

of Krasiński. Simultaneously there appeared a series of pamphlets ranging over the whole field of Polish thinking and expression. But much of Chrzanowski's best thought was put into works where his name did not appear. He edited the *Athenaeum* at Warsaw in 1899–1901, and this was only the beginning. In particular he was one of the chief collaborators in the monumental *One Hundred Years of Polish Thought*, an eight volume anthology of the poetry and prose of the nineteenth century, with extensive biographical materials. From 1906 he was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and did his full share in the work of publication carried on by that body. One of the last tasks he engaged in before the outbreak of war was to assist the editor of the *DNB* to prepare the life study of his old friend Dmowski for the fifth volume which was already in preparation.

Few people were more resolved than Chrzanowski to shun the limelight of political or other public notoriety. He hated appearing on the platform in any other capacity than as a teacher. His political sympathies were consistently national democratic, but were far from accepting many of the wild vagaries of his fellow party leaders. In general he believed in the power of pedagogy, and mistrusted the use of any other force to constrain man or society. Those of us who had the privilege of sitting under him were bound to think of him as a man of romantic idealism. His heart, no less than his head, was in all that he wrote or did. He measured his powers by his purposes, not his purposes by his powers! Nevertheless, when I last talked with him in the autumn of 1936, and put the question to which side he leaned in the struggle between the romanticism of the years before 1863 or the realism of the succeeding generation, his answer was "to the realism." This may be ascribed to advancing years, but it was due also in part to his sense of values. The trouble is that his end belied this confession. The "realist" could certainly have remained in Cracow when his younger colleagues were arrested and deported, and he would then be alive today. The "romantic" refused to be separated from his fellow-teachers, and met his death among them. Greater love hath no man than this!

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#### MICHAŁ SIEDLECKI

IN the person of Michał Siedlecki, who also died at Oranienburg, the University of Cracow has lost one of its noblest, as well as one of its most distinguished sons. As student and as teacher he was associated with the Jagiellonian school for 45 years without a break. True, he spent the years 1919–1921 as organizing Rector of the University of Wilno; but this was a leave of absence taken under orders, and only from a sense of duty. As student and teacher of biology, his special interest being in the life of the sea, Siedlecki won for himself an international reputation, based not only on research work done as far away as Java, but on the part played at international congresses during a generation, and on his published

works. No less outstanding, however, was his interest in and contribution to civic and social affairs. He showed this as an energetic member of the Bishops' Committee for Relief in Cracow during the World War, and by his presence as a delegate at the Peace Conference just after it. Those who knew him found him as near as any one could be to a living example of the qualities expressed in the Latin proverb *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*.

This brief notice can only mention his contribution to the field of science, which he loved so loyally and in which he won distinction. His first scientific work was published in 1895, a general book on Java appeared in 1912, and a notable work, the *Treasures of the Sea* found its second edition in 1928. Another, called *The Deeps*, reached a second edition the following year. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences from 1903, permanent delegate of Poland to the International Council for Marine Research, and was honored by the University of Strasbourg with a doctorate in 1919, and of Wilno 10 years later. Not only was he a tireless traveller in the interests of research, but he insisted on his younger colleagues following in his footsteps in this respect. As a result, the atmosphere of the zoological laboratory in Cracow was always a serious one, though the kindly spirit of the Chief made everyone feel at home.

I met Siedlecki first during the Peace conference days of 1919. I next found him engaged in the difficult task of restoring something of the body and the spirit of Polish learning in Wilno, after it had been wiped out by the agents of the Tsar for nearly 100 years. On his return to Cracow he became an esteemed adviser on the Council of the local YMCA, which was an entirely new experiment in social service in Poland. In 1936 I had the privilege of a longer conversation with him in which we reviewed 15 years of friendship. At 67 he can be said to have finished his work, but the cruel injustice, not to say the brutality of the fate which overtook him, has robbed his country before his time of a still useful servant.

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1861–1938

In spite of the fact that, for obvious historical and political reasons, Pan-slavism and even Slavophile ideas never had any chance of developing in Poland, the achievements of Polish scholars in the field of Slavic studies have always been noteworthy. Especially in linguistics, such great philologists as Baudouin de Courtenay, Jan M. Rozwadowski, A. A. Kryński,

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