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## THE ADVANCE OF AGRICULTURE IN CONTEMPORARY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A powerful growth of socialist elements is a characteristic feature of the post-war development in the Czechoslovak agriculture. Although there still exist the three sectors, i. e. the State, the cooperative and the individual sector, nevertheless, the socialization is making a speedy progress in Czechoslovakia. In 1958, the socialized farms amounted to 75.4% of all cultivated land. At the same time large scale programme is elaborated to reorganize the agricultural production. Therefore a plan is worked out to divide the country into several regions producing various articles, namely: 1) the sugar beet region, 2) the potatoe region, 3) the maize region, 4) the mountain region. This scheme is the first step of the further works aimed at the socialization of farming production.

The following figures illustrate the achievements of the Czechoslovak agriculture: (data for 1957) wheat — 20.6 q/ha, sugar beet — 298.3 q/ha, potatoes — 139 q/ha. In cooperative farms the crops are, as a rule, by 10% higher. For livestock the 1957 figures are: 62.6 cattle per 100 ha. in Bohemia and 34 per 100 ha. in Slovakia; while in pigs it was the reverse: in Bohemia there were 89.1 per 100 ha. and in Slovakia as much as 121.7 per 100 ha.

At the same time we can observe a high level of mechanisation in field work. In husbandry this is concentrated chiefly in the transport of pasture and water.

In the progress of the Czechoslovak agriculture an important role is played by the Agricultural Colleges and Scientific Research Stations which are adapting their works and the system of training to the actual needs of the country's agriculture.

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## THE CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE AGRICULTURE IN THE WESTERN TERRITORIES IN 1938, 1951, 1958

Under the term of economic structure as concerns the agriculture the Author understands the set of three notions: 1) intensity; 2) economic programme, i. e. whether animal or plant production is the basic line; 3) economic direction which establishes the primary of different plant production (corn, vegetables, etc.). These indices have been established for the investigated areas by natural estimates instead of value, e. g. the intensity has been computed by applying labour figures, economic programme and direction according to the structure of tilled land and to the structure of tilled land and to the structure of livestock.

The Author finds that the changes, from 1935 to 1955, mostly concerned the farming structure and demographic relations. The density of population has slightly changed. The 1958 level of intensity was hardly 12% lower than that of 1938 in the voivodeships of Olsztyn and Opole and by 18—19% lower in that of Zielona