

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.