

centers in Siberia), the entire net growth of electricity production in the European part most industry is located, will be on account of nuclear power.

The CMEA nuclear program is an undertaking of all the member countries, as our report on the assembly line Atommash plant shows. A training center for 350 nuclear plant engineers and operators has been established at the Soviet power station in Novovoronezh. Today Eastern Europeans are in training there. Soon, they will be joined by technicians from the developing sector countries which order Atommash plants.

Finland, the Soviets' first nuclear customer outside the CMEA, is reportedly interested in helping to market worldwide the Soviet technologies exemplified in their 420 MW plant at Loviisa.

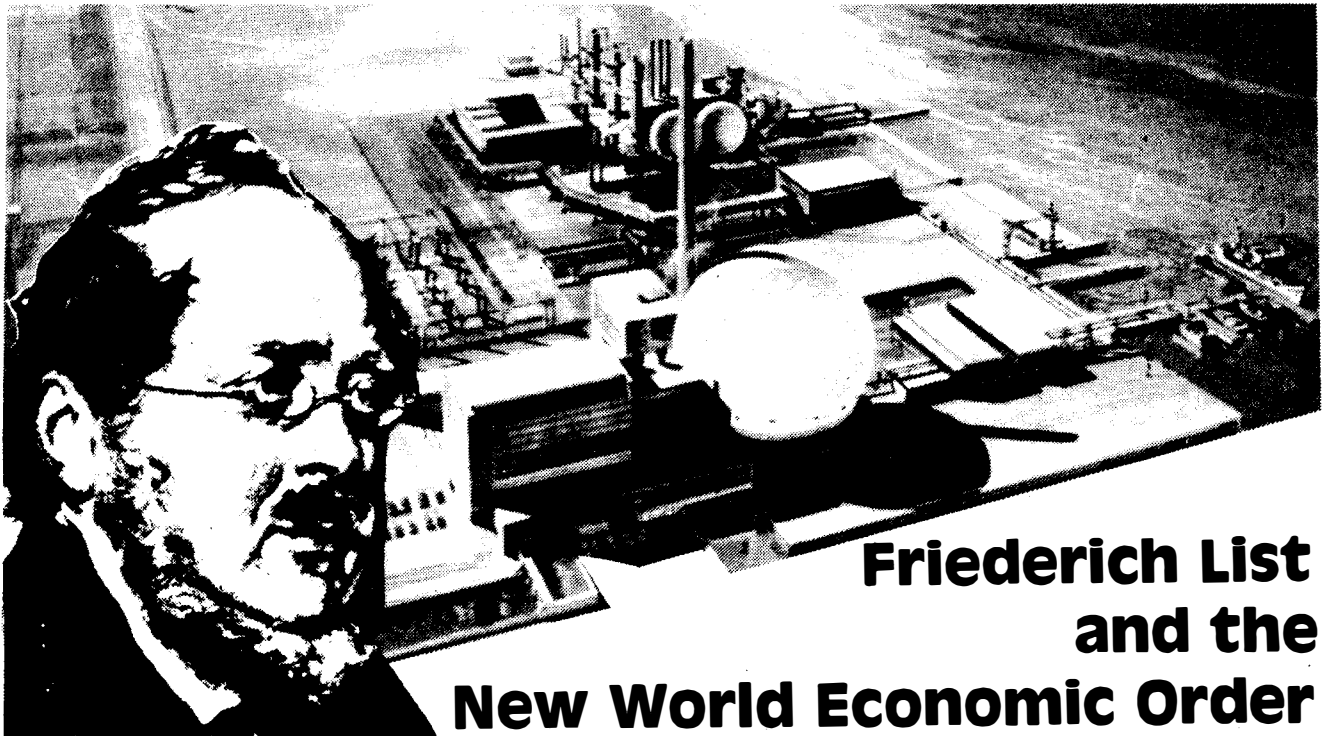
—Rachel Douglas

Soviet Premier Kosygin: 'atomic

Soviet Prime Minister Aleksei Kosygin chaired the June 26-29 summit meeting of the Council on Mutual Economic Assistance. We excerpt two of his addresses in order to highlight the Soviet conception of high-technology industry in general, and nuclear power in particular, as the cornerstone on which healthy, growing economies are built.

Opening address, June 26: The activity of our organization is always subordinated to the solution of the basic tasks of socialist and communist construction in each country and economic and social progress of the entire community as a whole.

Our cooperation has laid the basis of a new, socialist international division of labor. It is characterized by relations of equality and mutual assistance, rather than subjugation and exploitation. It develops on the basis of the national economic plans of all our countries, helping movement forward toward long-term goals posed by the fraternal parties....



Friederich List and the New World Economic Order

EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

A conference on the occasion of the 190th anniversary of Friederich List's birth
Frankfurt a. M., Haus Palmengarten, August 6, 1979

Registration and additional information about the conference at the „Executive Intelligence Review“, Central European Office, 6200 Wiesbaden, Schiersteinerstr. 6. Tel. (06121) 37 70 81 (Please ask for Mr. Tritsch)

power is foremost'

In a short historical period, the CMEA countries have become a monolithic group of states with progressive, structured economies. Only one tenth of the world population lives in these countries, but almost one-third of the steel produced in the world is smelted here, two out of every five tons of fertilizer, a quarter of the machine tools, and as many apartments as in the EEC countries and the U.S. combined....

All of this serves to solve the most pressing problems of our development, such as supplying the national economies with fuel, energy and raw materials, accelerating scientific and technological progress, and satisfying the growing needs of the population for food and industrial products. In essence, these are problems for all of humanity. We have our socialist approach to them. The CMEA countries are solving these problems on a long-term, planned basis, through fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance, in the interests of the constant growth of the peoples' prosperity. The CMEA countries have been the only industrially developed zone of the world spared the heavy shocks that the energy crisis is inflicting on the capitalist economy. Our long-term reliance on the planned development of primarily our own energy resources has proven justified. In the current five year plan, the Soviet Union is supplying to the CMEA countries almost 370 million tons of oil, 46 million tons of petroleum products, 88 billion cubic meters of gas, and 64 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity. In the next five year plan, these supplies of fuel and energy resources are slated to grow overall by 20 percent. But it is, of course, impossible to count on satisfying the growing demand only on an extensive basis, through expanded extraction. This no longer corresponds to the needs either of the countries supplying raw materials and fuel, or of those receiving them. Therefore, we are devoting more attention to the qualitative side of things—to the rational and economical utilization of resources, and the creation of new sources of energy and materials.

Another important sphere in which the efficiency of cooperation decisively influences the efficiency of the national economy is scientific and technological progress. A significant portion of the world's scientific and technological potential is concentrated in the CMEA countries, and 20 percent of inventions in the world are made there. We are right to expect a more significant yield from this potential. We are seeking a more tangible effect of scientific and technological achievements not only in the development of the national economies, but in the development of cooperation.

The highest meaning of the activity of all the fraternal communist and workers' parties is concern for the welfare of the people. Therefore, the cooperation of

our countries also has the ultimate goal of raising the material and cultural standard of living of the workers.

....
We cooperate in various forms and on various levels with socialist countries that are not members of the CMEA, with developing countries and with capitalist ones. Yugoslavia actively participates in the CMEA organizations' work. Cooperation on the basis of special agreements is developing with Iraq, Mexico and Finland.

The socialist countries strictly observe the Helsinki agreements and continue to work on their implementation. Our efforts are directed, in particular, toward realizing the proposals of comrade L.I. Brezhnev for holding pan-European congresses or international conventions on cooperation in the areas of environmental protection, energy, and transport....

Economic report, June 27: The key element of (our) economic policy ... is the intensification of production, raising its efficiency, and accelerating scientific and technological progress....

It is particularly important to speed up the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technological progress in machine building. The successful implementation of all the long-term programs we have worked out depends above all on this branch of industry. The technological level of production in machine building decisively determines the growth of labor productivity and therefore the entire course of economic competition with capitalism.

... There are many excellent machines produced in the CMEA countries. But the questions of the technological level and quality of many machines are not yet resolved. And the technology which we now put into the machine building program actually determines the qualitative level of our production for two decades to come.

In order to raise the technological level of machine building, it is necessary to take several effective measures both in our cooperation and in individual countries. Above all, we must concentrate scientific-technological and machine-building potential in the key areas, which can have the greatest practical yield in the next five year period; we must take advantage of international specialization and cooperation....

We must also approach our problems of production and consumption of fuel, energy and raw materials from the standpoint of technological progress.

The development of atomic power is foremost in providing for the energy needs of the CMEA countries. Our joint program for building nuclear power plants will give a growth in capacity equal to over one-third of the present capacity of electricity generation in the European members of the CMEA plus Cuba. The success of this program depends above all on the prompt production of the equipment. ...