

FRYDERYK KABSA

THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE COMMON MARKET'S ACTIVITY IN THE LIGHT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARIS SUMMIT

The enlargement of the European Common Market by 3 new member countries and the trend towards deepening of the integration processes within the Common Market made for the calling of the Summit of the nine leaders of the Common Market member countries (Paris, 19-20 October 1972). The main aim of the conference was to make a number of explicit decisions leading to the formation of an economic and monetary union until the year 1980.

In the present article the author discusses some problems connected with the formation of the economic and monetary union, the common struggle with the inflation, with the realisation of a uniform regional and social policy as well as a coordinated industrial, scientific and technological policy within the European Common Market.

The author concludes that the integration processes in the Common Market in the future will strengthen but the present sources of weakness of the West European integration will stay. That means that each one of the member countries still puts her own — often imperialist — interests before those of her partners in the Common Market.

ZDZISŁAW NOWAK

THE DISSONANCE BETWEEN THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

In traditional bourgeois economic theories there dominated the belief that economic development is at the same time the most effective tool of social and welfare policy. At present this optimistic view has stopped against the background of deepening discrepancies between technological, economic and social development. The results of an uncontrolled development present themselves as a weak point of the capitalist social and economic system and attract an ever-increasing amount of attention. The Common Market has not been adjusted to the demands of contemporary development either from the point of view of its structure or the decisions of the Treaty of Rome, and it shows serious negligence especially vividly contrasting with the past speed of economic increase. To limit this disproportion will require serious interference in the very form of governing and many facts seem to indicate that the changes will assume the shape of socialistic changes.

WITOLD MAŁACHOWSKI

THE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION PROCESSES AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THE SCIENTIFIC — TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

Contemporary changes which take place in the world economy are characterised, among other things, by two basic features. One of them is the tendency —