

the Federal Council, *Bundesrat*, yet its competence is rather limited in this case.

The author polemizes with some of the officially accepted arguments in favour of a continual development of the federal system, chiefly of ministries. He points out the disadvantageous effects it bears on a harmonious organization (excessive specialization, overlapping of competences resulting in a lack of clearness).

Presumably, unification of Western Germany is partly affected, too, by the far-reaching dislocation of the federal administration system.

KAZIMIERZ ZABIELSKI

#### ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT IN GFR ON THE BACKGROUND OF PROCESSES OF ACCUMULATION

Processes of factual and financial accumulation belong to the main agencies accounting for the rapid economic development of the German Federal Republic which qualified it to rank first among capitalistic countries in respect to the industrial progress; for the dynamics in the rising of the national income; for its holding, since 1959, the second place in the world export. Beside the export expansion, large investments have been and still are the main sources of the country wealth. These investments were mainly based on "compulsory saving" on the part of enterprises, in the form of undivided gains and savings of public institutions, as well as on "voluntary savings" of households. In the years 1950—1964 the compulsory savings amounted to 71.5% of the total. Undivided gains of enterprises were the source of self-financing of the investments, while the savings of public institutions and households supplied the "capital market".

After a detailed analysis of the institutional and open capital market in the years 1950—1964, the author arrives at a following conclusion: the market is dominated by an oligopol of banks, by savings offices of the building industry and by insurance companies. These oligopols stiffen the structure of the capital market and establish the price (percentage) of the loan capital. The capital market in GFR is regulated institutionally as regards the mechanism of transferring the savings to the investors. It lacks the ability of consolidation and of returning to the disturbed balance which existed in the traditional model of financing investments applied in the XIXth century or during the period between the wars.

The author's analysis shows it does not seem possible to dispose of the dominant role of the state and monopolistic capital and to change radically the present methods of financing the economic development in GFR. Under conditions of the so called "social market economy" these methods have proved an efficient tool in acquiring a strong economical position in western Europe.

EUGENIUSZ ŁYCZKOWSKI

#### ON THE GENESIS OF THE FREE CITY OF GDAŃSK

The Peace Conference of 1919, using the nationality principle as a pretext, established in the interest of the western powers chiefly of Great Britain, the Free City of Gdańsk placed under the protectorship of the League of Nations. This step took place in consequence of Great Britain's eastern expansion. Owing to a parti-



cular economic and political situation, G. B. became interested in central and eastern Europe hoping to find there an absorptive market for English commodities. Subsequent policy of Great Britain proved these intentions to be illusionary — despite the cooperation with France and the United States of America. G. Britain's armed intervention in Russia was to no avail. Economic penetration of central-eastern Europe through Poland likewise proved a failure; and so did England's attempts to dominate economically Poland itself.

The role of Gdańsk as a city and harbour was dependent on the changing requirements of the western powers. After the year 1920, it seems most likely that Great Britain regarded Gdańsk as an economic base affording profits — these being greatest from the International Society of the Gdańsk Shipbuilding Industry. Moreover, it is possible that G. B. hoped to exert an influence on Polish-German relations through the intermediary of Gdańsk.