THE OPENING OF THE SEMINAR ON RESEARCH OF THE NATIONAL WEALTH AND OF THE NATIONS' WEALTH

THE 1975—1976 ACADEMIC YEAR

The debates of the "Seminar on research of the national wealth and of the nations' wealth" under the scientific sponsorship of Academician Professor Manea Mănescu have opened as part of the Economic Cybernetics Department of the Academy of Economic Studies.

The activity of the seminar is oriented along two main directions of particular practical importance namely, the research of the national wealth and the working out of its growth dynamic model and the research of the nations' wealth and the drawing up of its growth global model in the light of a new international economic order.

Starting from the results obtained by the Romanian school of cybernetics, from the concepts and models worked out by it in over 20 years of activity, the Scientific Seminar of Socio-economic Forecast sponsored by Academician Professor Manea Mănescu was set up in 1972 as part of the Economic Cybernetics Department of the Academy of Economic Studies. The academic staff of the Academy of Economic Studies and of other higher educational institutes, researchers of research institutes as well as a big number of specialists with long practical experience of central bodies of synthesis, ministries, industrial groups and enterprises have started working in an organized way within the Seminar of socio economic forecast.

Based on the method of historical and dialectical materialism, the programme-documents of the Romanian Communist Party forecasting the main trends of development of Romania, the fundamental characteristics of evolution of the multilaterally developed Romanian society by using the efficient concepts and techniques of economic cybernetics, the members of the Seminar have in the 1972—1975 period worked out a number of submodels which form part of the system of cybernetic-economic models which characterize the dynamics of the national economy.

Based on the experience gained so far and on the worked out models, the Seminar aims at starting studies on the national wealth and on the nations' wealth. The subject of the Seminar was presented and, as part of the debates, a number of participants made proposals on the purpose of activity.

In his speech, Academician Professor Manea Mănescu presented the programme of activity, the objectives and ways and means for the elaboration of the two models: the national wealth and the nations' wealth.

Underlining the particular importance of the experience gained by the Romanian Communist Party in the field of economic growth modelling, materialized in the five-year models and in the forecast for a 20—25 year period, included in the Programme of the Romanian Communist Party, Academician Professor Manea Mănescu dwelt on the forecasting power of our materialistic-dialectical method, on the cybernetic outlook on the world and society allowing us to tackle scientifically and realistically all aspects of economic growth modelling and development.

Speaking about the national wealth growth model, Academician Professor Manea Mănescu laid stress on the correct definition of this concept and on the identification of the main factors leading to the dynamic growth of a contry's wealth, underlining that the national wealth must be defined as the totality of material goods, of scientific and cultural assets of society and it has the following constitutive elements:

a) the result of human activity materialized in the national wealth accumulated throughout the years;

b) the soil and subsoil natural resources;

c) the creative capacity, the scientific potential and the national cultural patrimony.

The extremely varied problems on the constitutive elements of the national wealth tackled by economic science in the last few decades show the obvious tendency of passing to the working out of models for optimizing the national wealth growth, which is a task of great responsibility.

Then, Academician Professor Manea Mănescu particularly dwelt on the interdependence between the national wealth growth model and the processes taking place within the entire world economy.

This leads us to the conclusion that the national wealth growth model must be closely connected with the model of increasing all nations' wealth, in the conception of a new international economic order, for a better and more righteous world, a conception whose theoretical political and practical foundations were laid by the President of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu.

One must take into account the fact that nowadays, there are aspects of disorder in the world, in the first place because of an inequitable distribution of resources and incomes and of the existence of disparities in the socio-economic development of the peoples.

Within the nations' wealth growth model, we must find the ways for diminishing and afterwards for eliminating disorder in order to come to a balanced distribution of resources, technologies of staff training, to a relative, gradual economic levelling among zones, countries and peoples.

The studies we shall make in this connection have a well established practical aim: the knowing of as many aspects as possible of the international economic mecanism, the most exact knowledge of the interdependence between the national and world economy which should serve in the working out and implementation of our programmes for the socio-economic development of Socialist Romania, in the context of the development of world economic relations.

As regards the working out of the national wealth growth model, the following activities will be carried out:

The elaboration of a general cybernetic conception of the *national wealth growth model.*

For this, the problem arises on the first place of establishing and characterizing the main component systems of the national wealth growth model: the material production system with the main subsystems (industry, agriculture, constructions, transport and telecommunications, other branches); the capital goods system as the main generator of the national wealth growth; the natural resources system; the energetic resources system; the population and manpower system; the scientific and technological research system; the system of foreign trade and international cooperation.

Second, the problem is put of establishing the indices characterizing the national wealth and its dynamics as well as the methodology of their quantification.

The second important activity concerns the estimation of the national economy as a reference point in working out the dynamic model of the national wealth growth.

As regards the system of cybernetic-economic models of the national wealth growth, it will include the following important models:

— aggregate dynamic models for optimizing the relationship between the development and the consumption funds;

models for optimizing the structure on branches of the national economy;

— models for optimizing the structure of both the industrial and agricultural systems;

— models for optimizing labour productivity, the efficiency of capital goods for optimizing the use of both natural and energetic resources;

— models for the best distribution of productive forces on the country's territory;

— the model of population and of living standards;

— the model of manpower and of its vocational training;

— the model of the scientific and technological research system;

— the model of optimizing the activity of foreign trade and international cooperation.

Another important activity regards the elaboration of algorithms and programmes for solving the system of cybernetic economic models of the national wealth growth.

The second problem of the Seminar, namely that concerning the working out of the nations' wealth growth model, includes the following activities:

The definition, on the basis of the economic cybernetics concepts, of world economy and of its main subsystems.

At the same time, the problem arises of identifying the essential factors of the nations' wealth growth, such as: the rational and efficient use of natural resources, of human resources and of the energetic resources of nations; the optimizing of the material scientific and technological exchanges, of personell training, etc, between the national economies; tendencies of levelling the standard of development of nations, a mobilizing factor for increasing the nations' wealth, etc.

An extremely complex problem is the establishment of the levels characterizing world economy and its main subsystems and the working out of methods for their quantification.

At the same time, the following problems are also put here: the establishment of the criteria for dividing the world economic space into zones; the delimitation of zones in the world economic space for elaborating the economic-cybernetic submodels of the nations' wealth growth; the establishment of the indices quantifiying the intensity of exchanges taking place between the subsystems of world economy, within the international economic relations.

Finally, as regards the working out of the system of cybernetic-economic models of the nations' wealth growth, we consider that the central model of the system must be that on the basis of which the evolution trajectories of each zone in the world economic space are being established, allowing the rapid abolition of disparities between the developed and the underdeveloped regions, for the levelling of the standard of socio-economic development of all countries, taking into account the historical, geographical, climatic specific character, a.s.o.

The main models of the system which must be connected to the central model should be: the model for optimizing the use of natural resources; the model for optimizing the use of human resources; the model of prices on the world market, which should allow the establishment of equitable relationships between the prices of raw materials and those of industrial products; the model for optimizing the flows of raw and energetic materials and of the scientific and technological results between various regions of the world economic space; the model for optimizing technical assistance in the industrial, agricultural fields and in that of staff training; the model for optimizing living standards and its levelling.