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## The 110<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Professor Leszek Winowski (1910-1979), expert in Canon Law, historian of state and law

110. rocznica urodzin profesora Leszka Winowskiego (1910–1979),  
znawcy prawa kanonicznego, historyka państwa i prawa

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**Abstrakt:** Prof. Leszek Józef Egidiusz Winowski urodził się 23 stycznia 1910 r. na kresach wschodnich II Rzeczypospolitej w Skałacie, woj. tarnopolskie. Studiował na Wydziale Prawa Uniwersytetu Jana Kazimierza we Lwowie, gdzie uzyskał magisterium (1932), doktorat (1935), a w 1936 r. podjął pracę naukową w Katedrze Prawa Kościelnego; od 1942 r. prowadził działalność konspiracyjną we Lwowie, współpracował z Instytutem Bałtyckim w Sopocie; w Olsztynie zorganizował Ekspozyturę Instytutu Bałtyckiego na Okręg Mazurski. W 1945 r. Leszek Winowski podjął pracę na Wydziale Prawno-Administracyjnym Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, a w 1974 r. uzyskał tytuł profesora zwyczajnego. Jednocześnie pracował na Katolickim Uniwersytecie Lubelskim, gdzie w latach 1945–1946 pełnił funkcję dziekana Wydziału Prawa i Nauk Społecznych – po jego likwidacji pracował na Wydziale Prawa Kanonicznego, gdzie wykładał prawo rzymskie i prawo wyznaniowe. W 1957 r. Winowski zrezygnował z pracy na Katolickim Uniwersytecie Lubelskim. W latach 1957–1968 Leszek Winowski pracował w Wyższej Szkole Pedagogicznej w Opolu, będąc równocześnie zatrudnionym w Uniwersytecie Wrocławskim.

W dziedzinie badań naukowych prowadzonych przez prof. Leszka Winowskiego można wyodrębnić trzy główne kierunki. Były to badania na położeniu prawnym innowierców od najdawniejszego średniowiecza; nad państwem i prawem islamu, wreszcie nad dziejami Kościoła na Śląsku.

Prof. Leszek Winowski został odznaczony Krzyżem Kawalerskim Orderu Odrodzenia Polski, był członkiem wielu towarzystw naukowych. Zmarł 16 listopada 1979 r. we Wrocławiu.

**Słowa kluczowe:** uniwersytet, prawo kanoniczne, historia państwa i prawa

**Abstract:** Prof. Leszek Józef Egidiusz Winowski was born on 23 January 1910 in Skafat, Tarnopol Voivodeship, in the Eastern Lands of the Second Polish Republic. He studied in the Faculty of Law of Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov, where he earned the Master's degree (1932), Doctor's degree (1935), and in 1936 began his scientific work in the Chair of Church Law; from 1942 he was working in conspiracy in Lvov and cooperated with the Baltic Institute in Sopot; in Olsztyn he organized a branch of the Baltic Institute, which was operating in the Masurian District. In 1945, Leszek Winowski was employed in the Department of Law and Administration of Wrocław University and in 1974 he was granted the title of Full Professor. At the same time he worked in the Catholic University of Lublin, where he held the post of Dean of the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences in the years 1945-1946 and – following its liquidation – he worked in the Faculty of the Canon Law where he lectured in Roman law and ecclesiastical law. In 1957, L. Winowski resigned from his work in the Catholic University of Lublin. Between 1957 and 1968, he was employed in the Teacher's Training College in Opole, still working for Wrocław University.

As regards the fields of scientific studies developed by Prof. Leszek Winowski, one can distinguish three main directions dealing with the legal situation of dissenters from the earliest Middle Ages, the state and law of Islam, and lastly – history of the Church in Silesia. Prof. Leszek Winowski was awarded the Knight's Cross of the Order of *Polonia Restituta*. He was a member of many scientific societies. He died in Wrocław on 16 November 1979.

**Keywords:** university, canon law, history of state and law

## Introduction

The Teacher's Training College, established in Wrocław in 1950 and subsequently transferred to Opole (the ceremonial inauguration of the first academic year in Opole took place on 22 October 1954), was the first college of higher education in Opole region, reaching with its roots the academic centres based in Lvov and Wrocław. For many years graduates and research workers of Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov and Wrocław University formed the academic personnel of the Teacher's College in Opole. The year 1957 saw the beginnings of historical studies run in that college, with the first two chairs: the Chair of History of Poland and the Chair of General History, being founded then. Prof. Stanisław Kolbuszewski (1901-1965), Polish philologist, and Dr. Alojzy Gembala (1904-1963), historian, the organizers of the historical study courses, succeeded in winning over Prof. Leszek Winowski – the then renown historian of state and law, who in the Interwar period had been a research worker in Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov (1933-1939) and after the War worked for the Catholic University of Lublin (1945-1957) and Wrocław University (1945-1979), to come to

Opole. Prof. Leszek Winowski worked in the Teacher's Training College between 1957 and 1968, at the same time being employed in Wrocław University.<sup>1</sup>

The year 2020 celebrates the 110<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth and the preceding year (2019) saw the occasion of 40 years after the death of Professor Leszek Winowski. This creates a special opportunity to remember the Professor and to bring closer his scholarly achievements and his contribution to the scientific development of three Polish universities and the Teacher's Training College in Opole. It seems that Prof. Winowski – in a similar way as many other academics who used to be affiliated with Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov – is a rather forgotten scholar. Yet, without any doubt, he does deserve being remembered.



Professor Leszek Winowski.

From the collection of the Institute of History of State and Law, Faculty of Law,  
Administration and Economy, Wrocław University

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<sup>1</sup> See for a broader treatment: A. Maziarz, *Zarys dziejów katedr i zakładów* [An outline of the history of university chairs and sections], in: J. Dorobisz (ed.), *Półwiecze. Katedry i zakłady Instytutu Historii w latach 1957–2007*, Opole 2007, p. 11-16.

## Family home, siblings, youth and education

Leszek Józef Egidiusz (Idzi) Winowski was born on 23 January 1910 in Skałat on the Zbrucz River, lying in Tarnopol Voivodeship<sup>2</sup> in the Eastern Lands of the Second Polish Republic. His parents were Karol and Helena, née Wernberger. The mother's family had come to live in the vicinity of Zbaraż from the Kingdom of Poland in the mid-19th century. Leszek Winowski's grandfather, Egidiusz Wernberger (1825–1911), graduate of Monachium studies, doctor of philosophy, had come from the environs of Augsburg. He took on lease Łubianki, the estate belonging to the Stadnicki Family, comprising three granges: Łubianki Wyzne and Nizne as well as Łysy Okop. Then he purchased the nearby Sieniawa with its mansion. Egidiusz Wernberger married a Belgian, Leona Vincart de la Gardie (1838–1888), the teacher employed by the Stadnickis. Helena, née Wernberger, married widowed Karol Winowski in 1902. Following the loss of their property, the married couple moved from Sieniawa and Łubianki to Skałat, where Karol Winowski held the post of the County Judge. He died rather early, leaving three children orphaned: two daughters – Maria (1904–1993) and Janina (1906–2007) – and his son Leszek.<sup>3</sup> Helena, the mother, stayed widowed till the end of her life (she died in Krakow in 1949). After her husband's death, she moved together with her children from Skałat to Lvov, where she lived at 16 Dąbrowskiego Street.<sup>4</sup>

At first, the Winowskis' children learned at home under their mother's supervision. Maria and Janina sat their examinations in the range of subjects of elementary school in Trembowla and Tarnopol. Leszek Winowski's elder sister, Maria, graduated in Roman languages and Latin from Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov, where – in 1927 – she also defended her doctorate in Philosophy and worked as an assistant to Prof. Edward Porębowicz (1862–1937), romanist, translator and poet. In France, she earned her Doctor's degree in Theology. She won recognition as a publicist and writer (she had 38 books published, which were translated into many languages). Maria Winowska cooperated with, among others, Primate August Hlond and Cardinal Stefan

<sup>2</sup> Archives of the University of Opole (hereafter: Arch. OU), Personal files of Leszek Winowski, file number 100/25/70; E. Wilemska, *Winowski Leszek*, in: E. Gigilewicz (ed.), *Encyklopedia katolicka*, Vol. 20, Lublin 2014, p. 678–679.

<sup>3</sup> In his biography drawn up in 1957, L. Winowski declared that his father died one year following his birth. See Arch. UO, Personal files of Leszek Winowski.

<sup>4</sup> M. Walczewska, *Pani dr Janina Winowska obchodzi stulecie* [Dr. Janina Winowka celebrates her centenary], „Cracovia Leopoldis” 2006, No. 4, p. 23–26; K. Bukowski, *Zwykli czy niezwykli. Sylwetki osób współczesnych* [The ordinary or the extraordinary. Profiles of contemporary persons], Kraków 1998, p. 115–120; J. Wojtycza, *Winowska Janina*, in: *Małopolski słownik biograficzny uczestników działań niepodległościowych 1939–1956*, Kraków 2007, p. 179–180.

Wyszyński.<sup>5</sup> In turn, Janina completed Queen Jadwiga Grammar Comprehensive School in Lvov and in 1925 began studies majoring in Polish philology in the Department of the Humanities of Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov. Additionally, she studied French philology and Latin. In 1932, she defended her doctoral dissertation entitled *Tragizm w twórczości Krasińskiego* [The tragic nature in Krasiński's literary output]. She worked as a teacher of Polish in different schools, among others, in the years 1938–1939 she taught in Pedagogical Grammar Comprehensive School in Stanisławów. In 1945, she left for Krakow with her mother. She took employment in the education system, working, among others, in Myślenice and Tuchów. At the same time she was engaged in scouting activity.<sup>6</sup>

Leszek Winowski completed his primary education in a private school and in the years 1920-1928 attended the VIIth Tadeusz Kościuszko State Grammar Comprehensive School in Lvov, where he passed his final secondary school leaving exam.<sup>7</sup>

## Studies and scholarly work in Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov

On finishing the Grammar Comprehensive School, Leszek Winowski pursued his education at the Faculty of Law of Jan Kazimierz in Lvov, completing the studies in 1932 and earning the title of Master of Law. Afterwards he did military service, attending a division course for officers-cadets of infantry reserve of the 19<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment in Lvov, as well as completed his training in the 40<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment.<sup>8</sup>

Already during his studies, his exceptional abilities and diligence attracted attention of the University authorities who distinguished L. Winowski with a special scholarship. The period of studies and then working in the Faculty

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<sup>5</sup> E.K. Czaczkowska, *Kłopoty z kultem Bożego miłosierdzia w korespondencji Marii Winowskiej w latach 1958–1975* [Trouble with the cult of divine mercy in the correspondence of Maria Winowska in the years 1958-1975], „Polonia Sacra” 2018, Vol. 22, No. 3, p. 7–8; *eadem*, *Maria Winowska – szara eminencja Kościoła* [Maria Winowska – a grey eminence of the Church], „Gość Niedzielny” 2016, No. 13, p. 24–25.

<sup>6</sup> M. Walczewska, *op. cit.*, p. 23–26; J. Wojtycza, *op. cit.*, p. 179–180; K. Szymurowa, *Nabytki rękopiśmienne w zbiorach specjalnych Biblioteki Naukowej PAU i PAN w Krakowie za lata 2000–2002* [Manuscripts acquired in the special collections of the Scientific Library of PAU and PAN in Krakow], „Roczniki Biblioteki Naukowej w Krakowie” 2003, Vol. 48, p. 560.

<sup>7</sup> S. Józwiak, *Leszek Winowski (1910–1979)*, in: A. Dębiński, W.S. Staszewski, M. Wójcik (eds), *Profesorowie prawa Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego*, Lublin 2008, p. 449.

<sup>8</sup> M. Pyter, *Działalność uniwersytecka prof. Leszka Winowskiego (lata lwowskie i lubelskie)* [Prof. Leszek Winowski's university activity (years of stay in Lvov and Lublin)], „Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny Sobótka” 2008, Vol. 3, p. 397.

of Law of Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov enabled Leszek Winowski to get acquainted with and make use of the achievements of the widely-known Lvov school of history and law, the founder of which was Władysław Abraham (1860–1941) who, in 1888, was awarded the title of full professor of ecclesiastic law. Prof. W. Abraham was a close friend of Oswald Balzer (1858–1933), an outstanding Lvov historian of law. The circle of prominent academics, whom Leszek Winowski made contacts with, included also Leon Halban (1893–1960), historian of church law, and Karol Koranyi (1897–1964), historian of criminal law. As a student, he attended seminars run by Prof. W. Abraham and Prof. L. Halban.<sup>9</sup> On 28 September 1933, the head of the Chair of Ecclesiastic Law, Prof. W. Abraham, submitted a request to the Board of the Faculty to consider appointing L. Winowski for the post of voluntary assistant in his Chair. Consequently, L. Winowski held the position from 1 November 1933 and on 1 October 1934 he was appointed for the post of senior assistant. In the years 1933–1934, he wrote the work entitled *Przywileje kleru w konkordatach XIX i XX wieku* [Privileges of clergy in concordates of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries] presented before the Board of the Faculty of Law of Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov with a view to being admitted for examinations in Church law and the history of Polish law. L. Winowski's work was thoroughly reviewed by two referees – Prof. W. Abraham and Prof. Ludwik Ehrlich (1889–1960), a specialist in the field of public international law, history of international law in Poland, as well as history of political and legal doctrines. Upon the referees' presentation of two positive evaluations, the work was acknowledged to be fully satisfying. On this basis, on 17 June 1935, L. Winowski was granted permission to take his examination in ecclesiastical law and history of Polish law, which he passed successfully. The decision supporting the Dean's request to grant L. Winowski the title of Doctor and admitting him for doctoral promotion was taken unanimously. As a result, on 6 July 1935 L. Winowski obtained the degree of Doctor of Law and then was employed in the Chair of Ecclesiastic Law, holding the regular full-time post of a senior assistant. Following his earning the doctor's degree, L. Winowski began writing a dissertation dealing with the attitude of early Christianity towards war. He succeeded in presenting the results of his studies already in the spring of 1939 in the session of Section of Law and History of the Lvov Scientific Society. The dissertation was admitted for publication; however, the outbreak of the War interfered with the publishing process.<sup>10</sup> It did not appear in print until 1947 through the efforts of the

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<sup>9</sup> *Eadem, Oswald Balzer i lwowska szkoła historyczno prawna* [Oswald Balzer and the Lvov School of History and Law], Lublin 2010, p. 11, 27, 179, 182, 183.

<sup>10</sup> *Eadem, Działalność uniwersytecka...*, p. 396–398.



Scientific Society of the Catholic University of Lublin and then presented as a dissertation in fulfilment of the requirements to earn the degree of Doctor with habilitation from that university.<sup>11</sup>

## The war years, conspiracy and paid employment

The outbreak of the Second World War ruined Leszek Winowski's further scholarly plans. Until the invasion of Lvov by Germans in 1941, he had still maintained his academic contacts with the University. Prior to that, i.e. during the Soviet occupation of Lvov in the years 1939-1941, he worked as a night watchman, carter and an assistant to a bookkeeper. After the Germans' entering Lvov, he was employed as an auxiliary accountant in the board of property management office. In October 1941, he married his younger fellow student, Janina, née Tinz (born in Bregenz, Austria, on 8 February 1915).<sup>12</sup>

L. Winowski's sister, Janina, who got involved in conspiratorial activity, ran classes organized within the underground education system in Poland. She spent six weeks in prison (located in Łackiego Street in Lvov) between 3 July and 15 August 1941. That year also saw L. Winowski's arrest by the Gestapo and detaining him in the same prison. He was sentenced to death. Eventually, he was released from prison after three months. Meanwhile, his flat was searched and he had the materials he had prepared for his monographs confiscated: *Rozwój historyczny pojęcia tolerancji ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem Polski* [The historical development of the notion of tolerance, specifically in Poland] and *Historia kościelna Ormian w Polsce* [The ecclesiastic history of the Armenians in Poland]. Works on the above research topics were never resumed by L. Winowski. Fortunately, a copy of his future habilitation work entitled *Stosunek chrześcijaństwa pierwszych wieków do wojny* [The attitude of Christianity of the first centuries towards war] was preserved as it was stored outside the place that was searched.<sup>13</sup> The elder sister, Maria, was also wanted by the Gestapo, yet she had managed to flee to the south of France, where she was active in the local resistance movement.<sup>14</sup>

In 1942, Leszek Winowski started his cooperation with the Baltic Institute then functioning in the underground. He studied and collected materials related

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<sup>11</sup> L. Winowski, *Stosunek chrześcijaństwa pierwszych wieków do wojny* [The attitude of Christianity of the first centuries towards war], Towarzystwo Naukowe KUL, Lublin 1947, p. 171.

<sup>12</sup> K. Bukowski, *op. cit.*, p. 115.

<sup>13</sup> S. Józwiak, *op. cit.*, p. 500.

<sup>14</sup> K. Szymurowa, *op. cit.*, p. 560.

to the history of Warmia and Masuria. This, as Prof. Kazimierz Orzechowski (1923-2009), historian of state and law concluded – testified to the “genuine and relatively early interest in the areas which – after 1945 – were called the Regained Lands, then the Western Lands and the Northern Lands. One could see in this the beginnings of the motivation which in subsequent years led the Professor [Leszek Winowski] to come to Wrocław and tied him to the city till the end.”<sup>15</sup> From July 1943 L. Winowski worked as a warehouseman for a private cosmetics company based in Lvov. He was employed under a false name, since he was wanted by the Gestapo in connection with his conspiratorial activity, in particular secret teaching. In 1944, in the situation of a continuing threat, as soon as it was only possible, he left Lvov and moved to Krosno, where his wife and their daughter, Ewa, had gone earlier.<sup>16</sup> Until June 1945 he worked as a photographer there.<sup>17</sup> At the same time he lectured in church law in the College of Administration in Rzeszów, organized by Dr. Lesław Adam (1908-1979), a colleague of his while working for Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov and the Lvov Tax Chamber, later a professor of Wrocław University. In July 1945, determined to continue his scholarly-research activity commenced in the period of conspiracy and in connection with the mission to organize the Baltic Institute, he moved to Sopot together with his family. There he took part in the organization of the Marine Library and the Marine Archives. In the same year in October, as a scientific worker of the Baltic Institute, he was transferred to Olsztyn, where he established a branch of the Institute in the Masurian District. He performed his duties with utmost dedication and success, managing the Olsztyn-based Department of the Baltic Institute which he had organized.<sup>18</sup> In January 1946, L. Winowski accepted the invitation to be employed in the Faculty of Law and Administration in Wrocław and to hold the post of Deputy Professor in the Chair of Ecclesiastic Law (at that time, officially, there functioned one joint college of higher education in Wrocław: Wrocław University and Politechnics). Intending, initially, to be employed on the temporary basis only, he remained attached to Wrocław University until the end of his life.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> K. Orzechowski, *Ze Lwowa – przez Olsztyn – do Wrocławia. Prof. Leszek Winowski* [From Lvov – via Olsztyn – to Wrocław. Prof. Leszek Winowski], „Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny Sobótka” 1997, Vol. 3–4, p. 332–333.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 332.

<sup>17</sup> M. Pyter, *Działalność uniwersytecka...*, p. 399.

<sup>18</sup> K. Orzechowski, *op. cit.*, p. 333.

<sup>19</sup> T. Janasz, *Leszek Winowski – historia ustroju i idei politycznych* [Leszek Winowski – a historian of the polity and political ideas], „Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne” 1998, Vol. 50, No. 1, p. 172.



## The scholarly and didactic activity in Wrocław University and the Catholic University of Lublin

As it has been mentioned above, Leszek Winowski was to be employed as a Deputy Professor in the Chair of Ecclesiastic Law of the Faculty of Law and Administration in Wrocław University. However, for political reasons this chair was not called to life. In consequence, on 1 August 1946, he was offered the post of a senior lecturer in the Chair of Law of Nations. When, two years later, he was refused to be employed further in that chair, he was admitted by Prof. Iwon Jaworski (1898–1959) to the Chair of Law in Western Europe, where he began work on 1 October 1948.<sup>20</sup>

In this place, it is needs underlining that the academic year 1945/1946 was a period of organizing of the academic staff at the Catholic University of Lublin. The Dean of the Faculty of Law and Social Studies, Prof. Zdzisław Papierkowski (1903-1980), offered L. Winowski a post in that university. At the beginning of his didactic activity there, L. Winowski lectured in Roman law and state denominational law. He obtained his *habilitation* in canon law from the Catholic University of Lublin, on the basis of his dissertation under the title *Stosunek chrześcijaństwa pierwszych wieków do wojny* [The attitude of Christianity of the first centuries towards war]. On 2 August 1946, the Faculty Board conferred *veniam legendi* (the right to lecture in the field of church law) on Leszek Winowski. On 10 August 1946, the Senate of the Catholic University of Lublin in an unanimous vote approved of the decision of the Faculty Board. In October 1946, L. Winowski was promoted the Deputy Professor in the Chair of Roman Law of the Faculty of Canon Law. In the years 1952–1957, he held the function of Vice-Dean of the Faculty. Prof. L. Winowski worked for the Catholic University of Lublin until 1957, yet he maintained his scholarly ties with the University until the end of his life.<sup>21</sup> In that University, he successfully conducted 16 procedures in requirement of obtaining Doctor's degree.<sup>22</sup> According to Teresa Janasz (1921–2001), historian of state and law, Leszek Winowski promoted altogether 22 doctors.<sup>23</sup> From among those promoted at the Faculty of Canon Law of the Catholic University of Lublin a few stayed bishops in the future, some were Rectors of catholic colleges of higher education, among others: the Rev. Bogdan Sikorski, Bishop of Płock; the Rev. Paweł Latusek, Rector of the Higher Theological Seminary in Wrocław, Auxiliary Bishop of Wrocław; the

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<sup>20</sup> S. Józwiak, *op. cit.*, p. 500–501.

<sup>21</sup> M. Pyter, *Działalność uniwersytecka...*, 399–401; T. Janasz, *Leszek Winowski 1910–1979*, „Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne” 1980, Vol. 32, No. 2, p. 240.

<sup>22</sup> S. Józwiak, *op. cit.*, p. 503.

<sup>23</sup> T. Janasz, *Leszek Winowski 1910–1979...*, p. 240.

Rev. Edmund Ilcewicz, Bishop of Lublin; the Rev. Tadeusz Pieronek, Auxiliary Bishop of Sosnowiec, Rector of the Papal Theological Academy in Krakow; the Rev. Piotr Hemperek, Auxiliary Bishop of Lublin, Rector of the Catholic University of Lublin.<sup>24</sup> Two of the doctoral students, who were preparing their dissertations under Prof. L. Winowski's supervision – T. Janasz and Edmund Klein (1929–2011), historian of state and law (prospective professors) – earned their doctor's degrees in 1964 – from the Professor's home Chair in Wrocław University.<sup>25</sup>

Being employed at Wrocław University, L. Winowski could not count on an easy life, since his person provoked a sense of anxiety and raised different objections on the part of the communist party unit based in the university due to his parallel being employed at the Catholic University of Lublin. For example, at the Ist All-Poland Conference of Historians of Law, which was held in Toruń 1950, his lectures in denominational law were personally criticized by the then Minister of Justice Henryk Świątkowski.<sup>26</sup> Living in that peculiar "bed of thorns" came to an end after the October of 1956, when the university authorities' attitude towards L. Winowski changed. In 1957, on the power of the decision of the Central Qualifications Commission he was nominated Full Professor in the Chair of General History of State and Law, which – following the death of Prof. Iwon Jaworski – he managed in the years 1959–1969.<sup>27</sup> Prof. L. Winowski performed also the function of Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Law (the name of the Faculty was officially accepted in 1950) of Wrocław University, starting the first term of office in the academic year 1956/1957 (from 17 February 1957), and the second term in that of 1957/1958.<sup>28</sup> In 1969, when the University chairs were liquidated and replaced by sections being constituent parts of individual Institutes, Prof. L. Winowski was appointed the head of the Section of General History of State and Law, performing the function until 1979.

It needs explaining that the procedure of conferring the title of Full Professor on L. Winowski, which was commenced in 1966, took eight years for a variety of reasons of non-scholarly nature. It was not until November 1974

<sup>24</sup> J. Koredczuk, *Leszek Winowski – „Poszukujący”* [Leszek Winowski – 'Seeker'], in: J. Koredczuk, *Wspomnienia i plotki, czyli o tych, co odeszli, lecz w pamięci pozostali*, „Prawo” CCCIII, „Studia Historyczno-Prawne”, red. A. Konieczny, „Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis” No. 3015, Wrocław 2007, p. 93.

<sup>25</sup> J. Koredczuk, *op. cit.*, p. 93; E. Klein, J. Koredczuk, *Leszek Winowski (1910–1979)*, in: L. Lehmann, M. Maciejewski (eds), *Pamięci zmarłych profesorów i docentów Wydziału Prawa, Administracji i Ekonomii Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego 1945–2010*, Wrocław 2010, p. 320–321.

<sup>26</sup> J. Koredczuk, *Dzieje Zakładu Powszechnej Historii Państwa i Prawa Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego* [The history of the Section of General History of State and Law of Wrocław University], „Przegląd Prawa i Administracji” C/1, „Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis” No. 3661, Wrocław 2015, p. 54.

<sup>27</sup> K. Orzechowski, *op. cit.*, p. 334.

<sup>28</sup> J. Koredczuk, *Dzieje Zakładu Powszechnej Historii...*, p. 54.

that on the power of the resolution of the Council of State, Leszek Winowski received the title of Full Professor of Legal Studies.<sup>29</sup>

For a short period of time Prof. L. Winowski lectured in canon and denominational law at the Faculty of Law and Administration of Wrocław University. Beginning with 1959 he conducted lectures and classes in universal history of state and law, as well as interesting and erudite monographic lectures in the field of history of law of Islam and the polity of Muslim states, as well as the polity of England in the 17<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. He was able to skilfully combine his interest in the subject matter of relations between the state and the Church with the problem area of history and law.<sup>30</sup>

### Cooperation with the Teacher's Training College in Opole

In 1957, following the formal termination of his employment in the Catholic University of Lublin, Prof. Leszek Winowski received an offer of academic work in the Teacher's Training College in Opole. His employment here (similarly as in the case of K. Orzechowski's) was closely connected with the initiative of students of Russian Philology of the College, who in January 1957 applied to the authorities of the Philological Department to be given the opportunity of studying history apart from the subjects included in the curriculum of their major. As part of the realization of that request, beginning with October 1957, the program of studies included the so-called side subjects like History of Poland and History of the Middle Ages. Lecturing in the first of them was entrusted to Prof. K. Orzechowski, while in the other – to Prof. L. Winowski (at that time both were research workers of the Complex of Chairs of History and Law of Wrocław University).<sup>31</sup>

In order to launch study courses in History, on 28 January 1957, the Senate of the Teacher's Training College in Opole established the Chair of History of Poland and the Chair of General History. On 1 February 1957, K. Orzechowski was appointed head of the former and A. Gembala – of the latter, in which Prof. L. Winowski was employed. In the academic year 1962/1963, he transferred to the Section of History of Poland of the Feudal Epoch established within that Chair. It should be mentioned that Prof. L. Winowski's employment in the Opole-based college met with objections on the part of the then state authorities who argued that he was "a historian of law, not a historian". Still, thanks to

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<sup>29</sup> T. Janasz, *Leszek Winowski – historyk ustroju...*, p. 173.

<sup>30</sup> K. Orzechowski, *op. cit.*, p. 334.

<sup>31</sup> J. Koredczuk, *Opolszczyzna w badaniach Profesora Kazimierza Orzechowskiego oraz jego wkład w rozwój opolskiego ośrodka historycznego* [Opole region in the studies of Prof. K. Orzechowski and his contribution to the development of Opole centre of historical studies], „Opolskie Studia Administracyjno-Prawne” 2011, Vol. 9, p. 215–216.

the intervention of Prof. Maurycy Horn (1917-2000), historian and subsequent Rector of the Teacher's Training College in Opole, that absurd reservation was withdrawn and Prof. L. Winowski started lecturing in general history of the feudal epoch (476–1648).<sup>32</sup> Apart from lectures, Prof. L. Winowski supervised master's seminars which enjoyed popularity with his students. According to K. Orzechowski, Prof. Leszek Winowski transferred into Wrocław and Opole academic environments "rich and unique traditions and customs of Jan Kazimierz University and generally speaking those of Lvov itself: profound and versatile knowledge coupled with incredible modesty; gentleness and understanding combined with always high scholarly standards; reliable substantive criticism with great kindness for every person."<sup>33</sup>

Prof. Winowski was the author or a co-author of textbooks and academic books in the field of history of the Middle Ages, Polish denominational law, general history of state and law. With the support of the authorities of the Teacher's Training College in Opole, he had volumes of lectures dealing with the medieval history published for students majoring in History (*Historia średniowiecza* [History of the Middle Ages], part 1, Opole 1961, 318 pages; part 2, Opole 1966, 350 pages). In a separate volume, he presented history of the Islamic state in the times of Mahomet and 'the Rashidun Caliphs' (*Państwo islamu w czasach Mahometa i „kalifów prawowiernych” (632–661)* [The state of Islam in the times of Muhammad and "The Rightly Guided Caliphs" (632-661)], „Zeszyty Naukowe Wyższej Szkoły Pedagogicznej”, monographic series, Opole 1966, 100 pages). Because of the severe shortage of academic handbooks in history in the 1960s, the volumes enjoyed great popularity with history students, as they contained an impressive amount of relevant material.

Prof. L. Winowski worked for the Teacher's Training College in Opole until the end of the academic year 1967/1968. It should be noted that following the March events (the Polish 1968 political crisis begun with a series of students' protests), he resigned from the work in the Senate Commission for Discipline of Students and then from his employment in the College as such.<sup>34</sup> On 1 July 1968 he suffered a serious heart attack which had grave consequences for his health condition in the subsequent years of his life.<sup>35</sup> Despite the termination of his employment in the Teacher's Training College in Opole, Prof. L. Winowski continued running Master's seminars with intramural students and those attending extramural courses (designed for students in employment

<sup>32</sup> Arch. UO, Akta osobowe Leszka Winowskiego [Personal file of Leszek Winowski]. See: A. Maziarz, *op. cit.*, p. 40.

<sup>33</sup> K. Orzechowski, *op. cit.*, p. 337.

<sup>34</sup> J. Koredczuk, *Opolszczyzna w badaniach Profesora Kazimierza Orzechowskiego...*, p. 219.

<sup>35</sup> E. Klein, J. Koredczuk, *op. cit.*, p. 321.

on weekdays). In 1970, he promoted 20 Master's course undergraduates, in 1971 – 4, in 1972 – 3. Among the graduates whose MA theses were supervised by Prof. L. Winowski were prospective research workers of the Teacher's Training College in Opole, later transformed into Opole University, as well as of the State Silesian Institute in Opole, Prof. dr hab. Elżbieta Trela-Mazur, Dr. Marta Hatańska, Prof. dr hab. Stanisław Senft, to mention but a few.

## Scholarly interests

As far as the field of studies which were carried out by Prof. L. Winowski is concerned, it is possible to distinguish three major research areas. The first comprised studies on the legal position of dissenters, beginning with the earliest Middle Ages; the second dealt with the state and law of Islam; the third – with history of the Church in Silesia.<sup>36</sup> Prof. L. Winowski was the author of 34 publications, including 5 books.<sup>37</sup> The last of his published monographs under the title *Innowiercy w poglądach uczonych zachodniego chrześcijaństwa XIII i XIV wieku* [Dissenters in the views of scholars of Western Christianity in the 13<sup>th</sup> and the 14<sup>th</sup> centuries] (he died while working on it, leaving the manuscript) came out in 1985 in Wrocław,<sup>38</sup> having been prepared for publication by Prof. K. Orzechowski.<sup>39</sup> The scholarly output of Prof. L. Winowski – as the Rev. Dr. Stanisław Józwiak emphasized – “entitles him to be recognized as an outstanding lawyer and significant representative of Polish canon law studies. As the last of the circle of Władysław Abraham's disciples, he passed the best traditions of the reputed School of Lvov on to a numerous circle of his own disciples.”<sup>40</sup>

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Prof. Leszek Winowski was awarded the Knight's Cross of the Order of *Polonia Restituta*. He was a member-correspondent of the Scientific Association

<sup>36</sup> See for a broader treatment: T. Janasz, *Leszek Winowski – historyk ustroju...*, 174; S. Józwiak, *op. cit.*, p. 504–506.

<sup>37</sup> Cf. T. Janasz, *Bibliografia prac profesora dra Leszka Winowskiego* [Bibliography of works of Dr. Leszek Winowski], „Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne” 1980, Vol. 33, No. 2, p. 241–243; *eadem*, *Wykaz prac naukowych prof. Leszka Winowskiego* [List of research works by Prof. L. Winowski], „Roczniki Teologiczno-Kanoniczne” 1981, Vol. 28, No. 5, p. 23–25.

<sup>38</sup> L. Winowski, *Innowiercy w poglądach uczonych zachodniego chrześcijaństwa XIII i XIV wieku* [Dissenters in the views of scholars of Western Christianity in the 13<sup>th</sup> and the 14<sup>th</sup> centuries] Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, Wrocław 1985, 183 pages.

<sup>39</sup> J. Koredczuk, *Dzieje Zakładu Powszechnej Historii...*, p. 61.

<sup>40</sup> S. Józwiak, *op. cit.*, p. 506.

of the Catholic University of Lublin from the year 1948 (next an active member of this Association at the Faculty of Social Studies), a member of Wrocław Scientific Society (since 1957) and Opole Scientific Society. He was also a member of the editorial committee of *Czasopismo Prawno-Ekonomiczne* [The Law and Economics Journal].<sup>41</sup> It is worth adding that a part of the extensive scholarly output of Prof. L. Winowski was given over by his sisters to the special collections of the Scientific Library of the Polish Academy of Learning and the Polish Academy of Sciences in Krakow.<sup>42</sup>

L. Winowski died in Wrocław on 16 November 1979 after a long illness (he suffered a few infarcts), bereaving his wife, Janina – a teacher of biology, and two children: the daughter – by education a biochemist and the son – a medical doctor.<sup>43</sup> He was buried in the cemetery at The Holy Family Church in Śępolno in Wrocław.<sup>44</sup> During the funeral ceremony, while accentuating L. Winowski's firm attachment to faith, Bishop Wincenty Urban recollected that "the late Professor Winowski was a man of prayer. It was indeed a beautiful picture to see him drop in the Wrocław Cathedral on his way back home from the University."<sup>45</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> E. Klein, J. Koredczuk, *op. cit.*, p. 321.

<sup>42</sup> K. Szymurowa, *op. cit.*, p. 560.

<sup>43</sup> K. Bukowski, *op. cit.*, p. 118.

<sup>44</sup> E. Klein, J. Koredczuk, *op. cit.*, p. 322.

<sup>45</sup> Quotation from: K. Bukowski, *op. cit.*, p. 118.



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