. PP XXI (2) Feb 1978: 18-21

### Romania

Floares, A.A. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 77

Economic policy for harmonious development of every district in the country. Example of Iasi district.

Trebici, V. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 77

Urbanisation. Upgrading of selected villages to the status of towns.

### Yugoslavia

ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 75

The less developed republics, and especially the Kosovo province still lag far behind the rest of the country.

— X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 69

The yearly total and monthly instalments which have to be contributed to the Fund for the faster development of less developed republics and provinces.

## 15. REGIONAL AND URBAN ECONOMICS

Djokanovic, Tihomir. Spatial planning. RIA XXIX (689) 20th Dec 1978: 33-34

Gavranovic, M. ABSEES X(1)(59) Sept 1979: 68

Well-meaning decisions are not a sufficient condition for rational development. Problems like that of regional autarky will never be solved as long as people see development in exclusively material, primarily industrial terms.

Josipovic, Dusan and Sturanovic, Radovan. Local communities. YS XVIII (3) Aug 1977: 43-58

Jugoslavia - Economic earthquakes. ET 274 1st Mar 1980: 65

Economic situation between different parts - rivalry. Aid to various republics.

Kartalov, R. Some aspects of rural urbanization in Mecedonia. ABWAERS 21(10) Oct 1979: 714

Villages are no longer the preserve of the farming population as people with other professions are moving to rural areas, bringing non-agricultural incomes to the villages modernizing the village infrastructure and introducing urban values to the rural population.

## 16. HOUSING

### More than one country

Pokorny, J. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 30

House building in COMECON countries is of three types : State, cooperative and individual. Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia are expanding cooperative house building.

### Bulgaria

Barukh, I. ABSEES VIII (3)(55) May 1978: 25

House building is lagging behind.

BULGARIA/CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Gazibarov, N. ABSEES VIII (3)(55) May 1978: 26

Developments in construction of prefabricated housing.

Georgiev, V. ABSEES IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 30

A new decree on the sale and allocation of personal dwellings.

Ivanov, I. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 43

There is a widespread and chaotic phenomenon of private land transfers, largely for villa building, which fosters illegalities.

Mirchev, A. ABSEES VIII (3) May 1978: 27

Modernization plans for existing housing stock.

Stamboliev, Georgi. The housing problem in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the possibilities for its solution in the settlement systems. ABSEES XXII (2) Jan-Mar 1979: 16-17

Tancheva, V. ABSEES IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 30

Serious discrepancies in housing allocations.

Czechoslovakia

ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 45

Cooperative housing represents 26.8% of housing in the socialist sector.

Griger, I. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 33

29% of all housing units built in 1957-75 were in family houses. The cost per housing unit in a family house is higher than in other forms, but the owner provides most of it himself.

Kosa, J. ABSEES VIII (1) Sept 1977: 45

A survey of the housing situation in Czechoslovakia and the house building policy in the 1970's.

Marek, A. ABSEES VIII (3) May 1978: 30

Granting loans to employees for house building.

## 16. HOUSING

Mesko, J. ABSEES VIII (3) May 1978: 33

Problems in management of housing cooperatives in Slovakia.

Nelek, J. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 36

Various questions concerning the housing situation until 1985.

Vlckova, E. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 36

New law on sale of flats to private individuals.

### German Democratic Republic

ABSEES VIII (1) Sept 1977: 59

Diagram showing the progress of the GDR housing programme on a regional basis.

—VIII (3) May 1978: 35

Diagram showing number of newly built and renovated flats since 1970.

— IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 50

A progress report on the building and renovation of housing since 1971.

— X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 44

A summary of the main achievements in the house building programme with an outline of future trends.

— X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 48

An article listing the areas to which priority should be given in the house building programme.

Kirsten, G. ABSEES VIII (2) Jan 1978: 38

Efficiency of local housing repair units. Situation in Nauen.

### Hungary

ABSEES VIII(1) Sept 1977: 65

Long-term housing programme for 1976-90. A report on the Party CC meeting.

ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 58

Present situation and future prospects of the construction

and building materials industries and the directives for house building until 1990.

Dekany, Sandor. The country's largest housing cooperative. HC XXII (2) 1979: 16-18

Eperjesy-Nardai, E. and Koltai, I. Saving and lending in housing construction. ABHEL 9(5) 1979: 196-197

Keller, L. Modernizing organization and technology in house-building, 1960-1990. ABHEL 9(2) 1979: 197-198

Kovacs, Sandor. Housing co-operatives. HC XXI (1) 1978: 9-11

Lakatos, M. Housing and the ways of obtaining a flat in four countries. AO 19(2) 1977: 177-189

The results of an international comparative study organized by the UNESCO European Center for Coordination and Documentation of Research in Social Sciences, are used in this article. Within a broader research program covering the consumption of the population it compares some aspects of housing for two socialist countries (Soviet Union, Hungary) and two capitalist ones (Italy, France). Besides quantitative and qualitative characterization of housing conditions in the four countries, based on some common indicators, the financial and organizational systems for supporting house-building in different countries and the proportions of state and private house-building are also discussed. The author presents the public opinion on housing conditions in individual countries. Housing supply. Ways of obtaining a flat. It may be concluded that realizing the socio-political importance of housing, the state participates considerably in solving the housing problem and in improving the dwelling conditions. The countries developed different versions of housing subsidy systems to correspond with the opportunities.

Major data of dwelling and communal supplies, 1977-78. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 92-95

Mihalyi, Peter. On the value of the Hungarian dwelling stock. ABHEL 9(6) 1979: 175-177

The share of provision for dwelling would come to 24 to 25 per cent of the overall consumption by the population.

—: A typical waste of centrally planned economy — unsatisfactory maintenance of Council houses in Budapest. EP 14(2) 1978: 81-95

## 16. HOUSING

Planned economy aiming at a rush economic growth has some typical wastes that have already been explored for some time by the Hungarian economic literature, analysing the experiences of three decades. The author considers the waste of the Hungarian centrally planned economy in the failing maintenance of Council houses of Budapest. The chain of causation may be seen as: the monopolistic character of the organisational structure makes any increase in rents a central decision, associated with popular discontent, the low level of rent does not allow adequate maintenance, the politically more glamorous targets of new housing construction receive first call of available funds, resources and remuneration levels. The centralized maintenance structure makes for expensive bureaucratic management, the noncompetitive organization of maintenance work makes for high cost and low quality work. As low quality work is insufficiently paid, it must mean that resources are drained away at some intermediate administration level, which may be working hard but rather pointlessly. The dwelling stock of the Metropolitan Council of Budapest. The theoretical questions of maintenance. Institutional problems. House-building and renovation, expenditure, figures.

Nemeth, L. For a better preservation of the state-owned dwelling stock. ABHEL 9(4) 1979: 231-232

Pal, J. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 59

Housing cooperatives.

Venyige-Molnar, J. Some thoughts on the socio-economic aspects of the housing problem. ABHEL 10(5) 1980: 94-95

### Poland

ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 65

No shortage of credit for private family housing construction.

Chmielewski, M. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 65

Critical assessment of current situation and immediate prospects in supply of housing materials by Sejm Committee for Building and Building Materials.

———. ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1970: 66

Housing construction - lack of coordination.

- Chmielewski, M. ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 62  
Changes of meeting the annual housing plan.
- Czpilewska, L. ABSEES XI (1)(62) Sept 1980: 68  
Sale of flats in state owned houses to occupiers.
- Gornicka, Teresa. ABSEES VIII (1) Sept 1977: 77  
The housing problem and its solution.
- : ABSEES IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 63  
House building in Warsaw is in a difficult position.
- : ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 57  
The housing situation and progress in the housing programme.
- : The housing problem. PP XXII (11) Nov 1979: 33-42  
Destruction of houses during war-time. Migration movements.  
Level of housing construction. Statistics included.
- Jaroszewicz, P. ABSEES VIII (2)(54) Jan 1978: 55  
On the situation in housing construction.
- Kedzielska, M. ABSEES IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 65  
Flight of those awaiting council accommodation.
- Paszynski, A. ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 62  
Short term problems and long term perspectives of the housing programme.
- Poniatowska, A. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 60  
New priorities in allocation of housing in Lodz.
- Zarski, T. ABSEES VIII (1) Sept 1977: 74  
Housing construction and costs in 1976.
- . ABSEES VIII (1) Sept 1977: 74  
Proposals for modifications of the 1972 long-term housing programme aimed at better adjustment to demographic trends.
- : ABSEES IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 63  
House building in 1977: underfulfillment of the plan in general and overfulfillment in private house building particularly non-agricultural.

## 16.HOUSING

Zarski, T. ABSEES IX (1)(59) Sept 1979: 57

Housing shortage.

——. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 74

The housing situation in the light of the 1978 Census figures.

——. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 74

Inadequate standard of housing.

——. ABSEES XI (1)(62) Sept 1980: 68

Housing construction results in 1979.

### Romania

ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 74

Housing plan was not fulfilled in 1978. Special measures in 1979.

Ionescu, M. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 73

Housing conditions. The living area per person has significantly increased.

Teodorescu, E. ABSEES IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 71

Improper costing of housing repairs through legitimate over-charging.

### Yugoslavia

ABSEES IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 75

The five-year housebuilding plan continues to fall behind target.

—— IX (1)(56) Sept 1978: 75

There has been a stagnation in building of private dwellings in 1977.

—— X (3)(58) May 1979: 82

Medium-term house building programme continues to fall short of target.

Jeremic, Ivan. Housing, 1975-1979. YS XXI (1) Feb 1980: 37-52

Self-managed communities of interest for housing. Housing construction planning. Financing. Prices of dwellings. Distribution of socially-owned dwellings. Maintenance. Housing standard. Measures for accelerating housing construction. Statistics available.

Papic, N. ABSEES VIII (2)(54) Jan 1978: 67

House building again behind target.

——: ABSEES X (2)(60) Jan 1980: 78

Unfavourable conditions for house building by private individuals.

## 17. EDUCATION. HEALTH. SOCIAL WELFARE

### More than one country

Gorizontov, B. and Prokudin, V. Environmental protection in COMECON Member nations. PRE XXI (8) Dec 1978: 24-40

Iadanyi, A. Development of higher education in the European CMEA countries. ABHEL 10(1) 1980: 196-197

Markiewicz, Wladyslaw and Kasprzyk, Leszek. Social science policy in Eastern Europe. ISSJ XXX (2) 1978: 407-420

In the socialist countries, where science policy is determined by the state more than elsewhere, the network of scientific research and teaching institutions has been developed and built up in a planned manner according to the actual needs of the national economy and culture. Basic influences on policy. Key elements. Interrelationship between social science policy, the strategy of economic growth, scientific and technological progress and educational and cultural planning. Role of social sciences in solving political, social and economic problems.

## 17. EDUCATION. HEALTH. SOCIAL WELFARE

### Bulgaria

ABSEES VIII (1) Sept 1977: 38

A survey is made of material provision for children (food, health, etc.).

Kalchev, I. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 43

An 'economic approach' possible in cultural matters, is being and will be increasingly implemented.

Krusteva, L. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 32

Construction of a new National Children's Hospital and Teaching Institute for research into child health and children's diseases has started.

Neshev, G. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 32

Bulgaria, led by Todor Zhivkov in person, is experiencing the world-wide return to nature therapy and the use of herbal medicines. The official medical world is hostile and tries to retain control and minimise the effect, but other bodies see the economic possibilities.

-----: ABSEES X (1) (59) Sept 1979: 32

On 1st June Bulgaria introduced free prescriptions for young children and pregnant women. A spokesman for the Ministry of Health claimed this as a great triumph over the capitalist world.

Occupational safety and health. SLB (2) June 1977: 166-167

Bulgaria: National programme of occupational safety and health.

### Czechoslovakia

Equality of opportunity and treatment. SLB (2) June 1978: 192

Czechoslovakia: No salary loss for expectant and nursing mothers despite reduced workload.

Komes, J. ABSEES IX(3)(58) May 1979: 34

On new measures to promote university study of preferential subjects.

Kyzling, V. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 40

Fines paid by enterprises for polluting environment-special fund for environmental protection.

Mesko, J. ABSEES VIII (3)(55) May 1978: 32

On the planned expansion of Slovak universities in 1978/9.

Tesar, Vladimir. Social welfare programmes in Czechoslovak enterprises. ILR 117 (4) July-Aug 1978: 441-451

Zelenkova, Hana. Macroeconomic environmental modelling. PE XXVIII (12) 1980: 1285

German Democratic Republic

ABSEES IX (3)(58) May 1979: 53

Development of health service since 1970.

—: X (3)(61) May 1980: 59

Diagrams showing provision of creches, kindergartens, trade union holiday homes, hospital beds, doctors and dentists in 1960, 1970 and 1978.

—: X (3)(61) May 1980: 59

Summary of achievements in the provision of social services over the last decade.

—: XI (1)(62) Sept 1980: 52

A resolution sets out the tasks of universities and aims of higher education.

Keck, A. ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 47

Comprehensive medical and social services are regarded as the most important non-productive sector. The costs of the services are analysed and ways of measuring their economic role put forward.

Occupational safety and health. SLB (2) June 1978: 184-185

German Democratic Republic : Occupational safety and health ordinance.

Social security. SLB (4) Dec 1978: 396

GDR: Establishment of claims committees for social insurance.

## 17. EDUCATION, HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE

### Hungary

Barta, B. Social services in Hungary in the light of international data. AO 23(1-2) 1979: 205-224

Health services. Schooling. Housing. Social insurance. Statistical tables.

Berend, I.T.; Stark, A. and Tordai, I. Hungarian higher education in economics : its past, present and future. AO 21 (1-2) 1978: 121-139

The study presented on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Economics, surveys the main development tendencies of higher education in economics in Hungary. It analyses in detail the changes in education and the causes releasing them. The authors outline the possibilities of progress. The main alternatives and indispensable conditions of development, such as a clear division of labour between the various levels of education, clarification of the related labour law problems, a reform of the system of on-the-job training.

Education and training. SLB (2) June 1977: 200; (1) Mar 1980: 121

Hungary: Workers' education via television and radio. Young workers afforded better opportunities for higher education. New regulations.

Forgacs, T.K. On some issues of environmental economics. ABHEL 10(3) 1980: 41-43

Occupational safety and health. SLB (3) Sept 1979: 302

Hungary : National survey on teachers' health.

~~Social Security~~ SLB (3) Sept 1978: 280

Hungary: New decree on old-age pensions encourages persons who have reached retirement age to continue working.

### Poland

Anczewicz, S. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 67

Problems of national health service and prospects for improvement.

Child-care allowances. PP XXI (4) Apr 1978: 56-59

- Dorywalska, Z. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 72  
Debate on reform of system of vocational and general education.
- Equality of opportunity and treatment. SLB (1) Mar 1979: 94-95  
Poland : Council for family affairs set up.
- Higher education in focus. PP XXIII (7/8) July-Aug 1980: 41-44
- Kuberski, Jerzy. On the school reform. PP XXII (1) Jan 1979: 9-12
- Kulpinska, Jolanta. Selection and training for research in Poland. ISSJ XXXI (1) 1979: 49-58
- Occupational safety and health. SLB (3) Sept 1979: 304; (1) Mar 1980: 91-92  
Poland : Revised list of hazardous jobs prohibited for women. New regulations concerning sailors' safety and health.
- Rudolf, Tadeusz. Occupational safety and health in Poland: legislation, supervision and promotion. ILR 118 (2) Mar-Apr 1979: 179-190
- Safety and health. SLB (1) Mar 1978: 79-80  
Poland : Social security benefits extended to independent farmers.
- Social security. SLB (2) June 1977: 177-178; (1) May 1979: 91  
Poland : Old-age insurance for individual farmers. Extension of the right to early retirement.
- Zaborny, P. Cultural life and the rural community. ABWAERS 21(10) Oct 1979: 718-
- Zujewicz, Wiktor. Career women. PP XXI (3) Mar 1978: 66-68

### Romania

- George, V. ABSEES X (3)(61) May 1980: 82  
Environmental effect of an industrial establishment.

## 17. EDUCATION, HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE

Social security. SLB (3) Sept 1978: 284; (2) June 1979: 191-192

Romania: Social security and Pensions Council set up. Children's allowances increased. (Monthly family allowances per child increased).

Tomescu, C.; Servanescu, O. and Mihnea, R. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 73

An organised approach to environmental protection.

### Yugoslavia

ABSEES X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 73

The entire issue contains detailed instructions issued by the Federal Statistical Office on the gathering of information on damage caused by natural disasters, for the purpose of assessing compensation from the Central Solidarity Fund. This 'directive' will, in future, apply for all serious natural disasters.

— X (1)(59) Sept 1979: 73

This agreement between the republics and autonomous provinces specifies that resources from the Solidarity Fund can be given to a disaster area provided the total damage caused by the disaster exceeds 3% of the social product of the affected area.

— (1)(59) Sept 1979: 73

This Federal Law awards 100 mn. dinars to the republic of Montenegro from the Federal Reserve Fund to alleviate the damage caused by the recent earthquake.

Basic statistical data - Social security and related institution, 1972-1977. YS XIX(3) Aug 1978: 171-173

Only statistical tables on health insurance; Health Institutions; Disability and pension insurance; Children's allowances; Welfare institutions allowances.

Basta, Ljubica. Health care for women, 1968-1976. YS XIX (4) Nov 1978: 99-108

Cavic, Leposava. Control of tuberculosis, 1965-1975. YS XVIII (3) Aug 1977: 117-126

Feliks, Radmilo. Public health, health care and the health service. YS XIX (3) Aug 1978: 137-156

YUGOSLAVIA

Gabor, Janosi. Elementary education. YS XVIII (3) Aug 1977:  
101-116

Ivanovic, Stanoje. Higher education, 1969/70 - 1978/79.  
YS XXI (2) May 1980: 77-96

Schools. Institutions. Teaching Staff. Courses of studies.  
Students. Statistical tables and charts available.

Juhas, Mihajlo. Educational reform in Yugoslavia. YS XIX (4)  
Nov 1978: 75-98

—— Secondary education - trends and achievements. YS XX(3)  
Aug 1979: 83-94

Total number of pupils. Grades. Drop-out rates.

Samardzic, Radovan M. Religious communities. YS XVIII (3)  
Aug 1977: 59-70

Welfare activities.

## 17. EDUCATION, HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE

Social security. SLB (3) Sept 1978: 284; (2) June 1979: 191-192

Romania: Social security and Pensions Council set up. Children's allowances increased. (Monthly family allowances per child increased).

Tomescu, C.; Servanescu, O. and Mihnea, R. ABSEES IX (2)(57) Jan 1979: 73

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