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THE ROLE OF JAN KAZIMIERZ UNIVERSITY IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES AT THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LUBLIN (1918–1939)

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Відродження Польщі в 1918 р. співпало з численними проблемами, з якими стикалася нова держава, серед яких і організація роботи старих навчальних центрів та творення нових. Люблінський католицький університет став одним з двох університетів Польщі, що відкрилися у міжвоєнний період. Співпраця Люблінського католицького університету з Львівським університетом полягала у залученні львівських кадрів до освітніх і дослідницьких процесів, які здійснювалися у нововідкритому університеті, залучення їх до керівництва університету та Державної екзаменаційної ради. Значним був внесок викладачів юридичного факультету Львівського університету як у підготовку студентів-правників у Любліні, так і у творення місцевого наукового середовища.

Ключові слова: Університет Яна Казимира у Львові, Люблінський католицький університет, навчальні центри, юридичні факультети, львівські професори.

Introduction

One of the most spectacular outcomes of the mediaeval intellectual legacy was university – a corporation of students and tutors. The emergence of first universities was intrinsically related to the advancement of legal science. Suffice to say, the historically first university founded in Bologna in the late 11th century was a law school which offered instruction in Roman law and canon law – the two universalistic and prevailing legal systems of the time.

A deeper insight into the history of universities, their shared experience, teachers' profiles and fields of research is garnering more and more interest today. This trend testifies to the unrelenting pursuits of broadly understood human culture and individual development. The histories of Polish university corporations were often intertwined and revealed the existing similarities in methodologies and scientific background.

Such a long-lasting process of scientific, didactic and administrative interplay occurred between Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv and the Catholic University of Lublin. The Galicia-based university corporation of few centuries' legacy encouraged and assisted the newly established (1918) university in Lublin. The new university was not capable of operating without the endorsement of the broader academic community. It did not possess either independent or auxiliary teaching personnel. No

less important were the opinions of academics from other universities as it was mandatory for the Catholic University of Lublin to seek state authorization to offer higher education programmes¹.

The academia of Jan Kazimierz University was thriving, creative and influential all over the country. No wonder, fledgeling Lublin university was looking forward to the assistance of the mature and superior school of Lviv, especially considering its staff's desire to devote themselves to the revival of the Polish national culture so much crippled during the Partitions². Of significance for the high quality of provided assistance was the many centuries' tradition of Jan Kazimierz University as well as its openness to diverse political and scientific influences. Its location also played a part. Lviv was the city of museums, theatres, first-rate literature and outstanding artistic achievements. It captivated with its ambience and was a hub of a strong scientific community.

Of particular importance for the education of Lublin lawyers was the multi-layered contribution of many Lviv-based professors³. Throughout the interwar period, Lublin was a frequent destination of eminent Lviv scholars from the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Political Skills, Lviv University. Just to mention some of them: Przemysław Dąbkowski, Roman Longchamps de Bérier, Stefan Glaser, Zdzisław Papierkowski, Zbigniew Pazdro, or Antoni Derynga. They were not only involved in teaching. Many of them exercised administrative functions within the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences and the Faculty of Canon Law, Catholic University of Lublin. It is mandatory to mention the invaluable effort of the Lviv Faculty of Law in assisting its Lublin vis-à-vis by co-creating the State Examination Board. With the establishment of this institution, the graduates of the Lublin studies were eligible to win a professional status.

1. Lviv as a Cultural and Scientific Centre

The history of the society, politics and the political system of Galicia and its capital city can be roughly divided into two stages. The first stage ended with the Spring of Nations and the ensuing political transformation, which were the turning points. The second stage is the beginning of the so-called constitutional era which affected the Habsburg monarchy; this was pivotal as Galicia and Lviv saw the advent of relevant autonomy⁴. The literature on the subject shows that especially the second of these

¹ *Karolewicz G. Wkład Uniwersytetu Jana Kazimierza w dzieło tworzenia Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego* / G. Karolewicz. // *Lwowsko-Kresowe korzenie wyższych uczelni Lublina* / Ed. W. Stażka Lublin, 2000. P. 25.

² *Ibid.* P. 27.

³ *Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski w latach 1925-1939 we wspomnieniach swoich pracowników i studentów* / Ed. G. Karolewicz. Lublin, 1989. P. 20.

⁴ *Pyter M. Oswald Balzer i lwowska szkoła historycznoprawna* / M. Pyter. Lublin, 2010. P. 49.

periods unlocked an unprecedented social activity. Partly liberated, it was granted the ability to shape its broader culture, including the legal system, and act for the encouragement of science⁵.

The first concessions made by Austria to her Polish subjects residing in Galicia were laid down in the provisions of the Congress of Vienna. It was announced that the local parliament would be instituted along with institutions that would help nurture national aspirations. There were very momentous changes in the provincial capital Lviv. In 1817, the University of Lviv was re-established, closed earlier in 1805. Emperor Francis I of Austria approved the Foundation of the Ossoliński Library. Among the many manifestations of city's development – especially in the 1860s – it is worth noting the transformation in local governments and the judiciary⁶. The turn of the 19th century saw the creation of new independent institutions. The National Parliament was assembled with the National Division acting as the executive body. Also local governmental bodies were formed⁷. The judiciary was restructured and separated from the administration. The citizens of Galicia were allowed to get involved in public life owing to the guarantees of freedom of assembly and association⁸. In 1869, Polish became the official language in the administration, the police and courts of law. In the following year, Lviv enacted its municipal statutes. The authorities restored the Polish names of streets and squares and implemented an administrative reform by dividing the city into five districts⁹. Transport services were restructured, the sewerage system was broadened and the construction was initiated of a new gas and power plant. The rail and road network was extended. The number of schools also grew providing all levels of education¹⁰.

Lviv was home to a number of finest theatres, including the Lviv Grand Theatre, Jan Kanty Maszkowski School of Painting and a sculpture school, Lviv Picture Gallery, and a music, literature and journalism centre. The city gave rise to the best-of-breed cultural and intellectual elite. At the turn of the 19th century, it was writers, journalists, scientists and actors who nurtured Polishness the most. They stimulated the intellectual and cultural life, even though their community was at times internally diversified¹¹.

⁵ *Grodziski S.* Studia galicyjskie. Rozprawy i przyczynki do historii ustroju Galicji / S. Grodziski. Kraków, 2007. P. 226.

⁶ *Fras Z.* Galicj / Z. Fras. Wrocław, 2004. P. 22–23.

⁷ *Balzer O.* Historia ustroju Austrii w zarysi / O. Balzer.. Lwów, 1899. P. 346.

⁸ More about the liberties in Galicia in the 19th c. [in:] *Pyter. M.* Oswald Balzer i lwowska szkoła. P. 55–63.

⁹ The following were delineated: Śródmieście, Łyczaków, Przedmieście Żółkiewskie, Przedmieście Krakowskie, and Przedmieście Halickie: *Podhorodecki L.* Dzieje Lwowa / L. Podhorodecki. Warszawa, 1993. P. 127.

¹⁰ *Nowacki R.* Towarzystwo dla Popierania Nauki Polskiej we Lwowie / R. Nowacki. Opole-Kędzierzyn-Koźle, 1996. P. 10.

¹¹ *Szczerbiński J.* Lwów i jego mieszkańcy / Przekrój. Wydanie specjalne tygodnika 1991. P. 10–11.

As university cities, Lviv and Krakow were privileged and able to promote intellectual growth and culture. Of significance was the process of Polonization held at the universities in Lviv and Krakow and at Lviv Technical University. The authorities allowed the liberty of teaching and learning, i.e. the opportunity of independent engagement in and publication of research results. Every citizen gained the right to use and access to the functioning scholarly institutions¹². In the late 19th and at the outset of the 20th century, the Lviv school enjoyed the status – among other universities of the monarchy – of a high-level scientific research centre. The university's strong point was its excellent team of scientists. Most of its professors had qualified at European universities and, while lecturing in Lviv, maintained regular contact with foreign educational institutions¹³.

Legal studies taught at the Faculty of Law and Political Skills boasted a high quality level. The teaching system was professionalized in the final period of the 19th century. The law professors departed from the transfer of knowledge in the form of abstract issues in favour of providing a practical instruction required in the legal profession. The legal studies reflected the Austrian juridical thought and legal culture¹⁴.

At the beginning of the 20th century, despite the growing threat of an armed conflict, the Lviv university still remained a vibrant educational centre. In one of his inaugural speeches, the then president of the university, Prof. Adolf Beck, underlined the ever growing number of students, a relatively unhindered possibility to undertake scientific research, as well as Polish as the language of instruction¹⁵. The Great War brought about partial dispersion of the staff. The Faculty of Law professors who stayed at the university were: Leon Piniński and Marceł Chłamtacz – Romanists, Stanisław Grabski – economist, Przemysław Dąbkowski – law historian and Jan Dobrzański – expert in penal procedure law. The classes were reduced and soon suspended. Scientific journals were no longer published and seminars were closed. The university library ceased to operate. Although after a few months, the Russian military authorities allowed the library to re-opened, but the access was only permitted to professors, associate professors, assistants and students getting ready for final examinations¹⁶.

¹² *Balzer O.* Historia ustroju Austrii w zarysie / O. Balzer. P. 367–368.

¹³ *Karolewicz G.* Wkład Uniwersytetu Jana Kazimierza w dzieło tworzenia Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego // Lwowsko-Kresowe. P. 26.

¹⁴ *Lesiński B., Rozwadowski W.* Historia prawa sądowego. Zarys wykładu / B. Lesiński, W. Rozwadowski. Poznań, 2007. P. 225. Such a system of instruction was the offshoot of the reform in the late 19th century. The social and political situation in the closing period of the Habsburg monarchy necessitated the training of lawyers who were able to occupy positions in the state agencies and the judiciary. In addition, much attention was attached to the training of professionals in various fields of the increasingly codified law: *Cf. Plaza S.* Historia prawa w Polsce na tle porównawczym Vol. II / S.Cf.Plaza // Polska pod zaborami. 2nd ed., Kraków, 2002. P. 19.

¹⁵ Przemówienie rektora Uniwersytetu Lwowskiego Dra Adolfa Becka na inauguracji roku akademickiego 1912/12 dnia 12. października 1912. Lwów, 1912. P. 4 and 10.

¹⁶ Thanks to the efforts of Prof. Marceł Chłamtacz, the Governor-General permitted graduate students to complete their legal courses. An expedient examination committee of the Faculty of Law managed to confer 54 doctoral degrees in 1914.

With Poland regaining independence in 1918, the Lviv school entered a completely new reality. A visible manifestation of this transformation was the adoption of a new name. In 1919, the university was renamed as Jan Kazimierz University. Also, the Faculty of Law began to operate in a redesigned framework. The new independent state needed a new legal foundation for the functioning of law faculties in Polish universities. The process of laying down these new principles brought together the juridical faculties of the Lviv, Krakow and Warsaw academic centres¹⁷. It is worth noting that in addition to drawing up some general directives for judicial training, one of the pivotal questions of this process was how the various disciplines should fit into the university programmes¹⁸. As a result of in-house discussion and consultation with the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment (MRDPE), a compromise was reached in September 1919; on 25 September the same year, the ministry issued the Regulation on certain amendments to university programmes and examinations at the faculties of law and political science, Jagiellonian University and Lviv University¹⁹. This new legislation did not introduce any major changes compared with the former system. Among the cancelled courses, there were German law and the history of the Austrian political system; they were supplanted by lectures in Western European law²⁰.

¹⁷ In June 1919, the dean of the Faculty of Law of Jagiellonian University, Prof. Stanisław Estreicher, notified the MRDPE that his faculty was about to complete the draft document of the legal studies reform. The Jagiellonian University Archives [hereinafter: JUA] WP II 99: Pismo Dziekana Stanisława Estreichera do Ministerstwa Wyznań Religijnych i Oświecenia Publicznego z dnia 14 czerwca 1919 r.

¹⁸ The historical and legal subjects were: "... The first semester. Roman law (6 hrs.), history of the Polish political system (4 hrs.), old Polish private law (6 hrs.), history of Western European private law (5 hrs.); the second semester. Roman law (6 hrs.), history of the Polish political system (4 hrs.), ecclesiastical law (5 hrs.), optional: old Polish penal law (3 hrs.), old Polish legal process (3 hrs.), history of Slavic legislations (4 hrs.) ..." Cf. JUA WP II 99: Projekt Wydziału Prawa i Umiejętności Politycznych Uniwersytetu Lwowskiego z dnia 24 kwietnia 1919 r. [an enclosure to the Letter of the Dean on the Faculty of Law and Political Skills in Lviv to the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Jagiellonian University, dated 21 June 1919. As a result of a discussion held on 2 and 3 July 1919 with the following professors participating: Leon Petrażycki, Stanisław Estreicher, Kamil Stefko, Antoni Peretiatkiewicz, Stanisław Starzyński, Ignacy Koschembahr-Łyskowski, Władysław Abraham, Juliusz Makarewicz and Władysław Jaworski, a shared legal programme was designed. Three courses were isolated within the legal programme: history of law, economy and the state and the judiciary. The following subjects were to be taught in the first year of undergraduate studies: 1) the encyclopaedia of law and political science; 2) the history of Roman law; 3) the history of Polish law; 4) social economy; 5) the history of philosophy of law. And in the second year: 1) the system of Roman law; 2) ecclesiastical law; 3) political law; 4) the law of nations; 5) treasury law; 6) the history of Roman law, and 7) the history of the Polish political system. As justified by the Warsaw scholars, priority given to the legal-historical subjects was driven by the need for students to understand the origins of contemporary legal and economic institutions. JUA WP II 99: Posiedzenie komisji studiów prawniczych zjazdu delegatów uniwersytetów (2–3 lipca 1919).

¹⁹ Official Journal of the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment of 1919, no. 10/11, item 7. Two months later, the regulation was slightly amended. Cf. Official Journal of the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment of 1919, no. 12/13, item 6.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

At the beginning of 1920, the representatives of the Krakow and Lviv universities again endeavoured to design a programme of legal studies that would be binding for all the universities in the Republic of Poland²¹. A relevant note containing the draft programme was submitted to the ministry in Warsaw. In response to that, the ministry drafted its own reform. It was shared across universities for review and feedback²². The outcome was the issue on 16 October 1920 of the Regulation of the Minister of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment on the organization of legal studies at state universities²³.

The robust legal basis for the operation of the Faculty of Law and Political Skills, Jan Kazimierz University, secured the unit's stability. It was divided into departments and divisions. Divisions were called seminars and constituted the basic administrative unit of the faculty. They were intended to serve scientific and educational purposes. The department was equivalent to an office. It was not necessarily made up of scholars of the same specialization. The department had an appointed full or associate professor; such an appointment involved lecturing²⁴.

Most faculty professors began their research and teaching career under the Austrian rule. They were in particular: Władysław Abraham – expert in the history of ecclesiastical law, Oswald Balzer – historian of Polish law and political system, Leon Piniński, Waclaw Osuchowski and Marcel Chlamtacz – Romanists, Juliusz Makarewicz – expert in penal law, Kamil Stefko – expert in civil procedural law, Przemysław Dąbkowski – historian of law, Zbigniew Pazdro – expert in administrative law, Roman Longchamps de Bériér, Ernest Till and Kazimierz Przybyłowski – experts in civil law, and Ludwik Ehrlich and Antoni Derynga – experts in international law.

The university was home to the so-called scientific schools, each headed by the precursor of a field of research and his disciples. With regard to the Faculty of Law, there were: the school of history of ecclesiastical law founded and chaired by Władysław Abraham, the school of history of law chaired by Oswald Balzer, or the school of administrative law supervised by Zbigniew Pazdro. Each school pursued its

²¹ It was proposed that the group of historical and legal courses be composed of the following compulsory subjects: "... A. The history and dogma of Roman law, B. The history of ecclesiastical law, C. The history of the development of legal relations in Western Europe, D. The history of Polish law. ... These subjects form a core representing the historical foundation of law effective in Poland. Failure to include any of these subjects would be tantamount to a serious omission in the law training and would render it impossible to present the historical roots of today's law"p JUA WP II 99: Memoriał historyków z 9 lutego 1920 r. przesłany Ministerstwu.

²² Ibid. Projekt reformy rządowej z 27 maja 1920 r.

²³ Official Journal of the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment of 1920, no. 22, item 140. That act was amended only once. Cf. Regulation of the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment of 29 November 1926 amending Regulation of 16 October 1920 on the organization of legal studies at state universities (Official Journal of the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment of 1920, no. 22, item 140), Official Journal of the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment of 1926, no. 16, item 211.

²⁴ Krasowski K. Wydział Prawno-Ekonomiczny Uniwersytetu Poznańskiego w latach 1919–1939. Studium historycznoprawne / K. Krasowski. Poznań 2006. P. 111.

research goals and promoted uniform methodological patterns. The Lviv scholars accumulated their scientific achievements within such scientific schools but also outside. Numerous and excellent dissertations, monographs and course books for students were by all means conducive to the successful operation of the Lviv legal faculty and were even adopted by other Polish universities.

I. The Emergence of the Catholic University of Lublin and the Lublin Law Centre

The Catholic University of Lublin was established in 1918 and was city's first university. Its originator and first president was the Rev. Idzi Radziszewski. Equally important was the figure of the university founder and donor Karol Jaroszyński, industrialist and property owner. The idea of establishing the university can be traced to St. Petersburg where Radziszewski – the head of the Spiritual Academy – galvanized a group of people into taking the effort²⁵. In that time, Poles living abroad believed that the ongoing warfare would turn the tide of history and restore Poland to the map of Europe; consequently, they were getting ready to return to the country and undertake its reconstruction. Meanwhile, they assumed that the new university would become a centre for objective research in all fields of knowledge, in line with the spirit of harmony between science and faith, and that it would help elevate the culture of the whole nation, as well as rearing the Roman Catholic intelligentsia²⁶. The rise of the Catholic University of Lublin was also vital, given the shortage of domestic higher education institutions in the new social situation²⁷.

The concept of a new Catholic school needed the go-ahead of Church authorities. The Episcopate of the Kingdom of Poland, which gathered in a Warsaw conference in late July 1918, acceded to idea put forward by Radziszewski. They also entrusted him with the mission of organizing the university and nominated him the first president²⁸. Originally, the university adopted the name of Lublin University; it was official until 2 March 1928 when the MRDPE approved its charter. The university was granted juridical personality. However, any university correspondence had used the name *Universitas Catholica Lublinensis* ever since its inception²⁹.

²⁵ More about the Spiritual Academy and Idzi Radziszewski in: *Petrani A.* Nauka prawa kanonicznego w Polsce w XVIII i XIX wieku /A. Petrani. Lublin 1961. P. 292–296.

²⁶ *Karolewicz G.* Wkład Uniwersytetu Jana Kazimierza w dzieło tworzenia Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego / G. Karolewicz // Lwowsko-Kresowe. P. 25.

²⁷ *Idem.* Nauczyciele akademicy Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego w okresie międzywojennym. Vol. I. Lublin 1996. P. 29. It must not be overlooked that in partitioned Poland the instruction in old Polish law at formerly Polish universities was scarce. Polish as the language of instruction was also highly marginalized.

²⁸ *Idem.* Geneza Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego // Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski. Wybrane zagadnienia z dziejów Uczelni / G. Karolewicz et al. Lublin, 1992. P. 64.

²⁹ *Wojtkowski A.* Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski 1918-1944 / A. Wojtkowski // Księga jubileuszowa 50-lecia Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego / S. Kunowski et al. Lublin, 1969. P. 21–28. Since 4 April 2005, the university's official name has been: John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin.

The moment it was established, the Catholic University of Lublin put all its effort into adjusting its structure and organization to the existing national legislation and be legitimized as an academic school. Higher education of the time was governed by by the act of 1920³⁰. Another relevant piece of legislation was the act of 1933. It instituted the university as a private academic school³¹. Full state authorization and the arising rights were granted to the university as late as in 1938³².

Once the idea of a new university began to materialize, its leadership faced some real challenges. The school needed a seat, financial sustainability and qualified teachers. The first problems was resolved within a few weeks. With the support of the Lublin bishop, Marian Fulman, and the Austrian general, Antoni Liposčak, the university took over the seminary building and next the edifice formerly owned by Observant Dominicans³³.

At the beginning of its operation, the university's financial position was secured by its founder Karol Jaroszyński. Shortly afterwards, the university leadership managed to win other donors³⁴. Besides private entities, the establishment was supported from the central budget through periodic subsidies. Also, the Society of Lublin University was formed, later renamed the Society of Friends of the Catholic University of Lublin. Fund-raising was among its statutory activities³⁵.

Having a relatively stable financial position and the indispensable infrastructure, the university began to build its teaching and research personnel. Given the fact that the University Charter envisaged that the school should pursue all fields of knowledge³⁶,

³⁰ Act of 13 July 1920 on Higher Education Establishments, Journal of Laws of 1920, No. 72, item 494. The negative review of the act was prepared by Prof. Stanisław Estreicher from Krakow. At the University Presidents' Conference in 1921, Estreicher pointed out that the act of 1920 abounded in errors. In his opinion, the errors were gross enough to render any drafting of university charters ineffective. Consequently, Estreicher motioned for the law to be amended. The conference supported the motion which was supplemented by the request to the competent minister to begin drafting new legislation (*Konferencje rektorów szkół akademickich w Polsce w latach 1919–1931* / Ed. L. Zembruski. Warszawa, 1932. P. 43). Also Lviv professors Juliusz Makarewicz and Roman Longchamps de Brier submitted their critical remarks. They emphasized that: "Not only does the act address banal and unnecessary issues, it also introduces expendable legal structures." *Ustawa o szkołach akademickich. Uwagi prof. Makarewicza i prof. Longchamps de Brier*. Lwów 1920. P. 3.

³¹ Act of 15 March 1933 on Higher Education Establishments, Journal of Laws of 1933, No. 29, item 247.

³² The Act of 9 April 1938 on the conferral upon the Catholic University of Lublin of the full rights of state academic schools, Journal of Laws of 1938, No. 27, item 242.

³³ *Karolewicz G. Geneza Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego* / G. Karolewicz // *Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski*. P. 66–67.

³⁴ One of the ways of raising funds for the university was the idea of naming new lecture rooms after their founders or co-founders. In this way, substantial resources were procured for the university to continue. For more see: *Ziółek J. Podstawy egzystencji KUL* / J. Ziółek // *ibid.* P. 99–100.

³⁵ *Ibid.* P. 101.

³⁶ A fragment from "Statut Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego" [in:] *Spis wykładów i wykaz instytucji uniwersyteckich. Półrocze zimowe 1918/19. Lublin 1919*. P. 5.

it was a more than challenging task to complete. Although the university was officially open, the scientific community of the time saw it as unstable and promising anything but continuity. It resulted from the university's vague legal situation.

Because the Lublin university offered lower salaries, it was not able to attract scholars, or once attracted, they vacated the job after some months due to unsatisfactory employment terms. Perhaps, this was the reason why the fledgeling university was initially capable of opening only four faculties: of theology, of canon law and moral sciences, of law and socio-economic sciences and of humanities. This organizational was retained until the end of the interwar period³⁷.

As regards new academics, a helping hand was given mainly by two Polish universities, not so long before belonging, in administrative terms, to Galicia: Jagiellonian University in Krakow and Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv³⁸. However, the Lublin university leadership "... hoped for the cooperation with the Lviv university in the first place, and their hopes were not shattered"³⁹. The professors or graduates of Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv who assisted the Lublin school were: Wiktor Hahn and Henryk Życzyński – Polish literature professors, Konstanty Chyliński – ancient history professor, Kazimierz Michałowski – art historian, Stanisław Stroński – expert in Romance studies and Zygmunt Kukulski – educationalist and expert in Polish studies⁴⁰.

The university founding fathers, who conceived a universal research and teaching programme, also envisaged legal studies and created two juridical faculties⁴¹. The Faculty of Canon Law and Moral Sciences opened together with the new university. As an ecclesiastical faculty, its legal accreditation was provided in the 23 January 1918 Act by Archbishop Edward Roppa of Mogilev. Based on this act and the Decree of Erection of 25 July 1920 issued by the Congregation for Seminaries and Universities, the faculty was authorized to confer the licentiate and doctor's degree⁴².

A major change in the organization and structure of the faculty was the setting up of two sections in 1920: legal and social and legal and historical. The same year another section was established, namely legal and moral. Three years later the faculty underwent restructuring and the aforesaid division was abandoned. The faculty's

³⁷ *Karolewicz G. Wkład Uniwersytetu Jana Kazimierza w dzieło tworzenia Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego / G. Karolewicz // Lwowsko-Kresowe. P. 26.*

³⁸ The support primarily came from the Krakow and Lviv universities; it was due to the organizational problems of other domestic universities that returned to the Polish state. Some were subject to restructuring and some created anew (like the University of Poznan), and they themselves appealed for the aid of the well-established Krakow and Lviv schools representing a European level.

³⁹ *Karolewicz G. Wkład Uniwersytetu Jana Kazimierza w dzieło tworzenia Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego / G. Karolewicz // Lwowsko-Kresowe. P. 27.*

⁴⁰ For more see: *ibid.* P. 36–39.

⁴¹ *Dębiński A. Z historii Wydziału / A. Dębiński // Profesorowie Prawa Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego / A. Dębiński et al. 2nd ed. Lublin, 2008. P. 9.*

⁴² *Idem. Prawo w Katolickim Uniwersytecie Lubelskim. Historia i współczesność. Lublin, 1999. P. 17–18.*

name was now the Faculty of Canon Law. Its five departments were: the First Department of Canon Law Text, the Second Department of Canon Law Text, the Department of Public Ecclesiastical Law, the Department of Roman Law and the Department of Civil and Ecclesiastical Law. This structure of the department remained unchanged until the outbreak of World War II in 1939. It is worth noting that in the interwar period it was the only separate department of this scholarly discipline in Poland. In other university centres, canon law was part of the theological domain⁴³.

The Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Science was also formed along with the new university. It was one of six such departments operating in universities countrywide before World War II⁴⁴. The first dean was the professor of Jagiellonian University, Stanisław Zachorowski. His unexpected death, even before assuming his position, caused the office to go into the hands of Antoni Peretiatkowicz. He was an acknowledged expert in the philosophy of law and state law. He earned his degrees and further qualification in Warsaw, Krakow, Lviv, Paris, Geneva and Haidelberg⁴⁵.

The faculty's structural units were departments. They handled the teaching and research, both in law and economics. The first major change occurred in the academic year 1922/1923. The faculty was split into two sections: legal and economic. The former developed its activities through individual departments. Through several changes in number and the naming scheme, there were finally 16 of them and this make-up remained fixed until the department was dissolved in 1949⁴⁶: the Department of Roman Law, the Department of Political System and History of Poland, the Department of History of Poland, the Department of History of Polish Judicial Law, the Department of History of Law in Western Europe, the Department of Theory of Law, the Department of Ecclesiastical Law, the Department of State Law, the Department of Law of Nations, the Department of Treasury Law and Fiscal Law, the Department of Penal Law and Penal Procedure, the Department of Administration and Administrative Law, the Department of History and Philosophy of Law, the First Department of Civil Law, the Second Department of Civil Law, the Department of Civil Proceedings, the Department of Trade Law and Bill of Exchange Law and the Department of Private International Law⁴⁷.

The organization of legal studies at the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences was governed by the ministerial regulation of 1920. Still, the right to confer academic degrees was earned gradually. Only from 1939 on, the university enjoyed the right to supervise the conferment procedures for doctoral and post-doctoral degrees.

⁴³ Ibid. P. 19.

⁴⁴ In the period between the wars, Poland had the following universities: Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv, Stefan Batory University in Vilnius, Warsaw University, Catholic University of Lublin and Poznan University.

⁴⁵ *Karolewicz G. Nauczyciele akademicy / G. Karolewicz. Vol. II. P. 168.*

⁴⁶ *Dębiński A. Prawo w strukturach Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego / A. Dębiński // Prawo. Kultura. Uniwersytet. 80 lat ośrodka prawniczego KUL / Ed. A. Dębiński. Lublin, 1999. P. 33–34.*

⁴⁷ Ibid. *Prawo w Katolickim Uniwersytecie Lubelskim. Historia i współczesność. P. 48.*

II. The Contribution of Jan Kazimierz University to the Process of Creating the Law Centre at the Catholic University of Lublin

The emergence of the Catholic University of Lublin and, what follows, two legal faculties demanded that appropriate conditions be secured for its operation. In addition to the employment of qualified academic staff, the establishment and operation of the centre necessitated the deployment of its administrative structure and envisaged some research activity. The inception of an academic legal centre at the Catholic University of Lublin was only possible only owing to the assistance of other academic centres. And the Lviv school played a vital part in it. “The most serious contribution of the alumni, and at that time already professors, of Jan Kazimierz University was made to the work of the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Studies”⁴⁸.

There are few conspicuous areas of contribution of the Lviv school to the creation and functioning of the Lublin legal faculty. First, the Lviv lecturers played an instrumental role in developing the didactic process in the Lublin law centre; they afforded Lublin a chance to undertake research based on the research trends that originated from the Lviv school and many of them occupied administrative positions and the university’s central and departmental level. At the same time, this whole work and input was mutually complementary and translated into a comprehensive form of collaboration.

If we take into account the teaching commitment of Lviv professors in law faculties in Lublin, it is worth noting that it fared much better in the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences. In the area of teaching and research, the following areas of collaboration can be identified: civil law, history of law and penal law. This partnership also involved administrative law.

A noteworthy input into the teaching and science of civil law at the Catholic University of Lublin was that of Prof. Roman Longchamps de Bériet.⁴⁹ This scholar who descended from the excellent Lviv school of civil law of Prof. Ernest Till⁵⁰ supported the Lublin law faculty from 1920 through 1939⁵¹. While in Lublin, he lectured

⁴⁸ *Karolewicz G. Wkład Uniwersytetu Jana Kazimierza w dzieło tworzenia Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego / G. Karolewicz // Lwowsko-Kresowe. P. 28.*

⁴⁹ Roman Longchamps de Bériet was born in 1883. He covered all levels of his academic career at the Faculty of Law and Political Skills, the University of Lviv. In independent Poland, he was a professor of Jan Kazimierz University and a prominent expert in the law of obligations. He also held many public functions. He was the lead author of the new codification for the law of obligations. He was a fellow of numerous national and international scientific societies. In June 1941, he was arrested with his three sons and executed in the Wuleckie Hills: Lviv. DALO [State Archive of Lviv Oblast], f. 26, op. 5, spr. 1096 (Teczka osobowa prof. Romana Longchamps de Bériet).

⁵⁰ For the profile and research activity of Prof. E. Till, see: *Redzik A. Profesor Ernest Till (1846–1926) – w stuśięćdziesięciolecie urodzin i osiemdziesięciolecie śmierci / A. Redzik // Palestra 3–4(2006). P. 125–132; Longchamps de Bériet R. Ernest Till jako cywilista / R. Longchamps de Bériet Lwów, 1926.*

⁵¹ CULA [Catholic University of Lublin Archive], A-47: Akta prof. Romana Longchamps de Bériet.

on the general civil law, property law and inheritance law⁵². He also supervised a master's seminar where his students addressed the issues of the law of obligations in selected European countries⁵³. It is worth noting that Prof. Longchamps de Bériér managed to procure the latest civil law literature and journals and periodicals of law and administration for the Lublin faculty. Several of his monographs and teaching materials for students were published in Lublin⁵⁴.

Several from the numerous students who attended Longchamps de Bériér's lectures in Lublin chose, or rather were chosen, to join him up in their professional and scientific career. They were: Andrzej Modrzewski, Adam Florkiewicz and Aleksander Kunicki⁵⁵. It should be noted that despite nearly two decades of professor's cooperation with the Lublin law centre, it is somewhat challenging to determine whether the Lublin Faculty of Law fully adopted the trends and line of research conceived and developed by Ernest Till in Lviv. Relatively infrequent visits of Longchamps de Bériér to Lublin and, once at the Catholic university, his involvement in teaching and administrative functions may give an idea of the answer⁵⁶.

Private international law at the Catholic University of Lublin in the years 1930–1939 was supervised by the outstanding Lviv professor, Kazimierz Przybyłowski⁵⁷. Until 1936, he was a tenured associate professor and then full professor.

Besides civil law, the Jan Kazimierz University-based professors contributed a lot to the broad field of history of law⁵⁸. In the group of scholars who held courses and supervised research in the history of the Polish political system and Polish law and

⁵² Dębiński A. Roman Longchamps de Bériér – profesor lwowski i lubelski / A. Dębiński // Edukacja Prawnicza 12 (129) / 2011. P.

⁵³ Roman Longchamps de Bériér (1883–1941). Profesor lwowski i lubelski / A. Dębiński, M. Pyter, eds. Lublin, 2011. P. 107.

⁵⁴ For example, "Zawarcie i rozwiązanie małżeństwa według prawa obowiązującego w Polsce" [in:] *Małżeństwo w świetle nauki katolickiej*, praca zbiorowa profesorów Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego. Vol. I. Lublin, 1928. P. 339-384; *Longchamps de Bériér R. Prawo cywilne. Prawo rzeczowe. Notatki z wykładów w roku akad. 1921/ 1922 / R. Longchamps de Bériér*. Lublin, 1922; *idem*. *Prawo obligacyjne*, cz. 2 – szczegółowa. Lublin, 1924.

⁵⁵ Each of the listed scientists were assistants in the Department of Civil Law headed by Longchamps de Bériér. Judging by the archives, professor's collaboration with Aleksander Kunicki was the most profound. It was crowned by Kunicki's doctoral thesis completed in 1937 and reported by Longchamps de Bériér. CULA, 287 A: Akta Aleksandra Kunickiego.

⁵⁶ Given the long-term cooperation with the Lublin law centre and his exercise of administrative functions within the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences, Longchamps de Bériér did not seem to approach his Lublin engagement as a secondary occupation, as suggested by Adam Redzik: *Redzik A. Roman Longchamps de Bériér (1883-1941) / A. Redzik // Kwartalnik Prawa Prywatnego R. XV (2006)*, fasc. 1, p. 37.

⁵⁷ Kazimierz Przybyłowski was born in 1900 in Lviv. His legal qualification and academic career were linked to Jan Kazimierz University. His research interests – fostered by Ernest Till – revolved around civil law, private international law, copyright law, mortgage law and aviation law: *Karolewicz G. Nauczyciele akademicy G. Karolewicz*. Vol. II. P. 180–181.

⁵⁸ According to Regulation of 16 October 1920 on the organization of legal studies at state universities, the disciplines of history of law were: the history of Polish law and the history of the political system and the history of judicial law, the history of law in Western Europe, Roman law and ecclesiastical law (the historical part).

law history in Western Europe, there were professors of the Lviv law history school led by Oswald Balzer⁵⁹. Although Balzer himself did not lecture in Lublin, his followers' output clearly reveals Lviv-derived research trends. One of these followers was Przemysław Dąbkowski⁶⁰ who regularly commuted from Lviv to Lublin in the years 1921-1928. He should be considered the inspirer of research in the history of law at Lublin; he is remembered as a scholar who was benevolent and helpful to young researchers who were deemed to work their way up in the new burgeoning scholarly environment⁶¹.

At the outset of his engagement in Lublin, Dąbkowski was already a fully-fledged scholar of sizeable and recognized scientific achievements. From 1919, he had already been a full professor and the head of the Department of History of Polish Judicial Law at the Lviv university. He also held his own seminar on a diversity of issues reflecting the history of judicial law and the Polish political system, the history of German law and the history of Western European law. He commuted to Lublin to lecture on the history of law in Western Europe.⁶² He showed special affection for Lublin and its university. He emphasized that "... it is an appealing city, ... an exquisite miniature, full of intangible shades and ellipses ..." ⁶³ "... Well suited to accommodate a centre of scholarly pursuits"⁶⁴.

In Lublin, he published only one work, *The Nature of Polish Private Law. New Insights* (1923), but he imprinted himself in the university's history by rearing a generation of research followers. As pointed out by his disciple and colleague from Lviv Karol Koranyi: "Dąbkowski deserved the greatest credit for his concern for

⁵⁹ Oswald Balzer – a follower of Michał Bobrzyński and Ksawery Liske – was one of the most eminent European historians of law at the turn of the 19th century. Widely recognized as the originator of the Lviv school of history of law which produced several generations of students. Speaking of the involvement of the Lviv scientific community in the creation and functioning of the Lublin law centre, it should be noted that Prof. Balzer was never a teacher at the Catholic University of Lublin. Still, he was the first chair of the State Examination Board for law students who acquired qualification at the Catholic University of Lublin. After he stepped down, the Lublin professors wrote to him: "... Among the voices of general recognition and gratitude, there is a voice of the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences of our *Alma Matris Lublinensis*, for whose glory you worked. We are proud to be able to mention the ties forged between Your Respectable Person and our University" (DALO, f. 26, op. 5 (Teczka profesora Oswalda Balzera). P. 2–3). More on the school and its founder in: Pyter M. Oswald Balzer i lwowska szkoła historycznoprawna / M. Pyter. Lublin, 2010.

⁶⁰ Przemysław Dąbkowski was born in 1877. He graduated from the law department and earned his Doctor of Laws degree at Lviv. He pursued a complementary legal programme in Berlin. After his return, Dąbkowski took up employment at the National Municipal and Land Archive in Lviv. In 1906 he started his scholarly career under the guidance of Oswald Balzer: NLUA [National Lviv University Archive], no. 103 (Teczka osobowa Przemysława Dąbkowskiego, Curriculum vitae), f. 7–8.

⁶¹ Witkowski W. Lubelscy historycy prawa ze szkoły lwowskiej – po 1918 r. / W. Witkowski // Nauki prawne pomiędzy tradycją a współczesnością. Prace dedykowane Profesorowi Longchamps de Brier w 70. rocznicę śmierci. / A. Dębiński, M. Pyter, B. Czech-Jezińska, eds. Lublin, 2011. P. 122.

⁶² CULA, A-br: Akta osobowe Przemysława Dąbkowskiego.

⁶³ "Głos Lubelski" of 15-16 Sept 1920.

⁶⁴ "Nowa Ziemia Lubelska" of 15 June 1924.

young scientists. He encouraged and fired every young student's enthusiasm for scientific work, promoted devotion to science and supported their first publication attempts⁶⁵.

In 1924, the university engaged the disciple of Oswald Balzer – Dr Boleslaw Gruzewski-Lubicz – to give lectures on the history of Poland and the Polish political system. Until 1932, he held the position of an assistant professor for these subjects⁶⁶. In Lublin, where he moved permanently in 1925 due assuming a full-time position in the Lublin Voivodeship Office, he did not continue his research activity. All his scientific output was linked to Lviv. He left the University in 1932, reportedly because of next to no progress in research⁶⁷.

In 1926, Jan Kamiński joined the university staff⁶⁸. Initially, he was offered employment as a senior assistant and from 1928 as an assistant professor. In terms of teaching duties, he took over Dąbkowski's subject, i.e. the history of law in Western Europe, which he taught until 1939. Scientifically, he was also closely related to Dąbkowski, emphasizing in its publications that he owed much to his "master" who had encouraged his research aspirations, had suggested interesting areas for exploration, had given advice and technical suggestions⁶⁹. Because he submitted his doctoral thesis under the guidance of Dąbkowski, Kamiński was regarded as the first follower of the Lviv professor⁷⁰.

It is also worth emphasizing that Kaminski was among those scholars whose scientific career was entirely carved in Lublin. Kamiński's scientific legacy of Lublin can be described as considerable, diverse, and based on original and printed sources, which was typical and illustrative of the Lviv school of the history of law⁷¹.

In 1932, another disciple of Prof. Dąbkowski began lecturing at Lublin and remained in his tenure until the outbreak of World War II; it was Dr Paweł Skwarczyński and his field was the history of the Polish political system. Skwarczyński studied law and history at Lviv, Grenoble and the Sorbonne. He earned his doctor's degree in 1931 in Lviv. His extensive dissertation, *The Position of Foreigners in the Old Polish Crown Law*, clearly demonstrated the scientific inspiration of Dąbkowski's. Skwarczyński's

⁶⁵ Pol K. Poczec prawników polskich XIX–XX w. / K. Pol / Reviewed and supplemented by A. Redzik. Warszawa, 2011. P. 977.

⁶⁶ Karolewicz G. Nauczyciele akademicy. Vol. II., P. 77–78.

⁶⁷ Dyjakowska M. Historia ustroju i prawa w KUL w okresie międzywojennym / M. Dyjakowska // Nauki historycznoprawne w polskich uniwersytetach w II Rzeczypospolitej / Ed. M. Pyter. Lublin, 2008. P. 350.

⁶⁸ Jan Kamiński was born in 1892. He qualified in law at Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv. There he completed his doctoral programme in 1919 and submitted the thesis supervised by Przemysław Dąbkowski: *Karolewicz G. Nauczyciele akademicy*. Vol. II. P. 94–95.

⁶⁹ Wójcik M. Jan Kamiński (1892–1970) / M. Wójcik // *Profesorowie Prawa*. P. 228.

⁷⁰ Karolewicz G. *Nauczyciele akademicy*. Vol. II. P. 94.

⁷¹ Witkowski W. *Lubelscy historycy prawa ze szkoły lwowskiej – po 1918 r.* / W. Witkowski // *Nauki prawne pomiędzy tradycją a współczesnością*. P. 127.

research was a direct continuation of the topics explored by Dąbkowski; more extensive indeed, their method and generic framework were similar to those of the master⁷².

Apart from the disciplines in question, the cooperation between Lublin and Lviv did not omit to include the field of ecclesiastical law, especially its historical dimension. In parallel to Oswald Balzer's school, the Lviv university was home to and fostered the development of the school of ecclesiastical law with Prof. Władysław Abraham considered its precursor⁷³. One of his disciples, Piotr Kałwa, was a lecturer and, as pointed out in the literature, "one of the pillars"⁷⁴ of the Faculty of Canon Law in the years 1926-1939. He lectured on canon law, initially as an assistant professor and since 1935 in the capacity of associate professor. Every then and again, he gave lectures at the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences on the administration of religious relations⁷⁵. His Lviv master's influence can be traced particularly in his selection of research problems. Like Abraham, Kałwa focused on the history of Church-State relations, synodal legislation in Poland, and ecclesiastical matrimonial law.

The group of historical-legal disciplines also included Roman law. It is noteworthy that soon after establishing the legal studies, the university leadership sought to enlist the cooperation of the Lviv civil law expert, Prof. Longchamps de Brier, as a lecturer on Roman law. Initially, the professor refused because of his responsibilities arising from employment in the Treasury Attorney's Office in Lviv; but no later than in 1920, he made a statement promising to deliver Roman law lectures at Lublin as from 1 October 1920⁷⁶. However, the appointment of Jerzy Fiedorowicz and Henryk Insadowski as chairs of Roman law departments caused the university to withdraw from this idea⁷⁷.

Research on penal law and penal procedure was undertaken by Stefan Glaser⁷⁸ and Zdzisław Papierkowski⁷⁹, both with the Lviv background. The first one worked at the Catholic University of Lublin between 1920 and 1924, the other commuted

⁷² Ibid. P. 132.

⁷³ Pyter M. Nurt historycznoprawny w kanonistyce polskiej w okresie dwudziestolecia międzywojennego / M. Pyter. Lublin, 2006. P. 54.

⁷⁴ Karolewicz G. Wkład Uniwersytetu Jana Kazimierza w dzieło tworzenia Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego. P. 29.

⁷⁵ Stasiak M. Piotr Kałwa (1893-1974) / M. Stasiak // Profesorowie Prawa. P. 219.

⁷⁶ Roman Longchamps de Brier (1883-1941). Profesor lwowski i lubelski. P. 90–93.

⁷⁷ For more, see: Dębiński A. Henryk Insadowski (1888-1946) / A. Dębiński // Profesorowie Prawa. P. 199–204; *idem*. Prawo rzymskie w Katolickim Uniwersytecie Lubelskim w latach 1918–1939 // Nauki historycznoprawne. P. 317–341. Professors with the Lviv background began lecturing on Roman law at Lublin no earlier than after World War II. They were: Waclaw Osuchowski (*Czech-Jezińska B. A. Nauczanie prawa rzymskiego w Polsce w okresie międzywojennym (1918–1939)* / B. A. Czech-Jezińska. Lublin, 2011. P. 102) and Leszek Winowski: *Dębiński A. Віновський (Winowski) Лешек ЮзеФ Егідіуш (1910–1979)* / A. Dębiński // Encyclopedія. Львівський Національний Університет імені Івана Франка. Vol. I / А-К. Вакарчук І. О. et al. Львів, 2011. P. 289–290.

⁷⁸ Stefan Glaser was born in 1895. His relationship with the Lviv school was his doctor's degree: *Karolewicz G. Wkład Uniwersytetu Jana Kazimierza w dzieło tworzenia Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego*. P. 33.

⁷⁹ Zdzisław Papierkowski was born in 1903. He climbed to the top of his academic career ladder in Lviv (*Ibid*).

from Lviv between 1931 and 1939. In the team of outstanding administrative law experts deriving from the Lviv university and conducting classes at the Lublin corporation there was Zbigniew Pazdro. He managed to reconcile his duties at both schools and travelled from Lviv to Lublin for 18 years. Many years of organizing and overseeing lectures on administration and administrative law at the university in Lviv helped create a team that was later referred to as the Lviv school of the science of administrative law. The members of this team laid the foundations for the most pivotal aspects of this law⁸⁰.

In addition to the teaching and research collaboration, almost every of the listed scholars assumed different administrative functions at the Lublin university. They mainly involved the supervision over individual departments and organization of their operation. A noteworthy fact is that the professors: Roman Longchamps de Bérier⁸¹, Stefan Glaser⁸², Antoni Deryng⁸³, Zdzisław Papierkowski⁸⁴ and Piotr Kałwa⁸⁵ were elected to the office of dean of the Lublin law faculties. It should be noted that during each of the listed professors' tenures the juridical faculties – especially the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences – underwent major reorganizations. For example, Dean Roman Longchamps de Bérier significantly increased the number of departments and lecture hours. The programme was extended so as to adapt it to the full educational cycle. Also the number of researchers rose. In the academic year 1922-1923, the number of law students exceeded 300⁸⁶. The faculty was divided into two sections: legal and economic.

During the term of Stefan Glaser, in connection with the division of the faculty, there was a further restructuring of the departments, lectures and other classes⁸⁷. In subsequent years, the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences further evolved. The largest number of students at the faculty fell to the term of Antoni Deryng, another Lviv-based professor. He managed to establish faculty institutes⁸⁸. But more importantly, it was the time when the university was granted full rights equivalent to

⁸⁰ Zbigniew Pazdro was born in 1873. Beginning with junior high school, he received his entire education in Lviv. As a graduate from law at Jan Kazimierz University, he did an extra programme at Munich University and returned to Lviv to work as a clerk: *Fundowicz S. Zbigniew Pazdro (1873–1939) / S. Fundowicz // Profesorowie Prawa. P. 355-357.*

⁸¹ 1922–1923, Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences.

⁸² 1923–1924, Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences.

⁸³ 1937–1939, Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences.

⁸⁴ 1939–1940, Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences.

⁸⁵ 1939–1940, Faculty of Canon Law.

⁸⁶ *Spis wykładowców. Rok akademicki 1922/1923. Lublin, 1922, P. 24.*

⁸⁷ The Legal Section led a total of 31 lectures, 12 seminars, 2 tutorials, 4 introductory seminars and other classes: *Spis wykładów. Rok akademicki 1923/1924. Lublin, 1923. P. 15-16.*

⁸⁸ They were: the General Legal Institute, the Institute of History of Law, the Institute of Public Law and the Institute of Judicial Law: *Bednaruk W. Organizacja i funkcjonowanie Wydziału Prawa i Nauk Społeczno-Ekonomicznych pod kierunkiem lwowskich prawników sprawujących funkcje administracyjne / W. Bednaruk // Nauki prawne pomiędzy tradycją a współczesnością. P. 194.*

other state schools of higher education. Since 1938, the Catholic University of Lublin was authorized to award doctor's and postdoctoral degrees in all its faculties⁸⁹.

The last faculty dean before the outbreak of World War II was Zdzisław Papierkowski. He could not formally start exercising his functions because Lublin had been seized by the German troops before the inauguration of the academic year⁹⁰. In the first years of warfare, Piotr Kałwa was nominated dean in one of the juridical faculties. But, like Papierkowski before, Kałwa was not able to officially exercise his deanship.

It should be emphasized that the early period of university's operation was very challenging. During the deanship of Longchamps de Bériet, the Lviv professor faced an extremely difficult problem associated with the examination requirements for the law faculty graduates. That situation, which was a landmark in the universities' marriage, put the cooperation between the juridical departments from Lublin and Lviv to the genuine test. Both legal centres decided to set up a joint examination body for the law undergraduates and graduates of the Lublin school. Despite earlier university's attempts to convince the MRDPE, the ministry failed to issue the appropriate permit for in-house examinations of law graduates. Consequently, the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences in Lublin requested the leadership of its counterpart in Lviv to establish an examination body based at the Lviv university. The Lviv law faculty acceded to that and the Examination Board was soon in place with the professors of both universities participating⁹¹.

The persons sitting on the Board and associated with the Lviv and Lublin legal centres were: Roman Longchamps de Bériet, Zbigniew Pazdro, Kamil Stefko, Przemysław Dąbkowski, Zdzisław Papierkowski, and Kazimierz Przybyłowski. What is more, several other professors involved in the examinations, although employed elsewhere, were also the graduates of the Faculty of Law, Jan Kazimierz University: Deryng, Kamiński, Martyniak and Klonowiecki⁹². Oswald Balzer was elected the first chairman of the Board and after his resignation the chair went to, and was held by until the Board's dissolution, Prof. Władysław Abraham⁹³.

⁸⁹ Dębiński A. Prawo w strukturach Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego / A. Dębiński // Prawo. Kultura. Uniwersytet. P. 37.

⁹⁰ Papierkowski began to render services to the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences in 1944, i.e. after university courses were resumed. In the following years, the number of law students was growing exponentially, along with the number of departments; soon, the legal departments saw first graduates and doctoral students. *Bednaruk W.* Organizacja i funkcjonowanie Wydziału Prawa i Nauk Społeczno-Ekonomicznych pod kierunkiem lwowskich prawników sprawujących funkcje administracyjne. P. 197.

⁹¹ *Dębiński A.* Z dziejów Wydziału / A. Dębiński // Wydział Prawa, Prawa Kanonicznego i Administracji – Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski / A. Dębiński, E. Szczot, eds., Lublin, 2004. P. 15.

⁹² *Czech-Jezińska B.* UJK w tworzeniu Państwowej Komisji Egzaminacyjnej dla studentów prawa lubelskiej uczelni / B. Czech-Jezińska // Nauki prawne pomiędzy tradycją a współczesnością. P. 205.

⁹³ The Board's make-up was approved by the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment on 28 June 1922, although the ministry demanded that the diploma examinations be held in Lviv. Having passed the examination, the graduate officially earned the degree from Jan Kazimierz

The Board was composed of three sections: legal and historical, judicial and political. The selection of its members shows how much the Lviv professors were engaged. The vice-chairman of the legal and historical section was Władysław Abraham supported by other examiners: in Roman law, Aleksander Doliński, full professor from Lviv, in ecclesiastical law, Maceli Chlamtacz and Alfred Halban, full professors from Lviv, in the history of the Polish political system and Polish judicial law, Stanisław Starzyński, full professor from Lviv. The examiners in the history of Western European law were also experts from Lviv, Oswald Balzer, Przemysław Dąbkowski, Leon Halban and Stanisław Starzyński. The chairman of the judicial section was Julian Makarewicz, with Aleksander Doliński as vice-chairman. Other team members authorized to conduct examinations were: Ernest Till and Aleksander Doliński for civil law and Roman Longchamps de Bériér for civil proceedings, all full professors from Lviv. The examiner for treasury law and fiscal law was Zbigniew Pazdro, full professor from Lviv. As regards trade law and bills of exchange law, material penal law, procedural penal law and economics, the examiners were selected from the Warsaw and Krakow universities. Moreover, all the full and associate professors of the Faculty of Law and Political Skills, Jan Kazimierz University, “by virtue of their teaching office” became the members of the Examination Board and examiners in their own field and relevant section. They could have also been appointed examiners in other sections⁹⁴. For the entire life of the Examination Board, the listed professors were all sitting on this body. Changes in the composition were negligible.

Examinations were initially held in Lviv but later also in Lublin. The Council of the Faculty of Law, Jan Kazimierz University, provided that the right to sit annual legal examinations at the Catholic University of Lublin would be permitted once all the legal departments at Lublin were filled with qualified scientific personnel employed on a live-in basis. Minister Kumaniecki gave his approval of the change of the Board’s location, indicating the end of 1923 as the cut-off date of the body’s term of office. After that time, the interested parties were supposed to re-apply for the ministry’s approval to reinstate it⁹⁵.

The Examination Board for the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences, Catholic University of Lublin, operating in the Faculty of Law, Jan Kazimierz University, was dissolved in 1933. It was always composed of the professors or alumni of the Lviv corporation. In 1933, pursuant to the Act on Academic Schools, the Catholic University of Lublin was recognized as “a private academic school,” and the MRDPE

University. From 25 February 1927, the Board was allowed to sit in Lublin: *Bednaruk W.* Organizacja i funkcjonowanie Wydziału Prawa i Nauk Społeczno-Ekonomicznych pod kierunkiem lwowskich prawników sprawujących funkcje administracyjne. P. 190.

⁹⁴ Regulation of the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment of 28 June 1922 on the final state examination in law at the Faculty of Law and Political Skills, Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv (Official Journal of the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment of 1922, No. 25, item 276).

⁹⁵ *Czech-Jeziarska B.* UJK w tworzeniu Państwowej Komisji Egzaminacyjnej dla studentów prawa lubelskiej uczelni. P. 208.

was authorized to grant private higher education establishments the right to award lower academic degrees. On the ground of the act, ministry Regulation of 9 May 1933⁹⁶ granted the Lublin university the right to award the degrees of Master of Laws and Master of Sociology and Economics at the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences.

On 10 May 1933, the MRDPE appointed the first diploma examination body for this faculty⁹⁷. The Lviv professors who were connected with the Lublin law faculty: Abraham, Stefko, Longchamps de Bériér and Pazdro extended congratulations on the new entitlements: “Prof. Abraham, ... after receiving the official news in Lviv, wrote a heartfelt letter to the Presindet and the Board. Certainly, Pazdro and Longchamps congratulated on the success and were glad about the new rights, but Stefko was the most agitated”⁹⁸. The activities of the Board at Jan Kazimierz University was formally over, but the Lviv professors continued to examine undergraduates. The new Examination Board set up in 1933 consisted of: Stefko, Pazdro and Longchamps de Bériér. This collaboration lasted undisturbed until the outbreak of World War II.

Summary

The rebirth of Poland in 1918 coincided with numerous challenges to be faced by the new state. Next to an urgent need to revive country’s economy, unify and stabilize the monetary system and standardize laws, higher education was an equally burning problem. Reborn Poland embarked upon the work of organizing a network of academic corporations, rebuilding the old educational centres and establishing new ones.

One of the two universities that opened in the interwar period was the Catholic University of Lublin. It started as a four-faculty organization. Among the new faculties, there were: the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences and the Faculty of Canon Law and Moral Sciences. There is no doubt that the assistance rendered to both the new university as well as to individual faculties by Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv determined the efficient operation of the fledgeling Lublin corporation.

⁹⁶ Regulation of the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment of 9 May 1933 on granting the Catholic University of Lublin the right to award lower academic degrees (Official Journal of the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment of 1933, No. 41, item 327).

⁹⁷ Regulation of the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment of 10 May 1933 on the organization of legal studies at the Faculty of Law and Socio-Economic Sciences, Catholic University of Lublin (Official Journal of the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment of 1933, No. 10, item 144).

⁹⁸ CUL Library, Special Collection, Manuscript Division, Manu. 246 (2), Zapiski ks. A. Szymańskiego. P. 71, 8 June 1933.

The assistance of the Lviv Faculty of Law concentrated on a few major areas. First, the engagement of the Lviv scientific staff in the educational and research processes in the Lublin juridical faculties, their involvement in university's administration and the establishing of the State Examination Board. It is worth noting that the Lviv legal faculty employed world-class scholars, educated domestically and at foreign universities and publishing their research findings in European journals. This guaranteed the top level training for the law students in Lublin. What is more, the Lviv experts, may operating within their self-established scientific schools, continued their research pursuits in Lublin sharing their output with dozens of young local scientists.

Serious understaffing in the Lublin corporation caused some of the Lviv professors to get involved in various administrative activities at the central and departmental level. It is worth noting that during the deanship of Roman Longchamps de Brier, Stefan Glaser and Antoni Derynga the legal faculty underwent major reorganization that proved very effective in the coming years. Most invaluable was the support from the Lviv school in organizing the state examination body for law students, both in terms of offering a convenient location and the necessary examination staff. Once the Examination Board was in place, the Lublin law graduates were entitled to officially receive university degrees and start their professional activity.

Considering the abovesaid, truth be told, the involvement of law professors from Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv in all of the discussed areas determined the successful operation of juridical faculties at the Catholic University of Lublin, both in the scholarly and administrative dimension.

THE ROLE OF JAN KAZIMIEZH UNIVERSITY IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES AT THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LUBLIN (1918–1939)

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The rebirth of Poland in 1918 coincided with numerous challenges to be faced by the new state which deals with the rebuilding of the old educational centres and establishing new ones. One of the two universities that opened in the interwar period was the Catholic University of Lublin. The cooperation between Catholic University of Lublin and Jan Kazimiezh University of Lviv deals with the engagement of the Lviv scientific staff in the educational and research processes in the new university, their involvement in university's administration and the establishing of the State Examination Board. Serious understaffing in the Lublin corporation caused some of the Lviv professors to get involved in the studying of legal students of Lublin University and the formation of new scientific environment.

Key words: Jan Kazimiezh University of Lviv, Catholic University of Lublin, educational centres, juridical faculties, Lviv professors.

РОЛЬ УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ЯНА КАЗИМИРА В РАЗВИТИИ ПРАВОВЕДЧЕСКИХ НАУК В ЛЮБЛИНСКОМ КАТОЛИЧЕСКОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ (1918–1939)

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Возрождение Польши в 1918 г. совпало с многочисленными проблемами, с которыми столкнулось новое государство, среди которых и организация работы старых учебных центров и создание новых. Люблинский католический университет стал одним из двух университетов Польши, которые открылись в межвоенный период. Сотрудничество Люблинского католического университета со Львовским университетом состояло в использовании кадров в учебных и исследовательских процессах, которые осуществлялись в новооткрытом университете, привлечение их к руководству университета и Государственного экзаменационного совета. Значительным был вклад преподавателей юридического факультета Львовского университета как в подготовку студентов права в Люблине, так и создание местной научной среды.

Ключевые слова: Университет Яна Казимира во Львове, Люблинский католический университет, учебные центры, юридические факультеты, львовские профессора