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RFE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION DEPARTMENT

Background Research

BASIC PROBLEMS FACING THE POLISH
NATIONAL ECONOMY IN 1962

Report of the Politburo at the Ninth CC Plenum
(21 November 1961) on the Estimated Fulfillment
of the 1961 Economic Plan and the Provisions of
the 1962 Plan

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COMMENT

At first glance, the Politburo report makes the impression of an imposing vitality in practically all branches of Polish economy.

The estimated results for 1961 show plan overfulfillment in: overall industrial production (2.5 per cent), investments (three per cent) and employment (by 112,000), as well as increases over 1960 in: agriculture (8.3 per cent), exports (12.8 per cent), imports (14.5 per cent), nominal wages (4.2 per cent), real wages (3.1 per cent), cash incomes from agriculture (12.6 per cent).

A closer analysis of all these achievements shows, however, that in many cases increases are actually symptoms of adverse economic trends (e.g. excessive outlays in investments), or else that the situation has gotten out of hand (e.g. increases in employment and wages).

The report, one must admit, points clearly to many shortcomings, the most important of them being: shortcomings in investment policy, low work productivity and excessive increases in employment and wages unjustified by corresponding increases in the volume of production.

However, there are two points of particular importance, where failures were not openly admitted or the situation was not plainly stated. These are: foreign trade and agriculture.

FOREIGN TRADE

The report suggests that foreign trade is developing favorably and great emphasis is put on the expected surplus of exports over imports in the trade with capitalist countries planned for 1962.

Trade with Capitalist Area 1960-1962

1960:	deficit	750	million	currency	exchange	zloty
1961:	planned deficit	420	"	"	"	"
	estimated deficit	550	"	"	"	"
1962:	originally planned					
	surplus	46	"	"	"	"
	revised surplus	210	"	"	"	"

The above figures would suggest a great achievement in the general trend with the capitalist area trade. However, the picture changes when the element of advanced imports in 1961 for needs of 1962 is included.

The total value of these imports (mainly grain) amounts to 270 million currency exchange zloty.

The report argues that, were it not for these imports, a balance of trade in the current year (1961) would have been attained. However, this also means that, if it were not for shifting these imports from 1962 to 1961, the planned favorable balance of trade with the capitalist area in 1962 would not be achieved.

The 270 million zloty of "advanced" purchases would erase the "surplus" of 210 million zloty planned for trade with these countries in 1962, if this sum were charged, as it should be, to 1962.

This shows the extent to which the withdrawal in 1961 of American grain deliveries on favorable terms disturbed the balance of Polish foreign trade, since an unlooked for expenditure of hard currency was made necessary.

The real picture of Polish foreign trade is also made clearer by putting side by side the achieved and planned increases of exports and imports over the years 1960-1962:

	<u>Increases over the previous year</u>	
	<u>Export</u>	<u>Import</u>
1960 - attained	15.8 %	5.3 %
1961 - estimated	12.8 %	14.5 %
1962 - planned	8.7 %	2.8 %

What first meets the eye is a steady marked decrease in exports, the marked increase of imports in 1961, which illustrates the effect of advanced purchases and which, if they were evenly spread over the two years (1961/62), would clearly show the real steady increase of imports.

AGRICULTURE

As for agriculture, this branch of the Polish economy enjoyed unexpectedly good results this year and it promises further favorable development. The progress of agriculture is admitted in the report, but partly played down, and much emphasis was given to what the regime considers as adverse trends in the national economy such as the rapid rise in incomes of the agricultural population.

This overall success of agriculture touches a sore point. It proves that agriculture, which is predominantly private in Poland, fares considerably better than other segments of

the national economy, which are state-run.

This is illustrated by the substantial increases in agricultural production and incomes from agriculture obtained in 1961:

	<u>Percent</u> <u>over 1960</u>
Increase in total value of agricultural production	4 % (planned) 8.3 % (estimated)
Increase in cash incomes from agriculture	12.6 % (estimated)

The report openly attacks steep increases in incomes from agriculture as compared with increases in nominal and real wages in other sectors of the economy.

The comparison between these two groups shows wide differences in 1961:

	<u>Percent</u> <u>over 1960</u>
Nominal wages	4.2 %
Real wages	3.1 %
Cash incomes from agriculture	12.6 %

Although, according to the report, increased wages (at least in industry) were not justified by increased production or work efficiency, the main attack is directed against the excessive, as it is called, increase of incomes in agriculture.

To offset the disproportion between increases of wages and increases of incomes in agriculture, it is proposed to "curb the increases of cash incomes from agriculture" in the coming year. The report does not enlarge on how these aims will be achieved, but it is obvious that the comparative well-being of the agricultural population is a thorn in the eye of economic planners.

It should be recalled at this juncture that, according to official statistics for 1960,* the overwhelming percentage of the cultivated area, and a still greater percentage of agricultural production, fall to privately owned land, namely:

	<u>Individual</u> <u>farmers</u>	<u>Collective</u> <u>farms</u>	<u>State</u> <u>farms</u>
Overall agricultural production	89.3 %	1.3 %	9.4 %
Area under cultivation	86.9 %	1.2 %	11.9 %

*) "Rocznik Statystyczny", 1961.

If the regime is serious in its intention of "curbing" the incomes of the agricultural population during the coming year, it may find that it will succeed in curbing agricultural production as well.

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BASIC PROBLEMS FACING POLISH NATIONAL ECONOMY IN 1962

Summary

of the Report of Politburo at the IX Plenum of the CC

The first year of the current Five-Year Plan draws to an end, and the draft of the Plan for 1962 is being prepared. The results of these first two years will determine the achievements and failures of the entire Five-Year Plan and, consequently, Poland's share in the historic competition, on a world-wide scale, between the socialist and the capitalist camps.

It was thus deemed necessary to make a thorough survey of all achievements and shortcomings as well as of all current problems facing the Polish economy on the threshold of the second year of the Five-Year Plan.

I.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF 1961 AND MAIN PROBLEMS FACING 1962

1) Tentative Estimates of the Fulfillment of Plans for 1961

Following the stipulations of the Five-Year Plan, the first two years are characterized by intensified investments and an expansion of foreign trade.

Investments will be directed chiefly toward the development of national sources of raw-materials, production for export and long-range development of agriculture.

In the field of foreign trade, it is planned to liquidate, during the first two years, the adverse balance of trade in goods and services. While the deficit for 1960 amounted to 750 million currency exchange zloty, the deficit for 1961 was planned at about 420 million, and for 1962 a surplus of exports over imports of about 46 million zloty.

To meet these ends, it is planned to decelerate the increase in real wages and in real incomes of agricultural population during the first two years in order to curb the increase in individual consumption.

On the whole, this year's plan will be fulfilled satisfactorily. It is estimated that overall industrial production will exceed last year's by at least 10.3 per cent, which means fulfillment of the plan to 102.5 per cent.

Production of investment goods will in most cases exceed the planned targets. The situation in other branches of industry is more complex. In some sectors production plans will be exceeded, in others they will fall short of planned targets.

The current year is characterized by progress in all branches of agricultural production. According to estimates, the total value of agricultural production in 1961 will exceed 1960 by 8.3 per cent, instead of the stipulated 4 per cent. There was a general increase in yields per hectare of grains, potatoes, sugar beets, oil seeds and hay. This, in turn, led to an increase in cattle breeding, which is expected to exceed last year's by 8.5 per cent.

In foreign trade the 1961 results can be rated as favorable. Export increased by 12.8 per cent over 1960, due mainly to increased exports of agricultural products (by 33.5 per cent) and of machinery and industrial equipment (by 15.5 per cent). Imports rose by 14.6 per cent. Owing to increased requirements for imported goods, plans to increase foreign currency reserves for trade with the capitalist area failed.

This year's national income is expected to exceed last year's by 6.5 per cent.

Total investments in the national economy in 1961 are expected to exceed the stipulated level by 3.2 billion zloty, that means by 3 per cent. It doesn't mean, however, that all planned investments will be completed. A number of projects (mainly industrial) will be made available with a delay. Some successes are expected in house building, where an estimated 9000 rooms will be finished in excess of the plan.

Individual consumption in 1961 exceeded the provisions of the plan. It resulted from an increase of the wage-fund, which in turn stemmed from increased employment, increased wages and a rise in the incomes of the agricultural population.

According to plan, employment was to increase by only 130,000 but in fact it rose by 242,000 (i.e. by 3.4 per cent).
3.4 per cent).

The average nominal wage also increased above the plan, and instead of 2.5 per cent will rise by 4.2 per cent. The individual wage-fund was to increase by 5.6 million zloty (which means 4 per cent), but will in fact increase by 10.6 million

(i.e. 7.4 per cent). The above figures show that although the increase in the wage-fund resulted mainly from increased employment, it was also caused by the disproportion between rising wages as compared with labor productivity. The intended share of labor productivity in the increased production was not achieved. Labor productivity in industry was to increase by 6.4 per cent, but it will increase by 7 per cent. However, it was also planned that 83 per cent of the increase in production will result from increased labor productivity. In fact only 70 per cent will be reached.

Real wages in 1961 rose to a lesser degree than nominal wages. This was caused by an increase of the price index. According to estimate, living costs in 1961 rose by an average of 1.4 per cent over the 1960 level. Consequently real wages will rise by only 3.1 per cent over 1960.

The income (in cash) of agricultural population deriving from sales to the State rose by 12.6 per cent over 1960, and it is estimated that the share of incomes of the agricultural population used for consumption will exceed the 1960 level by 5.1 per cent.

The overall increase of the population's incomes in excess of plan resulted in an increased demand for consumer goods considerably overstepping the planned limits. Retail trade turnover will surpass last years by 9.6 per cent and exceed the plan by 5.8 per cent. This caused a slight drop in the reserves of goods on the market.

2) Main Stipulations of the 1962 Plan

Plans for industrial production in 1962 provide for an increase of 8.3 per cent over the estimated results of 1961, which means a higher rate of increase than originally stipulated by the Five-Year Plan (8.2 per cent).

Agricultural production in 1962 should exceed the achievements of successful 1961 by 1.7 per cent. The increase in livestock will be two and half times higher than the average during the previous Five-Year Plan.

Exports in 1962 should increase by 8.7 per cent and imports by 2.8 per cent. For the first time in Poland's trade relations with Capitalist countries, it is planned to achieve in 1962 a positive balance of goods and servicesturnover. While the adverse

balance of trade with capitalist countries in 1961 will reach 550 million exchange currency zloty, revised plans for 1962 provide for a positive balance of 210 million zloty. If it were not for advanced purchases of goods for needs of country's economy in 1962, the balance of trade with capitalist area in 1961 would be secured, according to the Politburo report.

Gross national income in 1962 will increase by seven per cent over the estimated level of 1961.

Total investments in the national economy in 1962 are expected to reach about 118 billion zloty, an increase of 9.5 per cent over the current year.

Individual consumption of the population will in 1962 exceed by four per cent the expected level of 1961.

According to plan, average wages in 1962 will rise by 2.3 per cent over 1961 and those within the wage-fund by 5.5 per cent.

The relatively high increase of the wage-fund results mainly from overstepping the planned limits. The number of employed was to increase by 263,000 during the first two years, but in fact it will increase by 458,000.

Money incomes of the agricultural population deriving from sales to the State will increase in 1962 by 8.7 per cent over the current year.

The rate of increase of individual consumption over the first two years will surpass the stipulations of the Five-Year Plan. If no corrections were made, the differences in the increase of consumption of the agricultural and urban populations would show wide discrepancies from the provisions of the Five-Year Plan. Namely, the plan provided for an increase of 25 per cent in individual consumption for wage earners and agricultural population alike. However, the dynamic increase in real incomes of the agricultural population for the two years considerably exceeded the increases in real urban wages. Should no corrections be made, the increase in real wages for the two years would amount to 5.2 per cent only, while real incomes of the agricultural population would increase by 10 per cent. To offset this disproportion, it is planned to curb the increase of incomes from agriculture to eight per cent.

Following increased incomes, the purchasing power for consumer goods in 1962 will be 230.4 billion zloty, a five per cent increase over 1961. Retail trade will put on the market goods to the value of 232 billion zloty, which will leave a surplus to the value of 1.5 billion zloty.

The main tasks for 1962 consist in maintaining the speedy rate of development of the national economy by safeguarding at the same time the right proportions between the individual branches of economy and the correct division of national income among population groups.

These main tasks are:

- 1) further development of foreign trade
- 2) creating adequate conditions for a further increase of agricultural production
- 3) improvements in investment policy
- 4) correct distribution of national income between the rural and urban populations
- 5) improvement of labor productivity
- 6) reduction of production costs in industry
- 7) furthering of technical progress
- 8) improvement of cooperation in industry.

II.

PROBLEMS OF FOREIGN TRADE

1) The Development of Export Trade and Changes in its Structure

In 1960 export increased by 15.8 per cent over the previous year. This year's export will in turn exceed 1960 by 12.8 per cent. During the years 1959/61 favorable changes were observed in the structure of Polish exports, namely an increased share of machinery, industrial equipment and finished industrial goods.

Agricultural products will this year constitute 21.4 per cent of all exports as compared with 18.2 per cent in 1959.

The share of raw materials, fuels and semi-finished goods is decreasing systematically, from 50 per cent in 1959 to 40 per cent in 1961.

The dynamic increase in exports of agricultural products deserves attention. Here it has to be stressed that, in recent years, exports of agricultural processed goods rose faster than exports of agricultural raw materials.

The most marked increase in exports in the 1959/61 period is noted in consumer goods, mostly textiles.

The quantitative exports of solid fuels, mainly hard coal, rose during the last two years by eight per cent as compared with 1959, although their value decreased owing to adverse price tendencies on the world markets.

2) Tasks in the Field of Imports

In 1960 imports were 5.3 per cent higher than in 1959. This year's imports will exceed last year's by 14.5 per cent. This rapid increase was conditioned by large purchases of goods, mainly grain, earmarked for 1962. Some grain imports were secured from the USSR, but most purchases come from the capitalist countries, mainly against cash, or else on short-term credits. The total value of these purchases amounts to about 270 million currency exchange zloty.

In the years 1959/61 the value of imported raw materials and supplies for heavy industry increased by 35 per cent. This rapid increase is partly explained by a sharp rise in world market prices.

The only imports which noted no increases, were those producing consumer goods, which were even slightly curbed.

The slow rate of curbing imports is due to insufficient progress in anti-import production.

3) Tasks in the Field of Intensifying Foreign Trade in 1962

Considering the slackening dynamics of machine and industrial equipment exports, it was decided to implement this trend by an increase in the exports of agricultural products and raw materials in excess of the provisions of the Five-Year Plan.

The situation in foreign trade calls for the following measures:

- 1) to create incentives for exports and to achieve reasonable economies in imports;
- 2) to improve the organization of foreign trade;
- 3) to protect exports of machines and industrial equipment;
- 4) to intensify trade, cooperation and specialization with socialist countries;
- 5) to intensify trade with underdeveloped countries;
- 6) to improve the efficiency of foreign trade agencies.

III.

TASKS IN AGRICULTURE

1) Evaluation of the Fulfillment of 1961 Plan in Agriculture

The 1961 agricultural plan was fulfilled satisfactorily and consequently more foodstuffs could be directed both to the home market and for export.

There was a marked increase in state purchases of agricultural produce in 1961 as compared with 1960:

grain	500,000 tons over 1960
potatoes	460,000 tons over 1960
oil seeds	100,000 tons over 1960
sugar beets	490,000 tons over 1960

State purchases of other foodstuffs in 1961 will amount to:

slaughtering cattle:	1,730,000 tons	{ viz. 16 per cent increase over 1960)
eggs:	2,950 million	{ " 17 per cent " " " }
milk:	3,850 " liters	{ " 3.2 per cent " " " }

Favorable prices make agriculture profitable and constitute an incentive for increased production.

2) Plans for Increased Agricultural Production in 1962

During the previous Five-Year Plan the average yearly increase of agricultural production amounted to 3.7 per cent.

A further increase is planned for 1962. The area under crops will increase by about 100,000 hectares. Investment credits for farmers will be 6.3 per cent and supplies of agricultural machinery 25 per cent higher than in 1961.

3) State Farms

During the 1961/62 season the production of State Farms should increase by about 11 per cent over the previous season. During recent years the rate of increase of State Farm production was twice as high as the average for the entire country. The productivity of State Farms was rising yearly on an average of 10 per cent and the same rate is planned for next year. State farms still suffer from inadequate supplies of agricultural machinery and an additional fund of 400 million zloty should be allotted next year to meet these needs.

4) Collective Farms

The number of collective farms remained unchanged over the last years (sic. in Politburo report). Production and profits increased and the average yearly income per family amounted in 1960 to 17,705 zloty, apart from additional incomes from private plots. However, a large percentage of collective farms lags behind the state farms in the rate of increase in mechanization. Their main handicap is the large proportion of small farms, since almost 50 per cent of them are under 100 hectares.

5) The Problem of Unproductive Farms

The intensification of agricultural production is hampered in many communities by unproductive farms. It is planned to extend help to these farms in the form of credits and supplies of agricultural machinery. However, this help should be limited only to those farms which guarantee their rational use. In hopeless cases, it is necessary to create for farmers possibilities for handing over their farms to the State.

6) Activities of Agricultural Circles

Agricultural Circles play an ever-increasing role in agriculture. On 30 September 1961, Agricultural Circles had at their disposal machinery worth over two billion zloty. The value of services rendered to the farmers in 1960 amounted, in terms of money, to 333 million zloty and will reach 1/2 billion this year. This sum will be doubled next year.

IV.

TASKS IN THE FIELD OF INVESTMENTS

1) The Volume of Investments

The 5th Plenum (June 1960) initiated basic changes in the structure of investments aiming at cutting down over-investment. Economies so far achieved amount to 8.8 billion zloty. The target was set at 10-15 billion zloty and the action will continue for the next several months.

Soon after the present Five-Year Plan was approved, additional investment requests were presented amounting to 78 billion zloty, which constitutes about 15 per cent of the total sum of investments planned for the years 1962-65. This is, of course, totally impossible, but a certain increase in investments in 1962 was found necessary for some branches of the economy (shipbuilding, steel industry, machine industry, mining, housing).

To counterbalance these increases, some relatively small reductions of investments in all branches of economy had to be introduced. As a result, investments in 1962 will exceed the provisions of the Five-Year Plan by 2.2 billion zloty.

2) State of Investment Preparations

There is a marked improvement in the documentation of investment projects. This year 62 central investments included in the investment plan lacked necessary documentation, but next year this number will be reduced to only 27. The 5th Plenum laid down the principle that no investment of general importance can be included in the investment plan without full technical and working documentation.

3) Means of Fulfilling the Investment Plan

The sharp increase of investments during recent years put an additional strain on the machine and industrial equipment industries. Delays in their deliveries are the main causes of delays in putting new projects into operation, which in turn puts a strain on the entire investment plan. The core of the problem lies in the difficulty of keeping the balance between requirements for investments and the potential production possibilities of enterprises.

4) Concentration of Outlays and Shortening the Investment Cycle

There still exists insufficient concentration of investments which results in dispersing means and prolonging the investment cycle. For several years now about 40 per cent of new industrial projects are completed behind schedule. From among 187 industrial projects commissioned in the years 1956-60 by the heavy, chemical and food-industries, only 114 (that is only 60 per cent) were completed according to schedule. The delays in the remaining plants ranged from three months to over two years, and were mainly due to delayed and faulty deliveries of machinery and equipment, plus instances of faulty and delayed documentation.

There are also instances of considerable delays in reaching, in new plants, the full production capacity, which at times is only attained after five to seven years.

A thorough investigation of neglected production capacities will be started this year in all industrial enterprises to prepare a final balance sheet of the production capacity of the industry as a whole.

V.

TASKS OF IMPROVING THE DISCIPLINE OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

1) The Fundamental Meaning of Wage Discipline

This year shows considerable deviations from the stipulations of the plan on the wage fund, caused mainly by an excessive rise in employment. This was partly justified by the rise of production over the set targets, but the relaxing of discipline in wage and employment policies was a negative factor. In many branches of industry the increase of the wage fund was not justified by increased production and drained the reserves set aside for wage increases.

The method of dividing national income through wages is now and will continue to be for a long time the main form of determining the level of consumption of different population groups. The total net wage-fund constitutes about 40 per cent of net national income and almost 60 per cent of the total individual consumption fund. There is as yet no full control over the wage fluctuations and there exist many unfounded differences in earnings, which will have to be eliminated during the present Five-Year Plan. The collective consumption in the form of various social benefits will have to increase.

2) Main Shortcomings of the Present Wage System

The main cause of wage disproportions lies in the lack of discipline in applying regulations, which leads to a loosening of work norms. All these irregularities are made possible by the fact that the respective regulations themselves are far from perfect, and that the present system of premiums is difficult to control. The methods of proper planning for employment and the wage-fund in an enterprise have not been worked out as yet and the simplified methods now applied lead to unforeseen disproportions between the available funds and requirements.

3) Necessity of Improving the Present Wage System

There exists a necessity of connecting incentives with an increase of work efficiency, on the one hand, and, on the other, the need of keeping the 1962 wage-fund within the planning limits. Any increase of the wage-fund over the plan could only be justified by an adequate increase of production. This can be achieved mainly by introducing in all enterprises the new technical norms. They should be introduced fully in the machine

industry by the middle of 1962 and in all remaining industries by the end of 1962. The new norms should as far as possible guarantee the level of existing wages.

VI.

TASKS IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION

1) Reduction of Industrial Consumption Costs

One of the most important tasks for the national economy in the years to come will be to put in order the system of supplies for industry. The present Five-Year Plan foresees lowering production costs in industry by 7.2 per cent, in transport and telecommunications by 7.5 per cent and in the building industry by 7.3 per cent. These economies in industry alone should amount to about 28 billion zloty, out of which 3.4 billion will be saved in 1962. Costs of materials in industry constitute about 70 per cent of overall production costs. The reserves and possibilities to economize exist in all branches of the national economy and unless they are used in full, it will be impossible to meet all requirements despite all investments for the development of raw material sources.

2) Ways of Improving the System of Material Supplies

So far, the rate of liquidating the waste of raw materials, fuels and supplies is most unsatisfactory, and it requires an all-out offensive on all sectors. The basic sources of reserves are technical progress and rational exploitation. Obsolete machinery should be eliminated and improved construction designs introduced. The reform calls also for strengthening of technical discipline, reduction of faulty production and increased quality of produced goods.

Norms of consumption and proper correlation between planning and practice have not been worked out. The whole system of supplies for industrial consumption must be reorganized, made more simple and efficient.

The key points in the campaign against waste of materials are enterprises themselves. The responsibility should lie with the managers, assisted by respective ministries and industrial organizations, on the one hand, and, on the other, by active support of workers and the staff.

VII.

THE NECESSITY FOR SPEEDING UP TECHNICAL PROGRESS

The targets set out for technical progress were not fully attained. There were delays both in preparing the necessary laws and in initiating coordination of scientific research. Party control over the realization of the tasks is still insufficient.

The full utilization of scientific achievements should be obligatory for all people in leading positions. Special emphasis should be laid on a systematic comparison of the technical standards of enterprises with those of the technically most advanced countries of the world.

The problem, neglected until now, of production specialization should receive adequate attention from the Planning Commission and respective ministries.

Experience also showed that the incentives and methods of coordination applied thus far did not produce the proper results. The new production methods must be made more profitable for the enterprises.

VIII.

THE TASKS FOR THE PARTY

Although the Party concentrated its activities in recent years on the sector of national economy and although a lot has been already achieved -- there are still considerable possibilities which have not been exploited. A number of Central Committee resolutions were only partly implemented. Another serious shortcoming was the insufficient part played by workers in working out plans of technical reorganization, and insufficient progress in improving cooperation.

The duties of the Party consist not only in organizational tasks, but in inspiring and activating general cooperation. In the Party's opinion, the best way for workers to share in the management of enterprises is the proper activity of all bodies of workers' self-government, which is the concrete expression of the workers' share in management.

According to the Party Statute, Party organizations should exercise control over management through an active part in workers' self-governments. They now include almost 300,000

activists, both Party members and non-Party workers and engineers. In practice, however especially during the last year, there were many symptoms of underrating the importance of workers' self-government. Party organizations in enterprises often made the mistake of bypassing them.

Important improvements have been noted lately in the sector of work competition. There are, however, enterprises, even whole branches of industry, where competition was neglected. In furthering work competition, stiff patterns and concentration of quantitative targets should be avoided.

As for the Party's activities in agriculture, new and wider aims were set forth. The possibilities increased with the marked rise over the last two years in Party membership among the agricultural population, specialists and workers. Moreover, since 91 per cent of agricultural investments is included in the budgets of national councils, Party organizations can through these Councils exercise their influence on the realization of the investment policy in agriculture.

The tasks set forth by this Plenum should now occupy the center of the activities of all Party organizations, since this will determine not only the successful realization of plans for economic development in 1962 but also the realization of the entire Five-Year Plan.

End