

## Imperial Germany

The men who worked in Posen from 1830-40, the President v. Flottwell and General v. Grolmann, be-  
thought themselves once more of Prussia's duty in  
the East to men of German nationality. The second  
phase of our policy in the Eastern Marches began,  
which resumed the thread of the national traditions  
of the Middle Ages of the policy of the Great King,  
and which indicated the course of policy in the  
Eastern Marches to Bismarck and to me. The Polish  
Governor disappeared; by means of the suspension of  
elections for the Diet it became possible to appoint  
German officials, and, as far as the slender means of  
the Government permitted, a modest beginning was  
made to settle German landowners in the Eastern  
Marches. The policy of Flottwell was no more hos-  
tile to the Poles than was our later policy in the  
Eastern Marches, which continued on the lines he  
had laid down. In contradistinction to the unsuc-  
cessful policy of 1815-30, its only aim was to assist  
German nationality to its rights among the Poles,  
remembering the duties to Germans that Prussia had  
taken over when it gained possession of the old  
domain of the Colonists. In fact the Poles were  
deprived, not of their rights as citizens, but of  
privileges.

The attempt to reconcile the Poles to Prussian  
government by granting them special rights was re-  
peated in the decade following the transfer of Flott-  
well from Posen to Magdeburg, which took place in  
1840; the culminating point was the so-called