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1. Tu ksi six months, besides the research works indicated in the previous report (sec "Droit Polonais Contemporain," 1966, No. 6), research on new problems have been undertaken. And so, works on legal implications for technical development have been started. The immense qualitative and quantitative progress we observe nowadays as regards the technical development in exact and applied science involves the necessity of elaborating new and adequate to the situation juridical solutions in different sectors, of socialized commerce.

In works of a group dealing with these questions contribute experts in civil law, administrative law, and law of socialist commerce. There also participate practitioners representing directly interested state offices, i.e. Bureau of Standards, foreign commerce, Committee for Science and Technology, etc.

The above studies are connected with the question of a turnover of goods. In the last period, a group for these questions has dealt with the problem of guaranty and pledge for defects and imperfections of imported and for exported goods.

In the Institute of Legal Sciences, studies on the economic delinquency are also carried on. Within these works the Programme Council (*Rada Programowa*) was established, a body for making decisions as to particular works to be undertaken, suggesting methods to be applied, and co-ordinating the works of different centres. Moreover, the Council is to examine the effects of research at all stages of works.

The Council is made up of representatives from University communities, Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court of Justice, General Office of Attorney, Chief Command of Militia, Supreme Control Chamber, and the Chief Arbitration Commission. At the first meeting of the Council, a study of the Institute of Criminology on the economic delinquency in the light of militia records was a subject for discussion.

Much attention is given to the problem of state establishments. In research works the contribution of lawyers, economists and sociologists is particularly remarkable. As an example of the co-operation it may be mentioned the symposium "An establishment in the Polish social-economic system." The symposium was organized by the Department I — of Social Sciences — of the Polish Academy of Sciences with the contribution of the Institute of Legal Sciences, and the sociology and economy units of the Academy. Papers presented were on the legal theory of an establishment, rights of national councils against establishments with centralized management, legal relations between an establishment and other sectors of socialized economy, juridical situation of an employee, socialized commerce in a new civil code, etc.

Moreover, in the Institute the decision is taken as to extent the scope of research on the institution of people's members of a jury (*lawnik Indowy*), and on problems regarding pronouncement of a sentence. There are undertaken broad, complex studies on the question of participation of people's representatives in the administration of justice.

Recently, great codifications have been finished, new codes have become effective,

i. e. civil code, and the code of civil proceeding; moreover a statute on private international law has come into force. All this requires greater efforts to be done at the Institute

in order to elaborate the appropriate systems. The intensive study on the subject is being carried on in groups including outstanding experts from different institutes.

2. The Institute continues the co-operation with similar foreign institutions. As to the scientific exchange, it is to be noted that in last period visits were paid by:

— B. N. Topomin, doctor of juridical sciences, associate scientific secretary of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences;

— A. Cokrevski, professor of the School of Political Sciences in Skopje. Professor Cokrevski visited also some scientific centres in other towns of Poland;

— Dr. Jolanda Eminescu from the Institute of State and Law of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences. Dr. Eminescu is an expert in civil law and her visit was in connexion with studies jointly conducted for some time in Poland and Rumania. The subject is the socialist meaning of the concept of juridical person ;

— Prof. Robert Catherine from the Law Faculty of Paris University. Professor Catherine delivered lectures in Warsaw and Cracow.

At the Institute a meeting of German, Hungarian and Polish information centers was held who are in charge of scientific information and documentation departments at the Academy of Sciences in German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Poland respectively. At the meeting, forms of further co-operation were discussed as regards scientific information and exchange of publications.

Of visits abroad by scientific workers of the Institute there are to be noted the following:

— Prof. Manfred Lachs has been in London, invited by the London University's authorities. Professor Lachs has delivered there a lecture on space law;

— Prof. Zygmunt Rybicki and Prof. Jerzy S t a r o s e i a k have taken part in the colloquium on the problem of management in national economy in West countries and in socialist countries. The colloquium has taken place in Brussels, organized by the Institute of European Studies at the University in Brussels. Professor Starościak presented a paper on co-operative societies.

As to other forms of international co-operation, it is worth mentioning that in October 1970 an international conference on development of the administrative law science in socialist countries is to be held at the Institute of Legal Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

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