

unstimulates entrepreneur's activity. And from the other side social guaranties prevent selfrealization of simple workers.

During the 60s and 70s «welfare state» was showing good results in their development. The growth of productivity caused the growth of employment and the growth of GNP. At the same time governments of «welfare states» began to increase tax burden for entrepreneurs and raised up state expenditures for stimulating of total demand. In his turn it has become the new stimulus for the further development. The price of it was enough expensive - the large budget deficit.

However «welfare states» became to loose in their developing in the end of 70s. The main reasons of it were world oil crises, appearance of new product (computers), Japan, that occupied a lot of markets with her goods. Only the most developed states could resist it. But «welfare states» didn't show it. Just only Germany could save her positions.

«Welfare states» have shown their inability to cope with such problems. They have dropped in recession period. And the question of wise combining of social state with a market economy stays open. Every country is looking for it.

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ECONOMY AND SCIENCE

It is not a secret that a great part of the budget of every state is spend on science research, army development. And the one that is spend on improving society's living and working conditions, removal of the negative effects of technical and social changes is much less.

No one can deny that natural science is the main characteristic feature distinguishing the present civilization from the other civilizations in the past. From it's early beginning in the 16-th century the developments of science have influenced the course of western civilization more and more until today it plays a most dominant role. It is not much of exaggeration to say that we live in a world that materially and intellectually has been created by science. The point is easy to illustrate on the material level. One merely needs to mention the telephone, the radio, the television or any of the countless devices invented by the application of science. There is hardly an article used in the homes, in

the places of enjoyment, in the places of work that has not been modified by technology based on science. Without all that it would be impossible to clothe, to feed and to provide an abundant life to the large population of our planet.

Fundamentally, science is an intellectual enterprise, an attempt to understand the world in a particular way. All the developments mentioned are but the results, the outcomes of this intellectual activity. Over the past 150 years the range of human knowledge has been doubled every 12 or 15 years. In 1930 man knew 4 times as much as he did in 1900, by 1960 his knowledge had grown 16, and by the year 2000 it can be expected to be a hundred times what it had been a century previously.

The second part of the 20-century has brought a number of technical innovations which are still very young but which are taken so much for granted that it is as if they had always existed. In the 50-ies of the running century hardly anyone would probably have believed that we should be able to sit at home and watch astronauts walking in space or that people could be kept alive by a heart of a dead man.

It is not difficult to continue with other examples but the point is clear. Events such as these are characteristic of the rate of technological development in the second half of the 20th century. They suggest that the technological innovations we are to experience during the next 20 years to come may well surpass our wildest fantasies and today's tomorrow may well become tomorrow's the day before yesterday. Science occupies a central position in modern society. It dominates man's whole existence. I believe, research and innovations in technology should improve our life. It would be fine if the budget of every country was spend on these aims. But there is, however, another part of the story less obvious and less well known, but far more important. Recent developments of nuclear weapon, satellites, space platforms and intercontinental ballistic missiles have attracted and rightly so public attention throughout the world. They make wars of annihilation possible and forcibly thrust upon the necessity of coming to an understanding with the other nations. It is not merely a matter of peace but rather poses the question of the very survival of the human race. The poisoning of the world, land, air and water is the fastest spreading disease of civilization. It probably produces fewer headlines than wars earthquakes and floods but it is potentially one of history's greatest dangerous to human life on earth. If present trends continue for the next several decades our planet will become uninhabitable.

Over population, pollution and energy consumption have created such planet wide problems as massive deforestation and ozone depletion, acid rains and the global warming that is believed to be caused by the greenhouse effect. The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison. The Mediterranean is already nearly dead. The North Sea is following. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. If nothing is done about it one day nothing will be able to live in the seas. Every 10 minutes one kind of animals, plant or insect dies out forever. If nothing is done about it one million of species that are alive today will have become extinct 20 years from now.

Air pollution is a very serious problem. In Cairo just breathing the air is life threatening -equivalent of smoking two packs of cigarettes a day. The same holds true for Mexico City and 600 cities of the former USSR. Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. These emissions have disastrous consequences for our planet. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains. And even greater environmental threats are nuclear power stations. We all know how tragic the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster are.

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. They join and support various international organizations and green parties. If government wake up to what is happening, perhaps we'll be able to avoid the disaster threatens the natural world and all of us with it.

So a greater part of the budget must be spend on providing better living for our children. What can be compared to the feeling of the fresh air, green valleys white clouds. This is not the question for thinking but for action.

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WHY HAS THE UNITED STATES GROWN FASTER THAN OTHER LARGE ECONOMIES?

Compared to other large industrial nations, the recent performance of the United States is quite impressive. During the 1990s the United States has been the fastest-growing of the seven largest industrial economies. The U.S. growth rate has been twice than of Italy and