

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.

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#### 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.

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#### 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.