

*O. Turchak*  
*Deputy Head of the Faculty,*  
*Lviv State University of Internal Affairs*

## **STUDY OF STATE LEGAL INSTITUTES OF THE SECOND POLISH REPUBLIC IN THE POLISH HISTORIOGRAPHY**

The study of state and legal institutions of the interwar Poland in the national historical and legal studies is quite presentable.

The First World War destroyed the state legal system and borders in Europe that had been fixed by the Congress of Vienna in the early nineteenth century. New political realities of postwar Europe led to dramatic changes in the Central Eastern and Southern Europe, the emergence of new independent states, including Poland. The formation of the public-political system of the restored state (which according to historical tradition was also called the Second Commonwealth of Poland), its development, and regulation of borders were influenced by many internal and external factors. The inside specificity of the newly formed state was determined by the fact that territories, which since the end of XVIII century had been the part of various government entities (central Poland with its capital Warsaw was under the Russian Empire, the southern and south-eastern lands – within Austria, the north-western lands – under Prussia) united in a single state organism. Such diversity led to different process of restoration of national Polish government in that region. The peculiari-

ty of the Polish state was also determined by a large number of non-polish populations, including Ukrainians, who because of political realities after the First World War were in a new state.

The study of state and legal institutions of interwar Poland has not been the subject of a separate study in Ukrainian historical and legal sciences yet. The topic was studied only sporadically in the context of the study of common problems of history and law of the Second Polish Republic (V. Komar, A. Krasivskyi, I. Soliar, B. Tyshchuk etc.)

There are several directions of research in historical legal studies of the Second Polish Republic: works of the interwar time researchers; works of emigrated Polish scientists, mostly in the Great Britain (1940-1960) who were free of ideological influence of Polish communist government (V. Pobuh-Malynovskyi); general works of scientists of the Polish People's Republic (1940-1970), and works of researches under the ideological influence of the Polish United Workers' Party (A. Ajnenkel, Y. Bardakh, R. Torzhevskyi and others); study of state and legal institutions since 1980th determined by the objectives of formation of democratic Poland.