

disclose the past history of Balts. On the other hand, not much was done in the last twenty years to explore Celtic positions; the subject, however, has been widely discussed in works of reference.

Separate research on the late Roman and Laten period was performed both in settlements and cemetaries. The prevailing tendency consisted in a full exploitation of archaeological sources and an elaboration of the essential social-economic problems of the Roman period. Nevertheless, literature on ethnic problems of that era is still missing.

As a result of studies carried out during the recent twenty years it has become possible to change entirely the notions on the history of the Western and Northern Territories. Polish archaeology has added to the world literature an important contribution which exposes the tendentious activities of chauvinistic German pre-historians of the XIXth and XXth century. Owing to endeavours lasting for several years it was possible to rebuild and develop workshops devastated during the war and to establish many new posts. Arduous explorations in the field have enriched Polish culture by numerous monuments of unique value. Moreover, the continual organization of archaeological preserves (e.g. at Opole) deserves to be emphasized.

While appraising the post-war achievements of Polish archaeology in the Western and Northern Territories it must however be born in mind that many essential problems are still awaiting their solution.

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### IDEOLOGY OF NATIONALISM AND REVISIONISM IN THE VIEWS ON POLISH-GERMAN RELATIONS IN THE PAST

Previous history of Polish-German relations largely consists of several contradictory and antagonistic elements. Under the influence of nationalism and revisionism these inconsistencies have been aggravated by contemporary historians. Nationalism as such is a universal phenomenon, closely associated with the formation of bourgeois communities in the XIXth and XXth century. Whereas revisionism is an occurrence peculiar to Polish-German and Czechoslovak-German relations. Revisionism represents an ideological abnormality of a policy aimed at establishing German frontiers in the East, and at subduing mid-European communities and states to a bourgeois Germany.

This article reveals the influence of nationalism and revisionism on the views of historians. The present analysis is concerned exclusively with notions of German historians, in spite of the author's apprehension of a similar ideology on the part of Polish historians. Polish nationalism in historiography has been commented on by German annalists and viewed critically by Polish writers of history. At the beginning of his article the author explains methodological and organizational grounds of nationalistic ideas. Affording several true examples, he portrays the influence of nationalism on historiographic concepts evident for example in the discussion of Poland's presumable later civilization; on the so called historical rights to Polish Western Territories; on the Ostflucht problem. Finally he discusses the nationalistic base of the present stage of revisionism.

The article ends with a conviction that nationalism can only be defeated by international and humanitarian attitudes. Nationalism and revisionism thriving on the fuel of Polish-German relations has been absorbed by the struggle of two more important political and ideological confederacies, namely of capitalism and socialism. Under these conditions, nationalism and revisionism in Polish-German relations loses its previous character.