

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-

graphic and social-cultural angles. These aggregations living at various places are mixed up in different proportions; previously they had formed a typical population and cultural mosaic.

The assemblage of autochthons includes Silesians, Mazurians, Warmians, Kashubians and a few smaller groups, this diversity being a phenomenon typical of ethnic borderlines. These groups represent different civilization standards and different national consciousness. Ethnographically they are not much different from the neighbouring groups of Poles, yet in their cultural aspect they are unlike the immigrated population.

Simplifying the cultural typology, settlers from central Poland can be assigned to four regional groups: (1) immigrants from districts of Poznań and Bydgoszcz and from Pomerania, whose regional culture resembled the one prevailing in the former neighbouring German territories; (2) immigrants from central voivodeships carrying — in funds of traditional culture worthy of consideration — they represent very active settlers; (3) immigrants from south- and north-eastern territories of Poland whose cultural standard remains on a regional level; (4) Ukrainians, Lemnians and other small population groups from south-eastern borderlands of Poland which form an assemblage totally distinct in their language, religion and greatly archaic culture. This particular group has undergone exceptionally deep transformations.

Immigrants from USSR and from south-eastern Europe (Romania, Yugoslavia), often forming the population of entire villages, have brought-in many a characteristic cultural element and peculiar attitudes, as among others a strong patriotic feeling. New-comers from western Europe have settled chiefly in towns and industrial centres.

Finally, small groups of minorities, Germans, Jews, Russians, Byelorussians, Czechoslovaks, Lithuanians, Greeks and Gypsies from part of the population of the Western Territories.

Individual voivodeships have a different population structure, Silesia being most multifarious in this respect. The regional cultures introduced to the Western Territories have become essentially transfigured during their twenty years of existence in the new surroundings. There has taken place a total, social and cultural integration.

JERZY KOZEŃSKI

HOME POLICY OF AUSTRIA (1945—1965)

Concepts of the allies on solving Austrian problems after the war were largely controversial. It was not until November, 1943, at a conference of foreign ministers of the three powers, held in Moscow, that it was decided to invalidate Hitler's *Anschluss* of 1938 and to reestablish Austria's political independence. Liberation of this country from the Nazi occupation lasted from March to May, 1945. Eastern regions including Vienna, the capital, were restored to freedom by the Soviet army—USSR granting the permission to form an independent Austrian government over this territory. Karl Renner, a socialist of merits for the