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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AS A FACTOR UNDERLYING THE INTEGRATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES

The differences in the level of economic development among the Common Market member countries and their various regions are a result of many complex factors including infrastructure. That is why from the very beginning of its existence the Common Market has assumed that to achieve equality it is necessary to widen and coordinate various spheres of the economic infrastructure. Attempts in this field however, have met in practice with serious obstacles of both procedural and material nature. For that reason many interesting projects of enlarging the infrastructure have never been carried out and still remain in the sphere of plans. In the past achievements the European Investment Bank has played an important role; during the first ten years of its existence the Bank gave credits mainly to the investments whose aim was to liquidate differences in the level of the development of the infrastructure in various economic regions of the Common Market. Lately the credit policy of the Bank has preferred to finance infrastructural investments of supraregional and to a great extent also supranational character. Undoubtedly a number of projects connected with the development of the economic infrastructure in the Common Market countries were, or would be sooner or later, carried out under the pressure of needs and technological progress, independent of the existence of the Common Market. Many investment plans however, have become ready to be materialised or have been thought of as a result of the formation of the European Common Market. Independent of various difficulties accompanying the development of the economic infrastructure, results obtained in this field have to be treated as the most stable achievements underlying the integration of the Common Market, even though in many cases their positive economic effects will be fully visible only in a more distant future.

JERZY BARTOSIK

FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE COMMON LABOUR MARKET IN THE ENLARGED EEC

The author discusses select problems concerning the demography, labour market and economic potential in the enlarged EEC. This very general analysis already shows considerable disproportions appearing in the enlarged EEC. A rapid solution of the problems is not to be expected. So far, for example, the principle of a uniform policy concerning the common labour market has not been strictly adhered to and there are still internal national markets. Problems composing the so-called qualitative problem of labour force are also far from being solved. The question of the free transfer of workers within the EEC has not been finally settled. The accession to the Common Market of some new countries, especially Great Britain and Ireland where there is relatively a great deal of unemployment, makes the problems of the so-called common labour market and common welfare

policy even more difficult than they already are. Economic problems, which as a result of the energy crisis appeared in Europe, confirmed once more that in a situation like that countries seek their own solutions in spite of their attachment to the Common Market.

WACŁAW STANKIEWICZ

THE ENLARGED COMMON MARKET AND THE PROCESS OF MILITARY AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

The process of West Europe's military and economic integration develops on three planes: the organisation, standardisation and production planes. Numerous united commanding organs have been formed, many buildings of coalition military infrastructure have been erected and a number of programmes of common military production have been planned and realised. These undertakings have been accompanied by numerous clashes of interest. The most serious obstacle to the military and economic integration is France's attitude; France left NATO's military structure in 1966. There are attempts to use the fact that the Common Market is widening its framework to create new military and paramilitary communities, e.g. the Euro-Group. Some activation of the West European Union and acceleration of the programmes of common research and development work in the sphere of arming are also attempted. In spite of the facade of peaceful and economic slogans the West European integration process serves the purpose of enlarging NATO's military and economic potential and is aimed against the countries of the Warsaw Pact.

TADEUSZ KRAJCZYCKI

THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET IN THE FACE OF MONETARY CRISIS

The chaos which has lasted for several years in the monetary sphere of capitalist countries has been continually increasing causing more frequent crisis especially in the last two years. The suspension of exchangeability of dollar into gold and later the Washington agreement seriously disturbed previous principles of the capitalist monetary system so that the Bretton Woods system practically ceased to exist. The Common Market countries have not so far been able to find a common attitude towards the crisis and have reacted to it in very different ways. Only in 1972 the Common Market's monetary block was formed but not all the newly accepted (1973) members of the Common Market have joined it. France's resignation, caused as it seems by the fear of West Germany increasing her influence on the French economic policy, reduced the number of members to five and lessened the importance of the block. Under these conditions chances of development for the Common Market's monetary integration in the near future are small.