

PERSPECTIVES OF THE SO CALLED *VERSÖHNUNG* (RECONCILIATION)
BETWEEN GERMANS AND POLES

On Oct. 25, 1965, the Protestant Church Counsel in Germany published a memorandum, *Die Lage der Vertriebenen und das Verhältnis des deutschen Volkes zu seinen östlichen Nachbarn*. According to the author, this document includes nothing new; whatever is mentioned had already been referred to previously. Significance of the memorandum lies in its form of a program-declaration issued in the name of several million of adherents by an institution playing a role of importance in GFR. Reaction of the GFR public opinion to the Protestant Church memorial has revealed how distant the time is when the West-German community has disencumbered itself from the burden of nationalistic and chauvinistic complexes.

The five chapters of the author's treatise exhibit his critical views on the ideas comprehended in the Protestant Church document and in the correspondence exchanged between the Polish and German Catholic bishops. In the first place he polemizes with the views of the West-German Church on the following problems: the social status of the resettlers, situation in the Polish Western Territories, international affairs, the theological and ethical interpretation of the so called legal title to a fatherland and the settlement of eastern boundaries of Germany, and on the problem of the German eastern frontier regarded as a political question.

Finally the article discusses the attitude of GFR authorities to the Protestant Church memorandum. Presumably the government of the Bundesrepublik Deutschland have decided to alter their diplomacy in the eastern policy. From now onwards the latter is expected to be conformed to the far-sighted strategy pursued by the contemporain imperialism against the socialist countries and known under the term: "communism softening". The government of the Federal Republic of Germany intends to postpone the frontier problem on behalf of the unification of Germany in order to isolate the German Democratic Republic from other Soviet-bloc nations thus preparing grounds for its absorption.

ZBIGNIEW JANOWICZ

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM AND ITS ROLE IN THE
UNIFICATION OF GFR

Development of the federation administration plays an important role in the complex process of unification of the German Federal Republic. The country management is expanded by way of making use of the ambiguous regulations of the fundamental bill (constitution), or else by evading its restrictions.

The author characterizes the development of the federal administration system, especially of the central bodies (ministries and so called *selbständige Bundesoberbehörden*). Forming of new, federal administration authorities as well as of other subdivisions increases its influence on the countries (among others by the intensification of control); or even signifies an "extraction" of some branch of administration so far belonging to the competence of the member-countries. Hence: "in the play of forces between the federation and the countries it shifts the weight to the advantage of the federation" (H. Ehard). Development of the federal administration system is opposed by adherents of the idea of a confederation, among others by