

— appearing to be more and more strong and universal — to regional cooperation and economic integration among groups of neighbouring countries. The other one is the systematically increasing role of science in the modern world, which is generally described as the scientific-technological revolution.

The significant meaning of the integration and scientific-technological revolution consists not only in their influence on the development of the technological civilisation and productive forces but also on the whole of the individual and collective life, which makes it vital to become interested in these problems.

The final conclusion boils down to the statement that the scientific-technological revolution as a reflection of the development of productive forces causes, or must cause, changes in the general organisation of production. One of the directions of these changes are international economic integration processes both in capitalism and in socialism.

PIOTR KALKA

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE PROGRAMMES AND PRACTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNIONS

The article consists of three parts. The first one concerns the scientific-technological policy of the European Steel and Coal Union. Analysing this problem the author forms the opinion that the Union has not had a serious influence on the technological development in the steel and coal industry of the "six".

Further considerations concern the activities of Euratom in the sphere of supporting research and development studies of the peaceful use of the atomic energy. In the article both the main directions of the Euratom's scientific and technological policy and the role it played in the process of the development of atomistics of the member countries have been characterised. This role, generally speaking, was essential even though at the end of the sixties and beginning of the seventies there appeared strong crisis phenomena in the activities of the Euratom.

The article closes with some considerations concerning the problem which has been discussed lately within European Communities, i.e. the question of a common research — development policy carried out by member countries.

LEON OLSZEWSKI

#### THE ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE COMMON MARKET

The competition among the three basic economic and political centres of the capitalist world: the United States, Western Europe and Japan has caused the Common Market organs to become involved in the problem of forming a common economic policy. According to most western economists it is going to ensure an improvement in the economic structure of the Common Market countries and in this way create the conditions for narrowing the technological gap between the USA and Western Europe.