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THE LINES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The trade is always greatly influenced by the trends of economic policy of the state and that is why the knowledge of the development of trade in German Democratic Republic is a considerable help in the investigations of national economy of that country.

From 1950 to 1955 retail sales increased almost twice. This was enabled by a large expansion of industrial production on one hand and a prominent growth of real wages and farmers incomes on the other. The higher standard of living caused a change in demand which was met by a proper assortment of consumers goods. In the whole turn-over of that time the share of food articles decreased and that of the industrial products increased.

Besides a considerable growth in commercial transactions a very important feature of development is the fact that private enterprise shares in about 30% in the whole retail turnover and it is most interesting that this share did not decrease from 1950 to 1955 but it has even increased. The state influences the private business in an indirect way by an almost completely socialized whole sale apparatus supplying retailers with goods. In order to bind closer the private business with the socialized business an extremely interesting experiment is now being made in German Democratic Republic. The private trade acts as the agency of socialized business selling goods supplied by the state apparatus and receiving a certain commission.

The augmentation of turnover of about 100% from 1950 to 1955 and its further growth in 1956 and 1957 caused some changes in the management and organization of trade. The lower business units have gained a greater independence and that has enabled them to meet better the varying demand of the population.

STANISŁAW GWIAŹDZIŃSKI

THE ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWNS OF OLSZTYN DISTRICT AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF THEIR EXPANSION

The town settlements of East Prussia began to rise as early as the beginning of the XIIIth century, and their flourishing period falls upon the XIVth and XVth centuries.

Up to XIXth century the base of the development of towns were handicraft and trade. But the XIXth century brought a breakdown in this expansion caused by a mass outflow of workers towards the larger centres in the west. Since then we can observe a steady decline of small towns.

In 1945 Poland recovered a part of the Mazowsze Pomerania, the political and economic conditions underwent a considerable change and thus the further