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## THE ROLE OF INSTYTUT ZACHODNI (WESTERN INSTITUTE) IN THE REHABILITATION OF THE WESTERN TERRITORIES

The tasks of the Instytut Zachodni following Poland's return to the Western Lands were formulated already in 1945 by the Director of the Institute — prof. Zygmunt Wojciechowski. These tasks were: to supply all the research works necessary for all the domains of social life and to present the demanded opinions required in solving new problems.

Both anniversaries, i. e. the 15th of the Instytut Zachodni and the 15th of Poland's return to the Western Lands, present good opportunity to examine how Instytut Zachodni has fulfilled his tasks.

In order to discharge these functions Instytut Zachodni was obliged to engage a great number of scientific workers in various field of science and from different scientific milieux.

Further, Instytut Zachodni has developed: a) publishing activities, both of books and pamphlets, concerning all the problems of the Western Territories; b) publishing periodicals, among which is the „Przegląd Zachodni”, whose issues were edited also in English as „Western Review” and in French as „Revue Occidentale”; c) popularization of knowledge of the Western Territories through lectures, conferences and courses.

The range of Instytut Zachodni activities is so wide and this institution is concerned with so many issues that there is no actual problem in the Western Territories that would not become the subject of the Instytut concern. The large German publication, of 1959, „Das östliche Deutschland” is not only an attempt to polemize with Instytut Zachodni but, also, indirectly a tribute to its contribution in the revival of his region.

ANTONI WRZOSEK

## THE BASICAL PROBLEMS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK INDUSTRIES IN THE LIGHT OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

Taking as basis the 1957 and 1958 figures, the Author analyses the main structural elements of the Czechoslovak industries.

The 1957 employment in industries amounted to 2 050 thousand persons, thus equalling 1/7 of the total population, while the industrial production gave 66% of the total national income. The following figures illustrate the share of particular branches: machine industries — 26.6%, foodstuffs — 19.1%, metallurgy — 9.1%, textiles — 7.8%, chemistry — 3.9%, fuel extraction — 3.7%, timber processing — 3.5%. The post-war period brought about great progress in such branches as: machines, chemistry, metallurgy and fuel extraction.

Electric power is based chiefly on lignit (yearly extraction — some 50 million tons), less on hard coal (some 25 million tons), and, further, on industrial — and earth gas (total production over 4 billion cub. m.) and, insignificantly, on water