

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 —

— appearing to be more and more strong and universal — to regional cooperation and economic integration among groups of neighbouring countries. The other one is the systematically increasing role of science in the modern world, which is generally described as the scientific-technological revolution.

The significant meaning of the integration and scientific-technological revolution consists not only in their influence on the development of the technological civilisation and productive forces but also on the whole of the individual and collective life, which makes it vital to become interested in these problems.

The final conclusion boils down to the statement that the scientific-technological revolution as a reflection of the development of productive forces causes, or must cause, changes in the general organisation of production. One of the directions of these changes are international economic integration processes both in capitalism and in socialism.

PIOTR KALKA

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE PROGRAMMES AND PRACTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNIONS

The article consists of three parts. The first one concerns the scientific-technological policy of the European Steel and Coal Union. Analysing this problem the author forms the opinion that the Union has not had a serious influence on the technological development in the steel and coal industry of the "six".

Further considerations concern the activities of Euratom in the sphere of supporting research and development studies of the peaceful use of the atomic energy. In the article both the main directions of the Euratom's scientific and technological policy and the role it played in the process of the development of atomistics of the member countries have been characterised. This role, generally speaking, was essential even though at the end of the sixties and beginning of the seventies there appeared strong crisis phenomena in the activities of the Euratom.

The article closes with some considerations concerning the problem which has been discussed lately within European Communities, i.e. the question of a common research — development policy carried out by member countries.

LEON OLSZEWSKI

THE ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE COMMON MARKET

The competition among the three basic economic and political centres of the capitalist world: the United States, Western Europe and Japan has caused the Common Market organs to become involved in the problem of forming a common economic policy. According to most western economists it is going to ensure an improvement in the economic structure of the Common Market countries and in this way create the conditions for narrowing the technological gap between the USA and Western Europe.