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THE FACULTY OF LAW AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY IN 1780–2014

It is in the second volume of *Profesorowie Wydziału Prawa Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego* that there may be found the biographic entries of the professors conducting their didactic activities and making their research in the Faculty of Law between the Hugo Kollątaj's reform of the Academy and the present day. Their life and achievements are particularly illustrative of the history of Faculty. In order to depict the comprehensible image of the Faculty it is necessary to recall at least some of its organizational developments at that time.

At that epoch the Faculty went through its ups and downs. In that long period, exceeding two hundred years, there followed the successive partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Republic that culminated with its fall. Cracow was alternatively a part of the territory ruled by Austria and later a part of the Duchy of Warsaw, soon after – a Free City, and subsequently, in the next decades of the 19th century, it was again subjected to Austria. The Austrian rule was heterogenous since at a certain moment Austria granted autonomy to Galicia in which Cracow was located. In the post-World War I's restored Poland, Cracow became an important academic centre of the Second Republic. The Second World War developments, and the constitutional vicissitudes that followed the war, also left its stamp on the University and its Faculty of Law and Administration.

The reform of Cracow Academy as made in 1780 by the Commission of National Education, was formative of considerable changes also in the Faculty of Law. The Academy, at that time referred to as the Main School of the Crown, was divided into four Collegies: of Physics, of Medicine, of Lawyers and of Theology. The College of Lawyers was the only one that was not internally divided into Schools. It was composed of Six Chairs in which the instruction of exclusively secular law was conducted since the Chair of Canon Law was absorbed by the College of Theology. What made up also an essential change was the simultaneous transformation of the Chair *Iuris Naturae et Gentium* into a more modern Chair of Natural, Economic and Political Law and the Law of Nations. The courses run in this Chair were of propaedeutic nature with respect to the remaining lines of learning. There appeared also the Chairs

that were established for the first time. They instructed in criminal law and the practice and history of trade. The Chair of Domestic Public and Civil Law and the Chair of Practices of Judiciary (Procedures) were designed to teach Polish law. What was reminiscent of the previous organizational structure was the survival of the Chair of Roman Law and of the Roman Law history. The problems with assigning the professors to all posts in the Chairs caused that the reform was not fully implemented and in the next two academic years that followed, the Chairs to which the professors were assigned as their heads were only the Chair of Natural Law (priest Antoni Popławski) and the Chair of Roman Law (priest Bonifacy Garycki).

The next organizational change occurred in the academic year 1783/84 when the Main School of the Crown was divided into only two Colleges: that of Physics in which there was conducted the teaching in biology, mathematics, physics and medicine, and that of Morality that instructed in theology, humanities and law. As a result of this reorganizational change the Faculty of Law that functioned as the School of Law and as a component of The College of Morality, was extended by the Chair of Canon Law (priest Walerian Bogdanowicz) and the Chair of Proceedings applied in Church Courts (father Stanisław Minocki and subsequently – father Sebastian Czochron). Thus these Chairs that previously functioned within the College of Theology were again incorporated into the School of Law. It was therefore at that time that there was in practice implemented one of the significant postulates of Hugo Kołłątaj who suggested that a separate course in criminal law be introduced. In the academic year 1783/84 it was father Antoni Popławski who was charged with the task of running this course. A few years after the reform the Main School was successful in implementing another postulate: the establishing of the Chair of the Domestic Public Law and the Domestic Civil Law. The head of the Chair became Józef Januszewicz. It is worthy of note that he was the first secular professor in the School of Law within the College of Morality. Januszewicz was excellently prepared – along the lines of Hugo Kołłątaj's directives – to assume the function entrusted to him.

In the period from the time of reform until the fall of the Republic the courses that – depending on their subject – lasted two (Canon procedure, natural, economic and political law, Roman law, domestic law) or three years (Canon law), were attended by a dozen or so up to around 100 students, the courses in Canon law and the Canon procedure being also attended by the students of theology.

The reform, and the advantageous changes resulting from it in the area of didactic and the research activities of the School of Law, faced considerable impediment at the moment of the third partition of the Republic and eventually its fall. It is worthy of note that the very existence of the Faculty of Law was seriously threatened during the debates of the Grodno Sejm of 1793, the one that accepted the third partition, since at these debates there was put forth a postulate of the specific dispersion of the Academy by the transfer of its juristic Chairs to Lublin since this was the seat of the Crown Tribunal. Fortunately the existence of the Main School of the Crown was rescued due to the argumentation of Jan Śniadecki who successfully defended its rights.

Under the Austrian rule (1795–1809) which followed the fall of the Republic, the Academy survived in its status of school of higher education. It was however subjected to Germanization. True enough that in the first years the Faculty, still headed by the President of the College of Morality father Bonifacy Garycki, tried to conduct its activities according to the previous principles, yet as early as 1796 the Polish domestic law was erased from the program of courses while professor Józef Januszewicz, arrested for almost two years by the Austrian authorities on suspicion of committing high treason, was removed from the Academy. Contrary to the wishes of the members of Faculty, some professors were authoritatively imposed on it. These were for instance Józef Nemetz lecturing on penal law and Józef de Rangstein, the first lecturer in the Chair of Political Skills created in 1802. It was also at that time that there was established a new Chair of Civil Procedure and the Galician Laws. Walenty Litwiński was appointed to the position of its head. He *nota bene* lectured also on penal law and Roman law.

In 1802 the authorities of the Austrian Province of Lvov introduced a ban on lecturing in Polish and introduced Latin as the language of instruction instead. In order to conceal the anti-Polish nature of the ban they argued that it was needed *to make the public lessons available in the future to the young men who had no command of Polish*. What was also introduced at that time was the new order of courses conducted on the basis of authoritatively imposed handbooks. In addition, summer holidays were made shorter and the pensionary provisions were changed in the disadvantageous way. The new difficult situation caused that some professors who were the men of merits, and specifically father Bonifacy Garycki, father Walerian Bogdanowicz and father Sebastian Czochron – employed at the time of the Kołłątaj’s reform – had to leave the University. Further considerably disadvantageous changes at the University followed as a result of the Imperial Decree of 1805. The latter caused the incorporation of the Josephinian University of Lvov into the Cracow Academy. The Austrian pattern was followed in creating the Directors of Faculties (Karol Pratobever later replaced by Jan Morak). Basically as early as 1803 the Austrians were also appointed to the position of the Deans of the Faculty of Law. The Austrian rule led also to the idleness in research. The major task of the Faculty was identified with the educating of local office-workers who would satisfy the needs of imperial administration. This tendency was also reflected in the fall of the number of students. According to the 1805 Decree the study of law took 3 years. During this time the students were instructed in the natural law, law of nations and penal law (first year), Roman law and the civil law of Galicia as well as Church public law (second year). At the third year they were taught political skills, Church private law and the procedures applied in courts.

What had an enormous impact on the position of the Cracow Main School and its Faculty of Law was the incorporation, by 1809, of Cracow and the Western Galicia into the Duchy of Warsaw. The new organization of Academy expressly recurred to the Kołłątaj’s reform of the Commission of National Education era. Nevertheless it also, out of necessity, maintained some devices introduced by the Austrians (Direc-

tors of the Faculties were left intact). The discussed reform was introduced in December 1809. The entire team of authorities of the Academy was appointed. On that occasion there appeared as a retiree professor Józef Januszewicz. He was assigned to function of a Dean while father Bonifacy Garycki, also retiree, was appointed to the position of the Director of Faculty. The fact that the professors authoritatively imposed in the previous period: K. Appeltauer, J. Osler and J. Kossowicz, left the Faculty, did not decrease the staff. In its milieu there still functioned professors: W. Litwiński, A. Krzyżanowski, J. Wołczyński. Those who again assumed their duties were the aforementioned professors: J. Januszewicz and priest B. Garycki (the latter did not assume conducting the courses and limited himself to performing the function of a Director, and later that of a Dean). What was perceptible was the bringing of a new life into the professors' staff since the latter was enlarged by Feliks Słotwiński and Augustyn Boduszyński. All the professors that functioned at the Faculty of the time were simultaneously the advocates.

The number of the Chairs planned upon the reorganization was six. These were: the Chair of Natural Law, the Law of Nations and General Political Economy (J. Januszewicz); the Chair of Natural Law and of the History of Other Branches of Law (J. Wołczyński); the Chair of the Napoleon's *Code Civil*, of Commercial Code, of Mining Law and of the Laws Adopted at the Recent Sejm (A. Krzyżanowski); the Chair of Practices in All Courts and Political Instances of the Duchy of Warsaw (W. Litwiński); the Chair of Political Economy and Domestic Statistics (*vacat*) and of Canon Law (*vacat*). In the budget planned for the Faculty's academic year 1810/1811 the authorities of the Duchy of Warsaw provided for the salaries paid to only three professors. The opposition of the Academy's Authorities caused that eventually four Chairs obtained the support. These were the Chair of General Principles, of Natural Law, of Political Law, Public Law, Law of the Nations and Political Economy; the Chair of Roman Law, Canon Law, Duchy of Warsaw's Constitutional Law; the Chair of Civil Law, Polish Law, Austrian Law, Prussian Law, Commercial Law and the Chair of Criminal Law and of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

The next reorganization occurred in 1814. It provided for the five Faculties in the Academy. Among them there was the Faculty of Law and Administration (this being also the present day name of the Faculty). At that time this name appeared for the first time in the official documents. The new name was reflective of a considerable extension of the Faculty in which new administrative sciences were planned to appear. Previously they were not the subject of instruction in such form in Cracow although from 1811 they were taught in the Warsaw School of Law and Administration. Among the new lines of learning there could be found the teaching on the police, on statistics, on political economy and on the finances (this group of subjects resembled the previous political skills). Likewise, the agriculture, forestry and the history of industry were the new branches on which the instruction was announced.

The differentiation between the traditional juristic lines of learning and those of the administrative type was emphasized also in the provisions that governed the

methods of examining and the manner of granting patents for the degree of *Magister*. They required that in the documents the note be made to which “section” – the juristic or the administrative – the candidate particularly devoted himself and in which subjects he arrived at a particular skill. The note allowed to draw the conclusion in what professional tasks and in what type of service the candidate for the office-worker could be qualified as the most suitable one. It was simultaneously decreed that the professors of law and those lecturing on administration should jointly elect their Dean. The time however for the full implementation of the aforementioned reforms was found to be too short. Therefore, until the end of academic year 1814/1815 the previous Chairs and the teaching programs, without administrative lines of instruction, had survived.

Like the number of students in the entire Main School of Cracow, thus also the number of students in the Law Faculty, considerably fell in the era of the Duchy of Warsaw. The number of students who in the period 1810/11–1814/15 attended the courses conducted by the respective professors varied from a few individuals to a dozen or so. This was due to the specific situation of Cracow and its incorporation to the Duchy of Warsaw since on that occasion Cracow was cut off from the remaining part of Galician area. As a result particularly during the Napoleonic wars the young men could hardly be encouraged to arrive and study in Cracow.

The fall of the Duchy of Warsaw and the creating, on the basis of the Vienna treaty, of the Free City of Cracow opened the qualitatively new period in the history of the University and its Faculty of Law. A particular role of the Academy and its professors was emphasized in the provisions of the Constitution of 3 May 1815. They granted to the University the status of an independent political agency. In the political squabbles that later followed between the University and the authorities of the Republic of Cracow also the professors of Faculty of Law, such as Feliks Słotwiński, Walenty Litwiński, Augustyn Boduszyński and Mikołaj Hoszowski had their share.

Lawyers: W. Litwiński, A. Krzyżanowski and J. Sołtykiewicz could be found in the Academic Committee that drafted the organizational project of future Academy. The project was eventually proclaimed in 1818 as the University’s Organic Statute. From that time on, the Academy was officially called the Jagiellonian University. The Faculty of Law was composed of five Chairs that provided instruction in the law of nature, law of nations, commonly applied public law, Constitution of the Republic of Cracow, Roman law, Canon law, feudal law, criminal law, provincial law of Cracow as instructed jointly with the codes of civil and criminal procedures and with the political skills. When compared with previous program only small changes were detectable but what was perceptible was the restoring of the Chair of Political Skills that was – on the competition-based procedure – assigned to Mikołaj Hoszowski and later to Ferdinand Kojasiewicz. It was already at that time that there was formed the opinion that this Chair should function under a changed name as the Chair of Administrative Sciences.

The liberal provisions of the Statute made it an object of attack launched by the President of the Governing Senate: Stanisław Wodzicki. A particular victim of the

attack was one of the more known professors of the Faculty of Law, simultaneously Rector of the University, Walenty Litwiński. In this dispute with the authorities of the Free City of Cracow the University was on the losing side. A new temporary Statute was imposed on it in 1821. Its provisions were also disadvantageous to the professors of law who were prohibited from combining their additional official activities with those of the professors. This was a blow dealt on those who functioned as advocates or judges. The next Statute, that of 1826, expressly forbade the professors to perform the function of the advocate, and since 1833 also that of notary.

The changing political situation of the Free City of Cracow had an express impact on the limitation of the liberties enjoyed by the Faculty of Law. In the next Statute imposed on the University in 1833, after the fall of November Insurrection, the number of juristic Chairs was reduced to four. What, therefore, was expected to be taught was the law of nature, public law and the law of nations as well as political skills (I), Roman law, Church law (II), Civil Code, commercial law and procedures applicable beyond the court system (III) and also skills connected with statutory law, and in addition criminal law and the court-applied procedures (IV).

Among the professors of the Republic of Cracow's era those that proved particularly outstanding were inter alia Feliks Słotwiński, supporter of I. Kant's ideas. During 45 years of his didactic activities he among others lectured on the natural law, Cannon law, political economy and even on the French civil law and French civil procedure. When Piotr Bartynowski, who in 1828 replaced the earlier professor August Boduszyński, left the University, Feliks Słotwiński conducted the course in Roman law for over one decade. The conducting of the course on natural law and political skills was, in its turn, assumed by Ferdinand Kojśiewicz replaced later by Mikołaj Hoszowski. Upon Walenty Litwiński's death the lecturing on penal law and the court-applied procedures was taken up by Antoni Matakiewicz (later – for two years – by Wawrzyniec Soświński), who, from 1833, also ran the courses on political statutory law. When, with the fall of the Free City, the Chair of Penal Law was closed, this branch of law was in a side-way manner still lectured on within the course of natural law. The French civil and commercial law was the subject on which Adam Krzyżanowski uninterruptedly lectured until he retired in 1847. From that time on, the lecturing on commercial law and the law on bills of exchange was continued beyond the Chair of Civil Law.

The studies at the Faculty of Law could be commenced after completing the “philosophical sciences”. The scope of the latter used to be differently determined by the successively introduced provisions. The study of law itself lasted – until the Austrian organization of the teaching system was introduced – three years. The Statute of 1818 admitted for the courses conducted in Polish or in Latin. The next Statute, that of 1833, decreed that the Church law, Roman law, natural law, public law and the law of nations be instructed in Latin, while other branches of law – in Polish.

At first the number of students was considerable and since the University – according to the provisions of the additional treaty of 3 May 1815 – was expected to

be available to the young people from the entire territory of Poland. The changing political circumstances provided a challenge to that possibility, particularly when there was issued a repeatedly renewed ban on matriculating in the Academy the young men from the Congress Poland. In the successive years this led to the fall in the number of students of law to only 23 in the last year of the formal existence of the Free City of Cracow. According to the provisions issued in 1814 there existed only three academic degrees: licentiate, magisterium and doctorate. The Statute of 1818, and subsequently that of 1833, provided for the doctorate as the only degree.

After the fall of the Republic of Cracow and its incorporation, in 1847, into the Austrian empire, the Emperor decided to maintain the University and simultaneously ordered that from the academic year 1847/48 the provisions applying to the Faculty of Law be the same as those that were in force at the University of Lvov. As a result there was introduced a new system composed of seven Chairs in which the French civil law was continued as an optional subject. The staff of the Faculty was also changed. Out of the previous professors only two were left: F. Słotwiński and W. Soświński. While ignoring the postulates of the Faculty, the authorities of Vienna appointed new deputy professors: Adalbert Teodor Michel, Eberhard Jonak, Franciszek Makowiczka, Józef Helfert and Ignacy Hammer (fairly soon, during the Springtime of Nations, all of them, except for I. Hammer, left Cracow).

The organizational and personal changes were accompanied by Germanization. The courses that were conducted in Latin were only the following: the natural law and criminal law, Roman law and Church law, the Austrian Civil Code and the law of the old-time Poland. The remaining subjects were instructed in German. The only exception was the course of French civil law, both the French substantial law and that of procedure, which was instructed in Polish. The new organization of juristic studies provided them with a professional tint. The subjects that were considered dispensable from the point of view of legal education were eliminated. This provided also an opportunity to remove the inconvenient professors.

At the Faculty of Law there soon began to be formulated the postulates of restoring Polish language as the language of instruction. The postulates were found to be effective during the Springtime of Nations. In 1848 the number of the Chairs was again specified. Among them for the first time there was listed the Chair of the History of Polish Law and the Polish Civil Law. The Chair was assigned to Antoni Zygmunt Helcel. It was already earlier, in the academic year 1832/33 that Helcel gratuitously taught *Historiam Iuris antiqui polonici*. The running of this course was interrupted when the gratuitous instruction was dropped in 1833/34. Although the activities of Antoni Helcel as a professor of Polish legal history lasted only until his dismissal at the end of 1852 the role he played was significant since he initiated the Cracow school of legal history. By 1849 at the Faculty of Law there could be found seven Chairs: that of Austrian Civil Procedure and of Church Law (F. Słotwiński), that of French Civil Law (W. Soświński), that of Austrian civil Law and Cameralistics (I. Hammer), that of Political Skills, Statistics, Commercial Law and the Law on Bills of Exchange

(W. Szpor), that of Natural Law and Criminal Law (J. K. Rzeziński), that of Polish Law and its History (A. Z. Helcel) and that of Roman Law (A. Cukrowicz). In 1850 the Chair of Political Skills ceased to exist and was replaced by the Chair of Philosophy and of Encyclopedia of Law. In 1854 the Chair of Polish Legal History merged with the Chair of French Law (Piotr Burzyński) while in 1855 there came to being the Chair of German Law.

It is worth noting that despite various difficulties that it faced the Faculty of Law of the Jagiellonian University maintained, in the first part of the 19th century, its continuum and was the only Polish school of Law after the closing of the Universities in Warsaw and in Vilna, and it functioned in the circumstances of the total Germanization of the University of Lvov.

The achievements of the Springtime of Nations were however soon done away with and upon the return of absolute rule in the Habsburg monarchy the University and also its Faculty of Law faced a particularly hard time. From 1850 one could observe the gradual increase in the number of the juristic courses instructed in German. This was the language in which all theoretical governmental exams – even those resulting from the courses that were still instructed in Polish – had to be taken. Irrespective of the full centralization and the full subjection – through statutory laws applying to academic schools – of the Cracow Academy to the Vienna ministerial body, there were also issued separate provisions applicable to the Faculties of Law.

In 1855 there were outlined the new principles of organizing the juristic studies. The latter were expected to take four years. In the first and the second years the subjects on legal history, philosophy of law and encyclopaedia of law were instructed. The third year included the Austrian civil law, the Austrian penal law and penal procedure as well as political skills. The courses of the fourth year included the Austrian civil procedure and non-litigious proceedings, the Austrian commercial law and the law on bills of exchange, the statistics and political skills. The program included also the lectures on the law of nations, the law of the Deutscher Bund, the mining law, statutory administrative and fiscal law, the Austrian feudal law and the particular statutory law of the lands of the Crown and their history. Likewise, the program included the statistics referring to the European countries and the governmental accounting as well as forensic medicine. Since the number of professors was lesser than the number of subjects, the professors had to assume lecturing on several, not always inter-connected subjects. Apart from the problems arising from charging the professors with the newly created subjects, there also grew the additional questions connected with the new principles of nominating the University's staff, the political opinion on the candidate being absolutely required on this occasion. The German professors were also imposed on the Faculty while the competition for the vacant Chairs was hardly ever announced. The system of habilitation, introduced in Austria by 1848, was accepted by the Faculty of Law of the Jagiellonian University with a delay. The first two cases of its applying took place in 1862. On this occasion the habilitation degrees were granted to Fryderyk Zoll and Feliks Szlachtowski.

A partial Polonization of teaching at the Faculty of Law was detectable only in 1861. The instruction in Polish was admitted inter alia with respect to Roman law, Canon law, philosophy of law, encyclopaedia of law, political economy, French law and the law of the old-time Poland. German as the language of instruction was still applied with respect to the subjects of positive law: the Austrian and the German. The students had to take the governmental exams in the language in which the course was conducted.

The more essential changes followed only with the arrival of Galician autonomy. In 1868 the Domestic Sejm held in Lvov adopted a resolution on the language of instruction at the Universities in Lvov and Cracow. This inspired the Vienna Ministry of Education to issue a decree which ordered that apart from the subjects already instructed in Polish, other subjects could gradually be instructed in this language. This would apply to the Austrian penal and civil law, the procedure, commercial law and the law on the bills of exchange. The full Polonization of instruction occurred in 1870 while the last professor (Edward Buhl) who had no command of Polish was transferred to Lvov.

There simultaneously started the era of rapid development and grandeur of the Faculty of Law. The circumstances of autonomy facilitated the free selection of the professors' staff by resorting to the scholarly criteria. There was a larger freedom in shaping the teaching programs. The latter had to educate students in Austrian law since it was in force in that part of the Habsburg monarchy but, apart from that, the programs could take into consideration some national aspirations of the Poles.

Although the change in the organization of studies followed only in 1893, yet it was already earlier that the methods of acquiring legal knowledge were remarkably modified. In 1872 there was determined the manner of obtaining the degree of *Doctor Juris*, the three strict exams being required on this occasion: those concerned with history, law and political issues. This manner of obtaining the *Doctor Juris* degree survived in the practice of the Faculty until 1932. In 1873 the Ministry ordered the conducting of juristic and administrative seminars in order to enable the students to be more successful in mastering the material and be better prepared for their juristic or research careers. In the course of time the number of seminars, conducted along the lines elaborated by Edward Ferich, increased. The seminars that were particularly popular among the students were those conducted by professors Michał Bobrzyński and Bolesław Ulanowski. In 1893 the organization of studies continued the previous division of subjects into those that referred to history, those that referred to the law applied in courts and those that were of political tint. The latter, when considerably extended, gave rise to many independent subjects, such as economy, administrative law and constitutional law. The change in the program of studies led also to the increase in the number of Chairs which, on the verge of the next century, in 1900, amounted to twelve. At that time the Faculty employed 15 professors and 5 docents.

Many excellent professors of the Faculty, who started or continued their career at that time had a large impact on the development of juristic lines of learning on

the Polish territory and in Europe. They actively participated in political and social life. It is impossible to overvalue the research output of Fryderyk Zoll, the Senior. He lectured on Roman law for 44 years and, like Józef Zielonacki who preceded him in this area, had a large impact on the development of modern Romanistic studies. He was the tutor of Stanisław Wróblewski who acquired a well-deserved respect also in the area of civil law, commercial law and the law on bills of exchange. A large part of Wróblewski's research and his beyond-research activities fell on the inter-war period. He performed his tasks in the Codification Commission; in the Supreme Chamber of Control and in the Polish Academy of Skills and Learning (PAU).

Also the Cracow Canonistics went through its successful days when cultivated by such scholars as professors Udalryk Heyzmann, Józef Brzeziński, Władysław Abraham and Bolesław Ulanowski.

The study of Polish law particularly prospered. In 1879, upon the death of Piotr Burzyński his Chair was assigned to Michał Bobrzyński who obtained his habilitation degree a few years earlier. He acquired *veniam legendi* also in German law. When Bobrzyński devoted himself to political career in which he won summits (the Domestic Sejm, the State Council, the Domestic School Council, the function of the Governor of Galicia) it was B. Ulanowski who replaced him in lecturing on Polish law. Later the Chair was assigned to Franciszek Piekosiński, an excellent publisher of source materials. Upon his death in 1906 the lectures and subsequently the Chair was assigned to Stanisław Kutrzeba.

Among the professors lecturing on German law there were Jakub Girtler and Michał Bobrzyński. In 1882 Lotar Dargun joined this group. He was an excellent expert in the history of German law and its sources. Upon Dargun's premature death the function of the head of his Chair was assumed, in 1895, by Stanisław Estreicher who lectured on legal history until his death in 1939 caused by his imprisonment in the German concentration camp.

Since 1872 Franciszek Kasperek was the head of the Chair of Philosophy of Law and of the Law of Nations. By 1874 he replaced Julian Dunajewski, thereby lecturing also on administrative science and administrative law. In each discipline in which he was engaged he left a permanent and significant output. In 1896 Michał Rostworowski, after his habilitation in international law, assumed the post of the head of the Chair of International Law and Political Law. This amounted to the separation of philosophy of law from the law of nations (previously the two were in one line of teaching). From 1881 the administrative law and the statistics were the subjects that were instructed in one Chair whose head was Józef Kleczyński.

Julian Dunajewski, in his turn, was repeatedly the Dean and the Rector. He was a distinguished politician who for many years performed the function of Minister of Treasury in the Vienna government. From 1861 he lectured on so called political skills, on statistics and on administrative law. In 1869 he obtained a successful support from Józef Oczapowski who took over the lecturing on political skills and their encyclopaedia. Later, the support to him was rendered by Mieczysław Bochenek

who, while habilitated in political economy in 1869 (this being the first habilitation in this field) lectured on this economy and on fiscal law. Upon his death in 1887 the Chair was taken over by Józef Milewski. The latter was also known for his successful activities as a parliamentarian in Vienna and Lvov. Later, from 1906, the Chair was managed by excellent scholar Aleksander Włodzimierz Czerkawski. Those whom he gave tutoring in his seminar were such outstanding individuals as Edward Taylor, Roman Rybarski and Adam Krzyżanowski. In 1888 a separate degree of habilitated *Doctor iuris* in finances and fiscal law (the first such degree at the Faculty in this line of learning) was granted to Juliusz Leo who, after energetic activities in the Domestic Sejm and in the municipal self-government, left the Faculty in 1904. The fact that he was elected President of Cracow justified his decision. He maintained his position of President after the next elections in 1910 and 1916.

In the discussed period also the Cracow civil law went through its successful days. It was Maksymilian Zatorski who, as a head of the Chair of Civil Law, engaged himself also in political and social activities (in the Council of the City of Cracow, in the Domestic Sejm and in the Council of State). He supported Ernest Till in the efforts of the latter to be awarded a habilitated *Doctor iuris* degree in civil law. The efforts were successful but Till soon after returned to Lvov. Zatorski also successfully supported Stanisław Madeyski's efforts to arrive at the aforementioned degree. Madeyski was later assigned to the position of the head of the Chair of Civil Law in 1886–1893. Although full of success in his scholarly career and distinguished by functioning as a Dean and as a Rector of the Jagiellonian University, Madeyski left the University and abandoned himself to political activities. In this area he was also successful and functioned as a deputy to the Domestic Sejm, to the Council of State and also performed the duties of the Minister of Religious Denominations and Education in Vienna. The Chair left by him was taken over by one of the best Polish civilists: Fryderyk Zoll, the Junior, who was earlier active as Privatdozent at the University of Vienna.

In 1899 there was created the second Chair of Civil Law designed for the next outstanding scholar Władysław Leopold Jaworski. Both scholars were responsible for commencing a remarkable development in the Cracow civil law research. They considerably contributed to the achievements of the latter also in the inter-war time.

The development in the commercial law and the law on bills of exchange was possible due to the effort of Edward Fierich who until 1850 lectured also on civil procedure. What contributed to this development was the first habilitated *Doctor Iuris* degree awarded in this line of learning in 1888 to Antoni Górski. In the inter-war Poland Górski became also known for his engagement in the works of Codification Commission. The next habilitation in the discussed field followed in 1889. The degree was granted to Franciszek Ksawery Fierich who, upon the death of his brother, professor Maurycy Fierich, and upon extending the scope of his habilitation, assumed the position of the head of the Chair of Civil Procedure, thereby considerably contributing to the development of procedural studies. He was deservedly called “the founder” of research on Polish civil law procedure. Franciszek Ksawery

Fierich headed the Chair until his death in 1928. He was also highly appreciated for repeatedly performing the function of the Dean of Faculty of Law and also that of the University Rector. Likewise, he was appreciated for the functioning as the President of Codification Commission.

At the turn of the 20th century also penal law studies remarkable developed. The substantial penal law and its procedural version were the subject of one course. The separate Chairs of Substantial Penal Law and the Law of Penal Procedure were created only in the 1920s. For many years the line of penal studies was the field to which professor Aleksander Bojarski devoted his efforts. Those who later continued this line were the eminent penal law experts: Józef Rosenblatt and Edmund Krzymuski. They continued their research at the faculty also after 1918, Krzymuski's achievements being particularly worthy of note. In 1904 Juliusz Makarewicz was appointed to the position of extraordinary professor within that branch. He however moved to Lvov after three years.

Within the structure of the Faculty an interesting novelty was made up by the creation of the Chair of Forensic Medicine. This happened in 1870. Its Head was Leon Halban who conducted courses for lawyers even after he had returned to the Faculty of Medicine in 1881. It was Leon Wacholz who succeeded him and who lectured at the Faculty until 1933.

It was not until after Galicia had arrived at its autonomy that the long efforts of the Law Faculty for the establishing of the Chair of Political (Constitutional) Law proved successful. From 1872 a separate course on political law, which previously was a component of the course on philosophy of law, was conducted by F. Kasperek. The latter considerably contributed to the development of this line of learning. In 1887 Józef Kleczyński was nominated professor of political law and upon his death a separate Chair of Political law was created in 1901. The post of its head was assigned to Michał Bobrzyński in 1908.

The professors of the Faculty of Law supported also other Univeristy units such as for instance the Agricultural Study functioning by the Faculty of Philosophy. Franciszek Kasperek collaborated in drawing up the Statute of this Study.

All political changes occurring in the life of Galicia such as Polonization of the University and equipping it with larger scope of freedom inter alia in electing its authorities, facilitated the development of juristic research. At the beginning of the 20th century the University's Faculty of Law could boldly compete with the best academies of the Habsburg monarchy, its staff being strengthened by excellent young men of learning (the average age of candidates who tried to satisfy the habilitation requirements being 26).

The high level of teaching and the increase in the possibilities of offering jobs to lawyers (which was due the Austro-Hungarian reform in the Court-applied law system and the reform of the principles governing the access to the juristic professions, particularly to the Bar) resulted also in the considerable growth of the number of students. The latter amounted to around 700 in 1900. On the verge of the outbreak of

World War I their number was 1626. The Faculty of Law was the most numerous Faculty attended by around one half of all students attending the University. From 1900 also women, as so called extraordinary students, were admitted to the enrollment in the Academy. Upon the establishing, in 1851, of the Society of the Library of the Students of Law (TBSP) the students' research activities assumed institutional shape, the TBSP functioning until now and being the oldest student research Society. Today it practically is a component of a larger structure made up by the Federation of some scores of research circles.

In Poland, restored after the partitions, the Faculty of Law and Administration continued its activities with the staff that basically was left intact. The Faculty's professors engaged themselves both in the research and also in the political life of the country. They tried to contribute to the working out of the country's Constitution and had their share in drafting the projects of codification of law supervised by the Codification Commission.

In 1920 the juristic studies were reorganized, which was of high significance for the practical functioning of the Faculty and its didactic engagement. The studies were expected to take four years and follow along the three-semester lines. The studies were based on the seventeen obligatory subjects among which there were those of legal history, substantial penal and civil law as well as penal and civil procedure, commercial law and the law on bills of exchange, international private law, finances and fiscal law, administrative law, broadly understood political economy and philosophy of law. Apart from the courses in mandatory subjects there were also conducted the courses in optional subjects such as sociology, logic, psychology, forensic medicine and so called juristic specializations (mining law, agricultural law, criminal policy). The Faculty Council could itself decide on the outlay of classes and seminars in the respective subjects. The graduation and acquiring the *Magister Iuris* degree was dependant on the passing of exams in the year-long mandatory subjects. The next possible step was applying for the *Doctor Iuris* degree on the basis of appropriate dissertation. The number of students constantly grew and as early as the academic year 1921/22 it exceeded one thousand and a half, including 1462 males and 66 females without counting so called 50 extraordinary students. The study of law became ever more attractive. What testified to this was the increase in the number of those enrolled in the first year. Commencing with the academic year 1927/28 their number constantly exceeded 1000 individuals (the entire number of those studying law in the aforementioned year being 2145).

In the Faculty of the time the number of Chairs varied and could include seventeen ordinary Chairs and three extraordinary ones. The Faculty employed 14 ordinary professors and 3 individuals of assistant research staff. Like in the previous period thus also at that time the Chair did not constitute an organizational unit of Academy (the Chair began to function as such only by 1951) and was identified with its professor. If he had the title of ordinary professor also the Chair was the ordinary one. Otherwise it functioned as on extraordinary Chair. When by 1933 the Law on Academic Schools

came into force the creation and the liquidation of Chairs was dependant on the decree issued by the Ministry which relied on the opinion of the Faculty Council. At almost all Chairs of the inter-war time there functioned the seminars which, to some extent, assumed the institutional shape in the same way as their libraries did. Thus at the Faculty of Law there existed three seminars in civil law, two seminars in Polish legal history, as well as the seminars in Roman law, fiscal law and accountancy, law of nations and political law, civil procedure, commercial law and the law on bills of exchange, substantial penal law and penal procedure, as well as the seminar in statistics and administration. The seminars were treated as departments which, according to the statutory laws of 1920 and 1933, were regarded as units designed to conduct research and didactic activities. According to the law of 1920 the professors and assistant professors were classified among the professors' milieu. However the assistant professors were not the full-time employees and did not receive salaries. In the group of assistant research staff there were lecturers, assistants and instructors.

As regards Cracow Roman law research line, it was consolidated in the earlier period under the supervision of Fryderyk Zoll (The Senior). His eminent successors were Rafał Taubenschlag and Stanisław Wróblewski who was referred to as the "Polish Papinian"; the latter's significant research output included also civil law. In addition, he was the one who presided the Supreme Chamber of Control and participated in the work of Codification Commission. Taubenschlag in his turn, became famous for his research in papyrology.

Further achievements of the Faculty were bound with the activities of scholars of such dimension as Stanisław Kutrzeba functioning from 1912 as a professor of Polish legal history and Stanisław Estreicher who was the head of the Chair of German Law and its History from 1895, the Chair being transformed in 1919 into the Chair of Legal History of Western Europe. Thanks to such scholars legal history went through its greate days. When the plans to assign lecturing on old Polish law to Władysław Abraham failed, the professor who, next to Kutrzeba, engaged himself in this field, was Abdon Kłodziński. When in 1937 the latter died the post of the head of the Chair was assumed by Józef Siemieński. The timeless handbooks written by Stanisław Kutrzeba and discussing the old court-applied law and its sources have survived in the research and didactic circulation until the present. The same may be said about the Kutrzeba's valuable publications of historical source materials. Among the individuals who attended the seminar conducted by Kutrzeba it was possible to find a lot of future eminent scholars. Among them it was possible to list Józef Rafacz, Bogusław Leśnodorski, Władysław Sobociński and Adam Vetulani. The latter became Kutrzeba's successor in the Chair in 1946. Also Stanisław Estreicher is worth mentioning. He was an outstanding scholar, tireless defender of autonomy of higher education institutions. Apart from his research on legal history and the history of legal culture he engaged himself in elaborating the successive volumes of *Polish Bibliography*, thereby continuing the project at one time undertaken by his father. The Estreicher's seminar was attended by such individuals – who later became the professors of Polish univer-

sities – like Iwo Jaworski, Marian Jedlicki, Michał Patkaniowski. Other individuals of that group who in the course of time became famous in the world of culture and learning included Bronisław Malinowski and Ksawery Prószyński. Before the outbreak of World War II Józef Siemieński, an expert in the history of parliamentarism, became professor of Polish legal history.

The research in Canon law as conducted in Cracow was bound with what had been done in this field in the earlier period by Bolesław Ulanowski. This research was continued by the studies of Józef Brzeziński, and when – in 1928 – the latter retired, by Adam Vetulani who, at that time, was a young scholar aged 27. He proved to be a researcher of great caliber, particularly known, also abroad, for his studies on the Decree of Gratian.

From 1928 the penal law research, previously affected by E. Krzymuski, began to be represented by new outstanding representatives such as Józef Reinhold and, after his premature death, by Władysław Wolter whose broad research interest referred not only to material penal law but comprised also the problems of the theory and philosophy of law.

The civil law research also successfully progressed. This was bound with the activities of Fryderyk Zoll (the Junior) and Władysław Leopold Jaworski whose interests additionally reached also the region of constitutional and administrative law. In his research he remarkably contributed to these two lines of learning. Tadeusz Dziurzyński, in his turn, lectured on commercial law and on cheque law. Dziurzyński cooperated in the drafting of the commercial code that was being elaborated by the Codification Commission. In the 1928 the post of the head of the Chair of Civil Law was assigned to Professor Stanisław Gołąb. His successor was Jan Gwiazdomorski (from 1930).

The lecturing on administrative law, administrative science and statistics was assigned to Władysław Kumaniecki who, from 1922, performed the function of Minister of Religious Denominations and Public Education. From 1931 this research area (administrative law and administrative science) was also the domain of Jerzy Stefan Langrod who conducted his courses first as an assistant professor and later as a regular professor. In 1929 the milieu of administrativists was strengthened by the habilitation granted to Szczęsny Wachholz whose interests covered also the history of administration.

The law of nations and constitutional law was the subject on which Michał Ros-tworowski lectured. When upon 1931 he assumed the function of the judge in the Regular Tribunal of Justice in Hague it was Maciej Starzewski who replaced him. Jerzy Lande, in his turn, conducted the courses in philosophy of law from the mid-1920s.

As regards political economy it was Adam Krzyżanowski, and later his follower Adam Heydel, who lectured on it. Heydel was deprived of the management of the Chair as a result of the blame laid on him for his protest against the creation of internment camp in Bereza Kartuska.

Within the frame of the Faculty of Law there functioned also the School of Political Sciences which, since 1920, was managed by Michał Rostworowski. It provided the students of law and philosophy with the studies of supplemental nature. It was among others Konstanty Grzybowski who lectured in this School in the inter-war time. Following World War II the School renewed its activity while managed by Ludwik Ehrlich. Its functioning ended however in 1948.

The professors of the Faculty of Law actively engaged themselves in the tasks that were being carried out by the Codification Commission. Particularly Ksawery Fierich, Fryderyk Zoll (the Junior), Władysław Leopold Jaworski, Michał Rostworowski, Stanisław Wróblewski, Tadeusz Dziurzyński, Stanisław Gołąb and Antoni Górski were those who had a large impact on the Commission's activities and results of its work.

The outbreak of World War II interrupted the regular activities of the Jagiellonian University and its Law Faculty. On the 6th of November 1939 the German Nazis carried out so called *Sonderaktion Krakau* designed to crush the Polish intellectual elite. The *Aktion* resulted in the arresting and subsequently imprisoning the University's professors in the concentration camp in Sachsenhausen near Oranienburg. The number of those imprisoned amounted to 183. Among them there were the members of the Law Faculty staff: Tadeusz Dziurzyński, Stanisław Estreicher, Jan Gwiązdowski, Adam Heydel, Józef Hołda, Adam Krzyżanowski, Stanisław Kutrzeba, Jerzy Lande, Bogusław Leśnodorski, Zygmunt Sarna, Maciej Starzewski and Fryderyk Zoll. Due to the concentration camp conditions S. Estreicher paid for the imprisonment with his life, while Maciej Starzewski and Stanisław Kutrzeba suffered a considerable loss to their health. This led to their premature death. Józef Siemieński and Adam Heydel, in their turn, were murdered in Auschwitz in 1941. At that time there died also Kazimierz Władysław Kumaniecki who, by the way, miraculously avoided the arrest on the 6th of November 1939 since he was late to the meeting of professors ordered by the Nazis on that day.

In order to commemorate the victims of the *Sonderaktion Krakau* the 6th of November is celebrated each year as the University's Memorial Day. The University of Heidelberg and the Max Planck Institute of Comparative Public Law and International Public Law founded the Stanisław Kutrzeba Memorial Prize that is awarded each year to those distinguished for their research in the field of protection of human rights in Europe.

Despite tragic effects to the arrested professors the *Sonderaktion Krakau* failed to achieve its goal. It did not prevent the Cracow scholars from continuing their research and teaching activities in the clandestine manner. There functioned the clandestine Jagiellonian University, the Faculty of Law being fairly active in this functioning. The Faculty was headed by Stanisław Kutrzeba. There clandestinely studied around 250 students at this Faculty, the entire amount of all University students reaching 800. Altogether there were organized 927 exams for the law students. The teaching staff amounted to 25 persons composed both of the Cracow Faculty professors as well as of the scholars from other centres who, in the war circumstances, landed in Cracow.

Among them there were: Józef Bossowski, Stanisław Hubert, Zdzisław Kaczmarczyk, Zygmunt Lisowski, Jakub Sawicki and Witold Trąmpczyński. The running of classes was assigned to assistant professors and assistants. Their list included: Stefan Boratyński, Józef Hołda, Stefan Kosiński, Andrzej Kłodziński, Bogusław Leśnodorski, Józef Lipczyński, Andrzej Mycielski and Juliusz Wisłocki. The lectures on Canon law were conducted by priest professor Jan Krzemieniecki. The fact that so many individuals were committed to this end made it possible for some individuals to acquire not only *Magister Iuris* but even *Doctor Iuris* degrees. Some individuals were busy preparing their habilitation thesis.

A few days after the German army had left Cracow, the University Rector, Tadeusz Lehr-Spławiński, summoned, on the 23rd of January 1945, a general meeting of the University employees. By doing this the Rector opened the regular activity of the University. On the 25th of January 1945 there was held the first post-war sitting of the Faculty of Law called by Dean Władysław Wolter. The sitting, recorded by Michał Patkaniowski, was attended by such professors as: Tadeusz Dziurzyński, Jan Gwiazdomorski, Stanisław Kutrzeba, Jerzy Lande, Szczęsny Wachholz and Fryderyk Zoll; the issues connected with the activating of the Faculty were the main points of the debate.

The staff shortage, particularly in the initial period, forced even the oldest professors – and among them also Fryderyk Zoll suffering from a serious disease at that time – to selfless work. When in 1946 Stanisław Kutrzeba died the post of the head of the Chair of Polish Legal History was assumed by Adam Vetulani who at that time returned from the internship. In the years that followed, Vetulani exercised his tutorship vis-a-vis a group of excellent researchers, his future successors. Among them there were Stanisław Grodziski, Stanisław Płaza, Ludwik Łysiak and the youngest – Waclaw Uruszczak. In 1979 Ludwik Łysiak managed to establish a separate unit which first functioned as a Department but soon was transformed into a Chair. It was engaged in making a research and conducting the courses in the history of administrative ideas. In 2000–2006 its head was Jerzy Malec.

In 1946 the Chair of Church Law, which previously was managed by A. Vetulani, was assigned to Tadeusz Silnicki, previously employed at the University of Poznań. T. Silnicki soon fell victim to repressions and in 1952–1957 was deprived of his right to run courses. He returned to the Faculty as a member of the staff employed in the Chair of General Legal History. The Chair of Church Law was liquidated in 1952. It was restored only in 1982 and at first it functioned as a Department. Only later it was transformed into a Chair. From 2008 it was called the Chair of Church Law and the Law on Religious Denominations. When restored in 1982, this Chair was managed by Wojciech Maria Bartel until his death.

Soon after the death of S. Estreicher the Chair of Legal History in Western Europe was assigned to Marian Jedlicki. When the latter was transferred to the University of Poznań, Michał Patkaniowski replaced him. In the years that followed the heads of the Chair were: Lesław Pauli, Irena Malinowska-Kwiatkowska and Stanisław Grodziski.

In view of the fact that from 1947 R. Taubenschlag tightened his link with the Warsaw University the post of the head of the Chair of Roman Law was assumed by Waław Osuchowski repatriated from Lvov. He managed the Chair until 1976. When he retired the Chair was governed by his followers: Wiesław Litewski and, later, by Janusz Sondel.

For many scholars from other centres the Faculty of Law in Cracow became a significant stage in their search for the place of employment. Some scholars from the academies of Lvov, Vilna and Warsaw spent some time at the Faculty of Cracow before they formed tighter links with other Universities. Among those who were determined to throw their lot with the Cracow Faculty were Ludwik Ehrlich who was the professor of the law of nations, Kazimierz Przybyłowski as a professor of international private law and comparative civil law and also Marian Waligórski specializing in civil procedure. The lectures on finances, in their turn, were entrusted to Jerzy Michalski, who previously was the professor of Warsaw Polytechnical Institute while the course on political economy was entrusted to Feliks Młynarski, the professor of the Main Commercial School.

What was observed at that time were the non-democratic developments in the structure of the State and the gradual growth of politically-tinted ideology within the world of learning which began to be ever more subjected to so called people's power. These phenomena had obviously their impact on the functioning of the Faculty of Law. Such professors as the aforementioned T. Silnicki and A. Krzyżanowski were barred from conducting their courses, some other (Józef Skąpski) were dismissed due to their inappropriate "class attitude". There were also the professors who were forcibly transferred to other academic centres (Jan Gwiazdomorski). The authorities used to exert their pressure on some individuals by refusing them their passports. This is what happened to professor Adam Vetulani who consequently could not arrive in Strasburg and Nancy in order to acquire the *honoris causa* doctoral degrees that the two Universities granted to him.

The disadvantageous developments were also reflected in the organizational structure of the Faculty. In 1950 the Chair of Commercial Law and the Law on Bills of Exchange was abolished (formally it was transformed into the third Chair of Civil Law). Two years later the Chair of Church Law was liquidated.

The disadvantageous changes were also visible in the system of the University teaching of lawyers. It was as early as 1946 that the new subjects were introduced into the mandatory program of studies. These were inter alia: modern social doctrines and the constitutional and legal system of the Soviet Union. There were also introduced three specializations: in penal, in civil and in administrative law systems. The specializations were designed to establish a tighter link between the theory and practice. In 1949 the law studies were reorganized. Two-stage system was introduced. The first stage was completed after three years. The alumni were admitted to legal professions. The second stage could be completed by studying one more additional year. Those who selected this last option were admitted to scholarly degree. Only the

Cracow, Warsaw and Poznań Law Faculties were allowed to secure the second stage of studying law. The Cracow Faculty could at first institute the second stage only for penal specialization. Soon however the scope of specializations was extended by admitting financial law, civil law and legal history. The two-stage system survived until 1953 and then the four-year study of law was restored. At the Cracow Faculty the number of lawyers who completed the first stage amounted to 248. The next reform of the system of teaching lawyers fell on 1956. The five-years system of studies was introduced while the Universities were granted a little larger sovereignty in determining their programs of instruction. The Jagiellonian University's Faculty of Law availed itself of this possibility. The concept of four-year studies was returned to in 1965 while the next reform followed in 1975. The dissatisfaction with the latter resulted in the return to the five-year system and this is the system which has been continued until now.

In the post-war period, apart from the regular study of law, there was also instituted the study of administrative issues. This happened at the late 1960s and the early 1970s. At first the administrative studies were introduced as the professional and supplemental ones, and only later as those that were completed with the *Magister* degree. In the mid-1980s they were liquidated to be renewed within the framework of the Department of Social Self-Governmental Institutions which functioned as the inter-faculty unit. At present the administrative study is organized along the lines of the two-stage system.

The Law on Higher Education Institutions of 1951 transformed the concept of the Chair. The Chairs became the basic organizational units in which there could be formed the departments. The Chairs themselves could join one another and form larger units (*Zespoły*) or Institutes. The Institutes were authoritatively imposed on the Faculty in 1970. Out of the units of similar profile there were formed inter alia the Institutes of Penal Law, of Legal History, of Civil Law and of Political Sciences. Later the political changes in Poland allowed for the decentralization of the Faculty and the liquidation of the Institutes. The scope of autonomy of the University in the field of its internal organization increased. In these circumstances the Institute of Political Sciences organized a separate studies and it was on its basis that, by 2000, there was created the Faculty of International and Political Studies. The organizational changes at the University caused also that the Institute of Economy was incorporated into the Faculty of Management and Social Communication. Also the Institute of Law of Intellectual Property, originally created as an inter-faculty unit, functioned for many years within the framework of the aforementioned Faculty of Management and Social Communication. In 2012 it was incorporated into the Faculty of Law and Administration where it functions as the Chair of Law of Intellectual Property.

In 1951 the previous model of academic career was disturbed by the introduction of the concept of scholarly candidature instead of formerly functioning doctorate. The candidature was treated as a lower scholarly degree different from the higher one which was that of *Doctor Iuris*. Those applying for the scholarly candidature could be

enrolled into so called scholarly *aspiranture* which was a kind of post-gradual studies. From 1951 the term “docent” (assistant professor) was no longer tantamount to the degree that previously used to be obtained as a result of habilitation procedure. Thus “docent” became the title that was granted in the same way as that of professor. Therefore like that of the professor it required the approval of the Central Qualification Commission. The previous, although modified, system was restored after a few years. The *Doctor Iuris* degree could again be granted from 1958 while that of habilitated *Doctor Iuris* – from 1960.

While discussing the post-war ups and downs of the Faculty of Law and Administration of the Jagiellonian University, we should also mention the activities of the University scholars in the University’s branch office of Katowice. Its predecessor was the Consultation Office of the Faculty of Law of the Jagiellonian University. The aforementioned Branch Office laid the foundations for the Silesian University which was established in 1968. Many professors of the Silesian Faculty of Law started their career as the employees of the Jagiellonian Branch in Silesia. Later some of the Cracow professors, such as Mieczysław Sośniak, joined the staff of the newly created Faculty at the Silesian University.

The organizational changes observable from the first years of the post-war period substantially affected the functioning of the Faculty of Law of the Jagiellonian University. The growing didactic challenges and the specialization of legal lines of learning caused the creation of new Chairs such as that of the Labour Law. In 1950 the latter was entrusted to Antoni Walas and subsequently to Tadeusz Zieliński. In 1954 the Chair of Agricultural Law came to being. It was managed by Stefan Ritterman, and later by Sylwester Wójcik and Aleksander Lichorowicz. There temporarily existed the Chair of Statistics (Wacław Skrzywan) transformed into the Chair of Political Economy of Capitalism. From 1950 there functioned also the Chair of Financial Law created on the basis of the Chair of Finance and Fiscal Law. It was successively managed by Witold Trąmpczyński, Jerzy Michalski, Karol Ostrowski and later – by Apoloniusz Kostecki.

As regards the administrative law, its Chair, upon the death of S. Wachholz was, from 1952, managed by Wacław Brzeziński, and, from 1970, by Józef Filipek. It was from that Chair that in the years to follow there emerged the new units, inter alia such as that teaching the law of environmental protection (Andrzej Wasilewski) and that instructing on administrative procedure.

As regards the Chair of Penal Law, it was managed by Władysław Wolter, and later by Kazimierz Buchała and, in 1994–2012, by Andrzej Zoll (in 2000–2006 its head being Maria Szewczyk). Out of this Chair, there emerged several new units. In 1953 there was established the Chair of Penal Procedure. At first it was managed by Marian Cieślak. When the latter moved to Gdańsk its head became Stanisław Waltoś who governed it until 2003. A little later, in 1963, there came to being the Department of Criminalistics. Its management was entrusted to Jan Sehn who some years earlier started the conducting of the course on the technique of investigation and on

criminalistics. Upon Sehn's death the management of the Department was entrusted to Tadeusz Hanausek. He continued as its manager until 2000. In 1978, within the Institute of Penal Law that functioned from 1970, there was created the Department of Criminology. After the liquidation of the Institute this Department survived and was transformed into a Chair. It was Andrzej Gaberle who governed the discussed Department and subsequently the Chair. It was also out of the Chair of Penal Law that there emerged the Chair of Penitentiary Law and Policy. Its head was at first Mieczysław Rudnik and then in 1992–2009 Zbigniew Hołda.

The Chair of Constitutional Law which in 1945 was assigned to Konstanty Grzybowski was, from 1958, governed by Witold Zakrzewski and upon his death (1988) – by Paweł Sarnecki. Out of this Chair there emerged another one: the Chair of History of Political and Legal Doctrines. At first, from 1958, it was managed by Konstanty Grzybowski and upon his death it was assigned to Marek Sobolewski who governed it until 1983. As regards the Chair of Theory of State and Law, its head was Kazimierz Opalek who managed it in 1954–1988. It was in this Chair that there started her research career Maria Borucka-Arctowa, the first female Professor at the Polish faculty of Law. In the years to follow she managed the first Polish Chair of Sociology of Law. The predecessor of this Chair was the Department of Sociology of Law and Political Institutions.

The Chair of the Law of Nations, managed by eminent scholar L. Ehrlich, was later assigned to one of his most outstanding followers: Stanisław Nahlik. When in 1981 the latter retired it was Gwidon Rysiak who assumed the position of its head and governed it until his death in 1996.

In the post-World War II decades the milieu of Cracow civilists was strengthened. The team of the aforementioned excellent civilists such as Stefan Grzybowski and Kazimierz Przybyłowski was extended by the representatives of younger generation: Franciszek Gizbert-Studnicki, Andrzej Kopff, Józef Skąpski, Bronisław Walaszek, Sylwester Wójcik, and in the next years – by Edward Drozd, Janina Zamorska and Bogumił Gawlik. In 1973 there was established the Chair of Commercial Law which, until 1994 was governed by Stanisław Włodyka, and later, until 1996, by Ireneusz Weiss. The Chair of Civil Procedure was governed successively by Marian Waligórski, Władysław Siedlecki (until 1981), Andrzej Miączyński (until 1991) and Andrzej Oklejak (1995–2012).

The Faculty of Law and Administration of the Jagiellonian University is not only the leading Faculty with the largest research potential. In addition, it is for many years now that it has uninterruptedly been ranked high among the public Law Faculties in Poland. The Cracow Faculty's top level of the teaching staff and the high level methods of teaching are confirmed by the quality certificates issued by the Polish Accreditation Commission, the certificates being issued for the instruction both in law and in administration. Since academic year 2014/2015 there has also been introduced the study of the law of intellectual property and that of the new media.

The present day Faculty is composed of 27 Chairs and 6 Departments. In the Faculty there function 2 workshops and the Students' Office of Counselling Service as

well as Coordination Centre for Schools of Foreign Law and also the Centre of Alternative Settlement of Disputes. Among 206 of those employed at the Faculty, 89 are the researchers who at least have been granted the *Habilitatus Doctor Juris* degree, 78 are the assistant professors and 28 are the assistants, while 11 of them are lecturers.

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Tłumaczenie:
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