

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT OF THE GDR IN 1950—1965

The German Democratic Republic belongs to the economically most advanced countries of the world. During the last fifteen years there has taken place a notable development in the whole economy, evident in the first place in the three- to five-fold increase of the social product. Considered against the permanent base of 1950, on the average, the social product has been increasing by 24% per annum. During that time the national income (measured in comparable prices) has risen by 3.16 times, while the income per head (in fixed prices) — by 3.45 times. The rate of increase of the social product was more rapid than the rate of increase of the national income. This type of correlation between the rate of increase of the social product and the national income constituted at that period a regularity of development in the socialistic countries.

The highest rate of increase of the total production came about in the GDR in the building department (495.6%) and the industry including productive trade (394.3%), while the lowest — in commerce (247.2%). This particular structure of increase of the social product has placed the GDR among the highly industrialized countries.

Until 1956 the rate of increase of the social product and the national income had been, in the GDR, highest. In the years 1961—1963, owing to the peculiar conditions for agricultural production, the rate of increase sloped backward.

Economic advancement of the GDR should largely be assigned to the factor "capital". It should here be noted that some of the phenomena of industrial development in the GDR exhibit similarities to the regularities occurring in highly industrialized countries.

WŁADYSŁAW JEWSIEWICKI

GERMAN FILMS ON THE SCREENS OF POLISH CINEMAS IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE WARS

During the period between the wars of Polish-German relations, German films projected on the screens of Polish cinemas played a particular role. In comparison with films produced in other countries, those brought into Poland from Germany were much more numerous. In respect to the listed import of films, Germany permanently maintained its rank just after the United States. German films, in particular after 1933, represented a clearly-defined political tendency. At the time of existence of the IIIrd Reich they frequently played part of an active vanguard of the national-socialistic propaganda. Projection of these films in Poland was accompanied by anti-Polish activities associated with the hostile approach of Nazi authorities towards the Polish State and the Polish nation.

Cinema companies of the IIIrd Reich attempted to introduce, by all means, onto Polish screens highest possible numbers of German films — without taking Polish ones in exchange. This state of affairs evoked protests of the Polish community and of the representatives of the Polish cinematographic industry, to the effect of concluding an agreement, in 1937, assuring (owing to the German endea-

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.