

## **ABSTRACTS**

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Barbara Kobzarska-Bar,  
**Odrodzona tożsamość niemiecka**

Twenty years have passed since the unification of Germany in 1990, during which time the inhabitants of this country have regained self-confidence as a nation and have started to create their national identity. The results of sociological research and commonness of national symbolism indicate a revival of national self-identification of the German nation. Political élites, in which a generation change has taken place, have assessed the social needs properly and now give the society a new ideological offer. However, the German *raison d'état* formulated by them is not always favorably received by the public, as in the case of declaration of particular responsibility for the stabilization activities in the world, a responsibility which rests with Germany affected by the Nazi past.

Mariusz Kowalski, Przemysław Śleszyński,  
**Migracje Polaków do Niemiec w świetle częstotliwości występowania najbardziej popularnych polskich nazwisk**

The article presents the results of the analysis of 20 of the most popular surnames on the current Germany territory. The research has used amongst others data from the Vervandt ([www.verwandt.de](http://www.verwandt.de)) internet service. It has been estimated that 4,06% of German population has Polish surnames, which appears to represent a line of Germans of Polish origin. The diversity of their distribution helps to describe the direction of the migrants' movement from Polish ethnic areas and migration routes within the German ethnic area. The analysis of the presence of surnames also shows an affiliation to different language groups and that dividing antagonisms were not obstacles to the process of mixing of the two societies. The best known and thoroughly researched area with the presence of surnames of Polish origin is in the region of the Ruhr Coal Basin on the present territory of Germany.

Götz Marta,  
**Przyczyny słabszego wzrostu gospodarczego wschodnich krajów RFN w ocenie literatury naukowej**

The article dwells upon the concept of "growth diagnostics" introduced by D. Rodrik. It sees this descriptive model as a background for analysing insufficient economic growth in East Germany since Reunification. Having outlined the main premises of "growth diagnostics" the paper reviews selected empirical studies devoted to East-West economic problems after unification. Market failures (lack of coordination, scale economies, externalities) seem to be the most important reasons for East Germany's lagging behind. Modern, tailored made industrial policy shall address these problems.