

CDU/CSU and FDP governmental coalition against extraordinary legislation. The irreconcilable attitude of West German trade unions influenced the Social-Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and hindered the tendencies of its leaders to make a compromise with the governmental coalition in this case. It should be remembered that a bill on a state of emergency can only be established on grounds of a revision of the constitution requiring a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority at the *Bundestag*, only possible when including votes of social-democratic deputies. Finally, Höcherl's scheme has been rejected by the *Bundestag*. Legal committee of the parliament has worked on it for more than two years; in 1965 it issued its own modified version of this scheme — likewise renounced by the *Bundestag*. This is obviously a triumph of all progressive centres in the G.F.R. Nevertheless, they failed to prevent the voting of several exceptional by-laws which are acclaimed by the usual majority of the coalition deputies.

This fact and the ambiguous attitude of SPD, which does not reject *a limine* the introduction of resolutions on a state of emergency, urge to observe with utmost concentration the further events in this line in the German Federal Republic.

JERZY SUŁEK

ATTITUDE OF THE WEST GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES TOWARDS THE ODER-NEISSE FRONTIER IN 1945—1949

Following political parties, namely *Christlich-Demokratische Union (CDU)*, *Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD)*, *Freie Demokratische Partei (FDP)*, *Zentrumspartei* and *Deutsche Partei (DP)*, have played the chief role in the western occupations zones. Beside political propaganda spread by German immigrants from the eastern terrains and apart from activities of the German clergy, revisionistic endeavours of these parties have contributed in the post-war period to a major extent to the creation of grounds for the future revisionist programme of the official authorities pursued in respect to Poland. Present-day attitude of the West German political parties towards the frontier on the Oder and Lusatian Neisse can be traced back to the period coming immediately after the war; in fact, it is a continuance of the then political trend.

JÓZEF BURSZA

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CATEGORIES OF THE POPULATION OF THE WESTERN TERRITORIES

Four categories of population live in the Western Territories: autochthons, settlers from central Poland, repatriates (mainly from USSR) and reemigrants from various countries. Having represented in the past various civilizational grades and diverse regional cultures, introduced nowadays into the new surroundings, the different population groups need to be considered both from the demo-