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THE INSTITUTE OF LEGAL SCIENCES OF THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The experience of recent years was taken into consideration by the Scientific Council and Governing Board of the Law Institute in drawing up the Institute's 1964 research plan. In the first place, the range of subjects was limited, and resources were concentrated on research of theoretical importance as well as practical significance. In choosing the subjects, practical needs were borne in mind. Note was also taken of the fact that the universities, busy as they are with teaching, are often unable to cope with complex problems calling for co-operation between different branches of the social sciences. For this reason, research of that type should be undertaken by the Institute.

The Institute of Legal Sciences research plan for 1964 covered the following problems:

I. Legal problems involved in the administration of national economy: a) legal aspects of economic planning, legal questions involved in the structure of State enterprises and in the legal relations between ministries, combines, and enterprises, b) legal problems in socialised trade, c) legal problems involved in the protection of public property.

II. Key problems in labour legislation: a) legal problems in labour relations.

III. Legal problems involved in the agricultural system: a) legal problems concerning the agricultural producer co-operatives, b) legal problems concerning the agricultural circles and other forms of co-operation.

IV. The development of socialist democracy: a) comparative research on socialist institutions, b) the role of the people's councils commissions, c) the participation of jurors in the execution of justice, d) development of socialist rule of law.

V. Legal problems involved in the peaceful co-existence of countries with different political systems; legal problems connected with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance: a) legal problems involved in the peaceful co-existence of different countries, b) legal problems concerning the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance—comparison, c) trends in international civil law relations between countries of the socialist bloc.

VI. The criminal law: a) criminal offences in Poland, b) the effect of industrialization and urbanization on crime, c) recidivism, d) juvenile delinquency, e) the punitive policy of the court's, f) the combating of alcoholism.

VII. Legal systems in various branches of the law: a) the system of civil law, b) the system of family law and the law of guardianship¹, c) the system of international public law, d) the system of international private law.

As has been the practice previously, research on the above problems is being done by teams consisting not only of lawyers, but of economists, sociologists, and experts from allied fields as well. The work is done not only by regular members of the staff of the Institute, but also by outsiders, practising lawyers who are on short-term contracts.

During the first half of 1964 the Institute's publications were on an ambitious scale. Three monographs were published under the patronage of the Institute. The first was *Elementy nauki administracji* [Elements of Administrative Science] by Jerzy Starościak, another was *Kryzys karaibski 1962 roku* [The 1962 Caribbean Crisis]

by Ludwik Geliberg, while the third was *Szerokość morza terytorialnego i jego delimitacja* [The Width of Territorial Waters and Their Delineation], by Wojciech Góralczyk. Of the regular publications, Nos 3 and 4 appeared of "Studia Prawnicze," which contained dissertations and longish articles on subjects belonging to diverse fields. In addition, the first number appeared of a new serial publication devoted exclusively to the people's councils (local authorities). This new journal is called "Problemy Rad Narodowych" [Problems of the People's Councils].

Finally, our contacts with lawyers in other countries must not be forgotten. During the first half of 1964 the Institute had the pleasure of visits from:

— Professor Krishna T. Tope, from Bombay, who gave a lecture in the Law Institute on Legal Problems involved in "the welfare state,"

— Professor K. Zemanek, who holds the Chair of International Law at Vienna University. Apart from acquainting himself with the work being done at the Institute, professor Zemanek told us about his research on international organisations,

— Professor Giuseppe Guarino, of Rome University, who gave several lectures on legal problems involved in running the economy in Italy.

For a month the Law Institute was host to the holder of a United Nations Fellowship, Mr. Noburu Miyazaki, judge of the Supreme Court in Japan, who was collecting material on the participation of jurors in the execution of justice, as well as Dr. M. Lakatosha, who held a fellowship from the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and who was interested in legal aspects of the people's councils.

Professor C. A. Yampolska and Dr. N. G. Salisceva of the State and Law Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, as well as Dr. Iva Tomsova of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, visited Warsaw as part of an exchange scheme.

Janusz Sach