

cular feature of economic relations among capitalistic countries. Hence in many domains it has proved pure formal and little effective.

Nevertheless, armament cooperation of the NATO countries has reduced the investigation and production expenditures and has hastened the advancement of military scientific research. For German Federal Republic the cooperation in question is in the first place of a military and political bearing; it has made it possible for Western Germany to catch up with, and in some fields of the military production even to overtake, the leading countries of the North Atlantic organization. This in turn has strengthened the position of GFR in the Atlantic alliance and rendered the Federal Defence Forces less dependent on their partners. As the country armaments expanded there has taken rise in GFR a social force directly interested in the armament orders, and eo ipso in maintaining the international tension. On grounds of the obtained — as a rule secret — licences and on the basis of cooperation with USA, Great Britain, France and other NATO countries there has been set going in GFR a production of the most modern types of rockets, military aircraft, ships, tanks, radar equipment etc. This enabled the West German industry to acquire in a short time knowledge of the complicated production technology of electronic appliances, high-energy fuel, control systems etc. which are of essential importance for the modern civil industry. In further consequence, the export goods of West German industry have become more attractive in the world markets. What more, the armaments industry of GFR has already reached a level at which it represents a dangerous competitor on the munitions markets of NATO.

Hence, the cooperation of NATO countries with GFR in the domain of munitions creates a menace to the world peace, and directly jeopardizes the economic and political aims of West Germany's allies.

JÓZEF MUSZYŃSKI

#### POLISH-CZECHOSLOVAK COOPERATION IN THE YEARS 1960—1964

In Polish-Czechoslovak relations the years from 1960 to 1964 inclusive are characterized by a further tightening of the bonds of cooperation, both in the field of mutual contacts and in the representing of a common view on the key problems of the world policy. Both countries share the same attitude on the foreign policy in respect to the world peace. As regards the German problem, Poland and Czechoslovakia have based their concepts on these matters on an apprehension of the actual reality, shaped after 1945, leading to a firm view on the intangibility of the frontiers between Germany and Poland or Czechoslovakia. Upon searching for a solution of the German problem both sides put the utmost emphasis on the veritable menace to peace from the part of West German militarism. Polish proposals of establishing in central Europe an atomless zone (the so-called Rapacki's plan, and later the Gomułka's plan) have encountered full approval from the part of Czechoslovakia.

As regards the mutual relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia in the recent years they have gained several more bonds. From among economic conventions, the treaty on economic and scientific-technical cooperation ratified on September 10, 1960, plays an outstanding role. It has provided grounds for organizing a Polish-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical cooperation. Likewise the convention on a cooperative erection of copper mines in Poland should be mentioned as one of greater importance. Both countries cooperate as well in the fields of metallurgy, machine industry, water economy, transport, transit, agriculture and atomistics. There is also taking place a successful exchange of goods between the two contracting parties. Other problems



between Poland and Czechoslovakia are solved among others on strength of agreements on social-legal relations, cultural cooperation, consular convention and a convention on small-scale frontier excursions.

Results of this cooperation — for the period covered by research — indicate that the developmental trends in the relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia are directed to the mutual benefit of these two countries.