

**Autobiografia. Do druku przygotowała oraz wstępem opatrzyła Eleonora Kasznica**

**The autobiography of professor Stanisław Kasznica**

SUMMARY

The autobiography, encompassing sixty typewritten pages, was written from 1948 to 1957 on the basis of recorded diaries and memoirs. The author also utilized his scientific publications, professional experience, and letters. The documents included some of the diaries, which miraculously survived the ravages of war. A year before Stanisław Kasznica's death his autobiography was completed and bound. This work, including all the references, was in the possession of Eleonora Kasznica, Stanisław Kasznica's daughter. Currently the documents are in the archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The recorded facts from the author's life from 1893 to 1957 span the crucial years of the turn of the century. The author played an active role in social, political, and academic life. He was also very active in the Polish national independence movement.

Stanisław Kasznica studied law in the University of Warsaw from 1895 to 1901, interrupted by his arrest and imprisonment by Russian Imperial authorities. He received his Doctorate from the Jagiellonian University in Krakow in 1904 and also studied in Heidelberg under G. Jellinek. He worked in the Governor-Generalship in Lwów and was representative to the Parliament of Galicia in 1913; there Stanisław Kasznica worked on the problems of national and ethnic minorities within the Polish national statute. This theme continues to be interwoven in many of S.K.'s future initiatives.

In 1912 S.K. was appointed full professor of social science in the Academy of Agriculture in Dublany near Lwów, where, during the Great War he fought in defence of that Academy.

In 1918 the author participated in the political life of the rising Republic of Poland in the Polish Parliamentary Circle in Krakow, and in the International Congress of Oppressed Nations in Prague.

After Polish national independence was proclaimed, S.K. headed the administrative department of the Ministry of Domestic Affairs. During his tenure at that post, legislative projects outlining the function of government were prepared.

In 1920 S.K. organised the Chair of Administrative Law at the University of Poznań, and headed this Chair from its very foundation until 1947.

S.K. was Rector of the University of Poznań from 1929-1931. Under German occupation during the Second World War he took an active part in underground education.

In 1922 S.K. was elected Senator from the nominating list of the Christian National Party. During his years in the Senate (1922-1927) he actively participated in many legislative projects concerning administrative reforms which are described in his memoirs.

The Autobiography also contains S.K.'s presentation of his three basic works concerning administrative law, sociology of power and religious reflection. This work also gives a brief genealogy of the families of the author and his wife Eleonora.

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