

Germany and the balance of trade of this country has had a steadily growing surplus. That and the policy of limiting import is closely linked, in Author's opinion, with some signs of economic recession which have been appearing at the end of 1956. The balance between productive and consumers goods can be easily disturbed in this situation. Among other means to stabilize the threatened economic balance of Western Germany the military preparations begin to play again a prominent role.

ANNA OWSIŃSKA

THE POLISH EMIGRATION AND THE GERMAN REVOLUTION
OF 1832—1833

In the *Western Review*, No 11—12/56 the Authoress published an article entitled: „The Polish Problem and Liberal Germany in 1832—1833“ which was the first part of the article published in *The Western Review*, No 4/57, entitled: „The Polish Emigration and the Problem of German Revolution of 1832—1833“. In the first part the Authoress has described the attitude of the liberal German opinion towards the problem of the Polish Insurrection of November 1830, the way of accepting the Polish divisions in their march to France and their unsuccessful attempt of seizing control over Frankfurt a/Main with the approval of local Germans.

The second part of the work has been written by the Authoress after getting acquainted with the latest archival records. She presents the attitude of the aristocracy camp and of the most extreme left wing of the Polish Democratic Society (*Polskie Towarzystwo Demokratyczne*) towards the problem of Revolution in Germany. From periodical sources and other records from the Library of Czartoryski Museum in Cracov it appears that the group directed by Adam Czartoryski was opposed to the Revolution in Germany, while on the other hand, some representatives of the same camp considered the German problem as one that could have a great influence on Polish fate. This point of view was based on the sympathy of Paris and London and the possibility of peaceful emancipation of German states from the influence of St. Petersburg. The Emigration Press has greatly contributed to the characteristic of the opinion of the Polish Democratic Society in these matters. The article quotes several interesting letters of rev. Alexander Puławski, one of the founders of the Polish Democratic Society, and Dr. Wirth, a prominent leader of democrats in Southern Germany who won fame as the editor of a revolutionary paper „*Deutsche Tribüne*“. From these letters it appears that the cooperation of the Polish and German left wings became a quite real one as early as the first half of 1832.

Further the Authoress relates the attitude of the above mentioned emigration groups regarding the unsuccessful Revolution in Frankfurt a/Main. The letters of the members of the aristocracy camp show clearly that the first exaggerated news about the Revolution in Germany caused a great confusion. The representatives of this trend intended even, if the operation proved successful, to change somewhat their policy, to take part in German events and make use of them for their purpose.

The last part of the article presents the opinions of emigration publicists expressing the estimates of various political trends regarding the attempt at rising in Frankfurt a/Main and the role played in it by Poles. The Authoress described with many details the controversy which rose in these matters between the Memoirs of the Polish Emigration (*Pamiętnik Emigracji Polskiej*) where the most prominent publicist — Maurycy Mochnacki — expressed his views and the Polish Pilgrim (*Pielgrzym Polski*) where also the famous poet — Adam Mickiewicz — presented his ideas. While Mochnacki was strongly against the participation of Polish emigrants in this affair and was opposed to 400 Polish officers leaving Besançon in order to help the German Revolution claiming that Germany has not become mature enough for a revolution, the Polish Pilgrim with Mickiewicz praised the activity of Polish soldiers as an example of international solidarity in defense of freedom. According to their judgment Poland could gain her independence only by victorious revolutions in European countries and the duty of every Pole was to support all such movements.

EDWARD PIEŚCIKOWSKI

POLISH — PRUSSIAN RELATIONS IN LITERARY WORKS
OF ALEXANDER ŚWIĘTOCHOWSKI

Alexander Świętochowski was a typical representative of Polish positivism. His political works rather than the literary ones depict the actual problems of this periods. In spite of that our knowledge about this writer is rather scanty. This work is concerned with only one segment of his activity, namely the Polish-German question and consequently with his attitude towards the Poles under Prussian rule.

Świętochowski — the founder and for many years editor of „Prawda“ — took great interest in these matters and the people of Wielkopolska (Western Poland) were often the subject of his utterances. The writer objected greatly to the political shortsightedness of conservative leaders and their readiness to compromise. His whole sympathy went to Wielkopolska farmers as he considered them politically mature.

Bismarck's displacement policy of 1885 evoked many declarations of Świętochowski. While he expressed his compassion for the displaced he always came to the same conclusion — that this was the result of the failure of Wielkopolska politicians, too servile in their policy. Thus the short story „Oddechy“ („The Breath“) depicts a germanized civil servant as an example of this servilism. „Oddechy“ is the only short story of Świętochowski with a political theme, written in 1886 after his appeal to the painter Jan Matejko to present in a picture this barbarious Act of Bismarck. This story was intended as a literary answer to „Bartek Zwycięzca“ (Bartek Victorious) of H. Sienkiewicz. The Author wanted to prove that it was not the farmer who served the Prussians in Wielkopolska.

In spite of this struggle with servilism both in „Oddechy“ and his other works concerned with Polish-German relations Świętochowski was considered as a leading representative of compromise. This work is the first step to deter-