

MICHAŁ SZCZANIECKI

INSTITUTES OF THE WESTERN TERRITORIES — THEIR ACTIVITIES AND
POSITION IN THE ORGANIZATION OF POLISH SCIENCE

The article is concerned with an analysis of the activities of a group of scientific institutes associated since 1959 in the Coordination Commission of the Western Territories' Institutes. To them belong the Institute for Western Affairs at Poznań, the Silesian Institute at Opole, the Silesian Scientific Institute at Katowice, the West-Pomeranian Institute at Szczecin, the Baltic Institute at Gdańsk and the W. Kętrzyński Research Centre at Olsztyn. These institutes differ from the various types of scientific institutions in Poland (colleges, institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences, several forms of scientific societies etc.) both by their organizational structure and by their field of activities. In their organizational structure they represent scientific-research centres, belonging to appropriate scientific societies remaining under the auspices of the Polish Academy of Sciences; while their field of activities cover particular regions of the Western Territories (Silesia, Western Pomerania etc). The institutes in question carry out regional studies with their own scientific staff embracing experts in various branches of social sciences (economics, history, sociology, law etc). Scientific achievements of the Institutes for Western Territories are highly appraised by the author who arrives at a conclusion that these institutions, hitherto operative exclusively in the Western Territories, may serve as an organizational standard for future "regional institutes" established all over Poland.

KAROL MARIAN POSPIESZALSKI

THE PROBLEM OF EXPIRATION OF NAZI CRIMES IN THE GERMAN
FEDERAL REPUBLIC

The author has given a general outline of views on the prosecution of Nazi crimes held in Western Germany in the years 1964—1965, chief emphasis being laid on the notions on a possible amnesty on one hand and on the extended prosecution on the other. Furthermore, the author discusses legal bases for a pursuit of these crimes in GFR, and considers the proceedings of the Courts of Justice of the Allied Countries and Germany. There are given statistical data issued by the Bonn government, as well as results of investigations of the centre for pursuing Nazi crimes at Ludwigsburg, from which the extremely high number of persons (13 000) against which legal action is still being conducted stands out evidently. The article includes a brief survey of regulations on the expiration of legal prosecution entered in the German penal code, and a report of a discussion on the postponement of expiration held in the West-German parliament in 1960, when the 15-year period of legal prosecution of crimes was coming to an end. A detailed account is given of the evolving views of the West-German government and parliament in the years 1964—1965, during which the international opinion has been influencing them decisively. The author's commentary covers individual groups of concepts on which a debate has been held at the parliament, as well as the resolution of the parliamentary commission attempting to fix the limits of suing Nazi criminals by introducing a by-law permitting the prosecutions to be com-