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INSTITUTE FOR WESTERN AFFAIRS ON THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S POLAND

Considering the twenty years' activity of the Institute for Western Affairs, a research center at Poznań, an answer should be provided to the question how far the Institute succeeded in fulfilling the task of advancing Polish science in the selected fields, and what are its merits in the realm of social politics. It is a matter of appraising the role of the Institute during the past twenty years on the background of the Polish scientific level and its organizational structure.

The Institute's activities have then been influenced by the leading ideas which had determined the state's policy in various domains of life. Hence, three development stages during the twenty years of its existence.

During the first period (1945—1950) of reestablishing centers of organized scientific activities in Poland, the Institute offered to respond immediately to the urgent demands in many fields and thus replace the missing link between science and practice. The Institute consolidated the dissipated research work of university centers and individual scientists into a defined programme. Its coordinative and inspiring functions found their expression chiefly in the field of publications.

In consequence of changes introduced in the organization system of Polish tuition and academic centers (years 1949—1950) the extension of the Institute's influence became limited. Nevertheless, several publications on the history of Polish-German relationships, of the Western Territories of the Nazi occupation, have been published under the auspices of the Institute; since 1945 the periodical "Western Review" ("Przegląd Zachodni") has been issued continually.

The Institute for Western Affairs entered its third period in 1956, a year of establishing new organizational grounds and of enacting a new research programme. Since then it became an independent branch (institute) of the Polish Academy of Sciences, whose scientific aims have been combined with those of the Institute for Western Affairs. During the following three years specialized sections of the Institute have been organized. These subdivisions started to study up-to-date problems of both German states and of the Polish Western Territories, employing for the purpose an academic staff. At this time the Institute gained permanent pecuniary resources for its activities.

ZDZISŁAW NOWAK

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC AND THE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF WESTERN EUROPE

European integration is propagated in the West as a new form of economic and political relationships between capitalist countries. It is assumed, among others, that a union of west-European countries will liquidate the continual danger from the part of the German system of social and political infiltration, and from the extreme German nationalism and militarism. In view of the revival, in G. F. R., of the ideas of revenge it is essential to answer the question