

vours) a mutual exchange of films. Nevertheless, the Germans soon made use of the opportunity of introducing legally large numbers of their films, for which they only purchased a few Polish ones and distributed them in limited areas of the country. Persistent discrimination of Polish films in Germany and the augmenting anti-Polish propaganda intensely worked out in the IIIrd Reich roused fresh protests of the Polish society against Nazi films propounding political and ideological enmity. In May of 1939, the Polish cinematographic authorities decided to withdraw from circulation in the country all the German films and to forbid further purchasing of such by local cinemas. These events brought to a close the history of Polish-German cinematographic relations in the period between the wars.

JÓZEF KONIECZNY

MOTIVES OF INFORMATION ON POLAND IN THE GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

In full apprehension of the great stress laid in the GFR on propaganda of information on Poland, several motives being often given for these activities, the author has revealed the chief incentives — his report being based exclusively on West German utterances and opinions.

All these reasons have been assigned to seven groups representing the following tendencies:

1. towards satisfying the curiosity of the German community, in particular of resettlers, on the present situation in the western territories of Poland;
2. towards profiting of the argumentative values of information in the discussions on Polish-German relations;
3. towards taking advantages of information for the use of political up-bringing;
4. towards taking advantage of information for the use of the German "eastern policy";
5. towards replacing of ancient views on Poland inconsistent with the present state of affairs;
6. towards opposing by-gone prejudices against the Polish nation.

Moreover, there is going on, in the GFR, a spreading of news undoubtedly aimed at a reconciliation with Poland. Unfortunately, however, this movement remains out of proportion, as regards its scope of action, with the campaign of information against Poland.

WADYSŁAW OGRODZIŃSKI

ORGANIZATIONAL SUGGESTIONS OF THE HUMANISTIC CENTRE OF OLSZTYN

The W. Kętrzyński Centre for Scientific Research at Olsztyn was founded in 1961, while the official inauguration took place in March 26, 1963. The Centre was organized by the local community interested in humanities, backed by the socialcultural society "Pojezierze". The Centre for Scientific Research was intended to constitute an important factor in the organization of tuition and study in the Voivodship of Olsztyn which is in want of a university and of a regional scientific society. The Centre in question plays the role of an institute for science and research and of a scientific society.