

The whole German press except the social-democratic fraction was supported by Prussian authorities as a means to hasten germanization.

A characteristic feature of the Pomorze press was a great number of newspapers. Each county wanted to have its paper. „Der Gesellige” published in Grudziądz since 1826 enjoyed the greatest popularity. The Gdańsk (Danzig) press had less influence („Danziger Allg. Zeitung“, „Danziger Zeitung“). Szczecin (Stettin) was a large publishing centre. Polish newspapers were published in the part of Pomorze near Gdańsk and Mazowsze. Of the greatest importance were: „Gazeta Toruńska”, founded 1867, „Pielgrzym”, founded 1868, „Gazeta Gdańska”, founded 1890, and especially „Gazeta Grudziądzka”, founded 1894 which outpassed the other Polish papers by its initiative, the size of circulation and cleverness of articles. At the head of all the papers of Mazowsze stands „Gazeta Olsztyńska”, founded in 1886. „Gazeta Ludowa” published in Elk from 1896 to 1902 occupies a special place as it had succeeded in establishing an interesting party of the Mazowsze people and was liquidated only after a strong resistance against Prussian germanization.

At the end of the XIXth and the beginning of the XXth century some professional magazines, i.e. concerned with agricultural education, appeared („Gospodarz”, „Kłosy”). At the same time the number and regularity in publishing scientific magazines greatly increased. There were many of these publications and mainly historical ones („Baltische Studien”, „Pommersche Jahrbücher”, „Mitteilungen des Copernicus-Vereins”, „Zeitschrift des Westpreussischen Geschichtsvereins”, and the Polish „Zapiski Towarzystwa Nauk. w Toruniu” — from 1908). „Gryf” — a Kaszub magazine, founded in 1908 by Dr Aleksander Majkowski, was a very interesting publication. It assembled a large group of prominent and active men together with specialists in Kaszub problems.

This short discussion brings us to the conclusion that at that period many interesting papers both German and Polish were published in Pomorze.

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#### THE CAUSES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN GERMANY

The problem of economic reconstruction in Western Germany after the II World War known as „the economic wonder” is of great interest for many economists.

In order to understand the present situation it is absolutely necessary to examine the past. It appears that during the last war the German industry was greatly developed and the war destructions together with later dismantlings have not greatly decreased its power of production. That is why after 1948, after the money reform, the huge production power of Western Germany though not properly employed was nevertheless able to be put into action.

In further years the Western Germany production forced to adjust the disproportions caused by the division of Germany carried out large investments which from 1948 to 1950 became a decisive factor in stimulating economic development.

After the outbreak of the Korean war the Western Germany production taking advantage of the decreased pressure of Western Powers on the world markets began a serious and large scale export activity. Thus, since 1950 up to the present day the export has been the second factor influencing prosperity in Western Germany. The great investments of the Western Germany industry are paid generally by the industry itself and only an irrelevant part is paid by the money market.

In comparison with a high production, stimulated by investments and export the standard of living in Western Germany is lower than in other countries of Western Europe. In Western Germany prosperity and the high incomes of a small group are in contrast with the economic situation of the whole nation. In spite of an undoubtful increase in the standard of living the share of wages in the national income is decreasing.

The exceptionally good economic situation in Western Germany is largely dependent upon the situation on foreign markets which are beyond the power of German industry; it is therefore lacking in stability.