

— 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.

The enterprises undertaken after World War II, which led to forming institutional schemes allowing for economic expansion can be assumed to be the origin of the economic policy of the contemporary European capitalist countries. To define economic policy would be difficult. In practice, in Western Europe it consisted in taking example from the American experience. In the first period of the Common Market's existence it seemed that to form a wide economic area would be enough to introduce basic elements of a common industrial policy following the example of that existing in the United States. However, differences and discrepancies among the Common Market member countries do not allow for the realisation of projects of closer industrial integration. Certain development in this field is being achieved owing to the realisation of various kinds of enterprises on a smaller scale which are therefore easier to carry out.

HANKA DMOCHOWSKA

BIG INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE ENLARGED COMMON MARKET

International monopolies and monopolistic agreements of various kinds constitute one of the most important forms of immediate realisation of economic unions, but on the other hand they appear to have a hindering effect on the development of integration processes. Great Britain's accession to the European Common Market brings in a new element as this country's relations with EFTA members and the United States, the power and definite orientation of British enterprises, will undoubtedly play a role in the process of further formation of international agreements among big West European enterprises. Taking into account the present position of big British enterprises as compared with the enterprises of the Common Market remaining countries — especially the West German ones — as well as the development of world-wide economic trends and the Common Market's past experience, it can be assumed that in the near future cooperative unions will dominate in relations between big British enterprises and those of continental Europe.

LUDWIK JANKOWIAK

PROBLEMS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVATION USING THE EXAMPLE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

The author of the article analyses regional problems concerning economic, social and institutional fields. In particular he deals with the problem of raising backward or less developed regions from economic and social stagnation.

The aim of the paper is an analysis of manifold aspects of this phenomenon and the scale of research has been limited to the Common Market countries. The author's intention is to show the Common Market's former research and proposed solutions. They may be helpful in solving similar problems in the Comecon.