

effects of international economic planning have been the incentive for working out a social programme issued at the Roman Treaty in 1957. Nevertheless it is not an effective scheme of social development, its theory being limited to intervening measures of an *ad hoc* character, issued on the spur of the moment. The Roman Treaty is based on the assumption that social problems constitute either premises or the natural consequence of economic integration processes. Yet there are no grounds for believing that EEC is aimed at achieving a permanent and genuine social advancement.

Literature on these problems gives the so-called principles of social policies pursued within the European Economic Community and set forth in the Roman Treaty.

These are: The principle of coordination of the social systems of the associate countries; the principle of social compensation; and finally the principle of liberalization of the labour market. An analysis of these precepts clearly indicates that apart from some negligible, immediate effects supporting the basic economic axioms of the EEC they are of no greater significance as institutions of a social policy.

Despite the fact that the social policy of the EEC has so far not been of much avail, there exist several premises for establishing the differences between an international social policy (framed by the International Labour Organization) and that pursued on a level common to nations by some of the organizations for integration, chiefly by EEC. The latter is characterized by a potency of moulding certain criteria on an international scale, this being a consequence of a state's resigning of part of its sovereign prerogatives on behalf of the EEC authorities.

ZBIGNIEW KLEPACKI

INTERPARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (so-called European Parliament)

Following two determining elements have had a decisive bearing on the calling into existence of the Interparliamentary Assembly of European Communities:

1. the intention to put a restriction on a presumable misfeasance on the part of the executive powers of Communities entrusted by member countries with part of their sovereign rights;
2. attempts to create a legal body which would clear a way for a future parliament of countries belonging to European Communities.

In selecting members of the European Parliament both leftist and extreme rightist parties are left beyond choice; for this reason it is not fully representative; its members stand for part only of the community — however great it may be — which supports and approves of the policies of ruling parties. An estimation of the structure of the European Parliament indicates a tendency of establishing new bodies as well as of expanding the existing ones to the effect that political fractions of the Parliament are a produce of an international trend of integration.

An appraisalment of the activities of the European Parliament on the back-

ground of other West European international assemblies, reveals some tendencies of extending its authoritativeness far beyond its legal competence. On the other hand it brings to light a situation wherein the most important of its prerogatives, such as e.g. putting up a vote of no-confidence before the executive powers of European Communities, are not applied. In the same way as the other West European assemblies, the European Parliament represents a new, unknown before World War II, type of a parliamentary body of an international organization. Members of this body are a new rank of participants of selections of international organizations.

The term "European Parliament" is not an adequate designation. The parliamentary body of European Communities is neither a "parliament" nor a "European" one. It is only entitled to perform some unimportant functions of parliamentary control of the executive powers of the Communities with no international connotation. At the most it might be termed "West European", no East European and many West European countries not being members of this organization.

On the present stage of development the European Parliament is a constraining force. Its resolutions are not valid. They simply represent a political and moral element of pressure on the Communities and governments of member countries. At the same time they are an instrument for mobilizing particular political forces, as well as the public opinion. Nevertheless, in spite of its limited competence, the European Parliament plays a fairly important role in the relationship among six West European countries.

ANDRZEJ KWILECKI

TOPICS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE "EUROPEAN IDEOLOGY"

European ideology stands for the views at large justifying the integration processes and the functioning of West European communities formed after World War II. These notions are based on historical, geographical, economic, political, sociological and psychological premises. European ideology is conservative in its nature in that it holds in high esteem the qualities bearing up the traditional system. Faced by the public opinion it is out-of-date. It proclaims the necessity of integrating but a few West European countries, which in actual fact already maintain mutual relationships and among which prejudice and antagonism have in practice passed out of sight. Furthermore, social awareness of these communities has gone much ahead. It aspires after cooperation in a broad sense as well as after friendly connections with other nations including mid- and East European countries.

European ideology is a complex phenomenon in that the social and national base from which it evolves and its influence on the consciousness of the population are both composed of several elements. The ideology in question consists of an assortment of more or less unchanging views (e.g. ideas associated with European history and perception in early times; concepts of European culture regarded as