

writing skills and the the editor's great ability. However, it would be unjust not to praise Adam Marszałek Publishing House from Toruń, as well. It was responsible for the technical and graphic side of the publication, and carried out this task to perfection, confirming its reputation and the highest European level.

To sum up, it must be said that it is

a very interesting work, composed in an unusual manner. Its multilingualism is an additional asset, which may help to popularise the issues of the Weimar triangle both in Poland and the whole of Europe. Such good and interesting titles, which also absorb in reader, are very rare in the Polish academic literature. The publication is worth recommending.

**Book review: Karolina J. Helnarska, *Od Europejskiej Wspólnoty Obronnej do Europejskiej Agencji Obrony*, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, Toruń 2009, pp. 245**

*by Jarosław J. Piątek*

The publication is another title falling into the subject: Common European Safety and Defense Policy. However, it differs from previous depictions of European Union's activity in the second pillar. The author's aim was an analysis of a development of European identity in the field of safety and defense from its origins, that is activities taken and decisions made in the second half of the 1940s. The author has followed through the European safety and defense policy from the moment of shaping its conception (Pleven plan) and setting up the European Defence Community until setting up the European Defence

Agency. The treaty instituting the European Defence Community deserves a special attention. It is the first presentation of such important Western Europe's striving for creating the European armed forces in the literature of the subject.

In a very interesting way, the author presents the role and actions of France, not only in reference to the treaty setting up the European Defence Community but also to later initiatives of the French diplomacy for the extension of the existing economic cooperation, as a part of the European Economic Community, by introducing a common foreign policy in the

field of defence, culture and education. The Fouchet plan at the beginning of the 1960s, the policy of “reviving WEU” undertaken in the half of 1980s and introducing to the treaties of the European Union since 1992 more and more specified regulations concerning the Common European Safety and Defence Policy are the evidences. France since the half of the 1990s has been striving for the transformation of WEU into an element of the defense system of the EU and final including WEU to the EU. The author presented also the role of Germany which supported France in its actions for creating the European defense identity.

A very important cognitive value of the publication is the fact, that the author shows the actions of the European Union for the development of its operational skills analyzing internal and external conditioning at the same time. However, it is a pity that she has not done a further analysis of political and military conditionings existing between the EU and NATO which, as she mentions rightly several times, influence the development of the European defense identity restrictively. She aptly presents a view that conditionings in the EU are connected with the fact, that most of the EU's member countries belonging to NATO treat the North Atlantic Alliance as the main indicator of their national safety.

Considerations relating to the conditionings of the development of munitions

cooperation, the matter of the development of the European defense industry and the matters connected with the accomplishment of the main European munitions programs are very interesting. In reference to these three matters, there can be an unsatisfied feeling that they should be presented more thoroughly. However, their deep analysis would upset the balance of the presented problems and the author rightly did not want to let it happen.

The publication is of course closed, according to the title, with the beginning of the European Defence Agency and its first actions connected with the aim to which it is going to head, defined in a long-term vision of the development of the European defense skills. The supplement of the considerations from the EDC to the EDA is a short analysis of the participation of the countries of Central Europe in the European Safety and Defence Policy and a Polish element connected with a political and military cooperation as a part of the Weimar Triangle.

An extended part connected with the appendix in which the author presents the most important documents relating to the way which the European defence went through from the treaty setting up the EDC till setting up the EDA, deserves the attention. The publication is closed with a bibliography in which there are source documents and literature relating to the

discussed subject and websites of the institutions used.

The publication is written in a correct style and understandable, scientific language. It has many new, cognitive values especially in reference to setting up the EDC and tasks that it was supposed to fulfill in the grounds of the treaty of May 27, 1952. The issues concerning political, treaty, operational military (including the ones connected with combat groups) as-

pects, aspects of the development of the EU'S defence industry and munitions cooperation that have been presented in various cohesive publications and scientific articles, were blended and developed with new aspects.

It should become an inspiration for other researchers taking up the European Safety and Defence Policy for deepening the problems presented in K.J. Helnarska's book.

**Book review: Sebastian Żukowski, *Cosmopolitanism And Postmodernism Versus The World Order*, „Żurawia Papers”, vol. 13, Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw, Warsaw 2009, pp. 149**

*by Marcin Chelminiak*

The beginning of the 21st century was a period in which the international order was still in the phase of transformation. The bipolar system, which fell into disintegration along with the end of the Cold War, did not trigger the end of history as some had expected. The international community faced new challenges which will probably require new, more effective instruments. The new conditions of the evolution of the international order pose difficult questions to be answered by analysts of international relations. The ques-

tions relate to the analysis of the present order as well as the directions of its short, middle – and long-term development. The international order, as with most of the elements in the theory of international relations, may be analysed from the perspective of various research schools. In Polish literature on the subject it has been viewed mainly from the angle of the classical paradigms: realistic, liberal or normative. Some analysts have also researched the order of international relations from the perspective of transformations in civi-