

ON SOME PECULIARITIES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND JURISPRUDENCE IN BUCOVINA IN 1918-1940

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Abstract: In western Ukraine, the formation of academic law community, as a vanguard of domestic science and education, is indispensably related to the Chernivtsi University. Being a center of educational, scientific and cultural activities, it generated the ancient traditions of the world's jurisprudence, as well as the powerful areal ideas that resulted from Bukovina's experience of being a part of four different states: Austro-Hungary, Romania, the USSR, and Ukraine. The leading faculty scholars, who took part in traditional methodological seminars, presenting profound and interesting reports, stipulated the formation of new schools of Philosophy of Law, Theory of Law, Financial Law, as well as promoted the development of the old ones. Those seminars also made up for the implementation of scientific programs of various levels.

The purpose of the article is to carry out a complex scientific analysis of the development of legal education and jurisprudence in Bucovina during the interwar period (1918-1940).

Keywords: legal education, jurisprudence, professors, seminars, faculty of law.

51. Analysis of recent research and publications

The work of the Law Faculty at the time of Romanian rule is not sufficiently investigated. In 1930, George Drăgănescu, a professor of the faculty, published a brochure with the title „Proposals on the Reorganization of Higher Legal, Political and Economic Education”. Besides, the present-day scientists have access to certain

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obituaries and biographical articles about Bukovinian lawyers. Contemporary Romanian Historiography is supplemented only with a historical sketch by N. Ceachir „From the History of Bucovina (1775-1944)” [„Din istoria Bucovinei” (1775-1944)]. Another important historiographical source is a monograph by a Romanian historian M. Grigorovitse, „Chernivtsi University during the Interwar Period” („Universitatea din Cernăuți în perioada interbelică”), published in 2005, in Suceava. Among contemporary Ukrainian scholars, who have dedicated their works to the issue under discussion, it is necessary to mention the names of M. Heorhitsu and M. Nykyforak. However, there is no generalized complex monograph that would contain a thorough description of the development of legal education and jurisprudence in Bukovina during the period under studies in either Ukrainian or foreign Historiography.

§2. Main body

After Bucovina was attached to Romania (by decree of Ferdinand I of September 12, 1919), Chernivtsi University was reorganized into Romanian educational mode. All the faculties had to teach their students in the Romanian language since October 1, 1919^[3].

Since June 3, 1925, the territory of Bukovina was subject to the Romanian Law on Secondary and Higher Education. The regulations of the Law Faculty were adopted in accordance with this law in Chernivtsi. On December 9, 1933, in compliance with a newly adopted Law on the Organization of the University Studies, Chernivtsi University was granted autonomy in the fields of organizing the academic process and scientific research^[4]. This has caused considerable changes in learning, as well as in students' legal state. Admission to the University, educational process, distribution of scholarships, obtaining scientific degrees and other things were subject to Romanian normative-regulatory acts on higher education. The Romanian language, Romanian citizenship, Romanian nationality became prevailing and led to the reduction of the number of students of other nationalities, Ukrainians in particular.

During the first years of Romanian power in Bucovina, the Law Faculty conducted training of practical specialists only (licentiates). On November 21, 1922 there took place a grand opening of the Doctorate at the Law Faculty. According to Maximilian Hacman, Professor of International Private and Public Law, it was a significant cultural event for those times. C. Redulescu (the Faculty Dean), speaking of the Doctorate's role, emphasized the importance of advanced learning of law by students as future scholars^[5].

^[3] Чернівецький університет. 1875-1995: Сторінки історії. Чернівці: Рута, 1995. 208 с., р. 74.

^[4] Anuarul Universității din Cernăuți. Anul de studii 1933/1934-1934/1935-1935/1936, Institutul de arte grafice „Glasul Bucovinei”, Cernăuți, 1937, p. 28.

^[5] Inaugurarea cursurilor de Doctorat de la Facultatea juridică, în „Glasul Bucovinei” 1922, 23 noiembrie, nr. 1132, p. 2.

In this way, beginning with 1922, the training of lawyers was performed at two stages. The first stage, which lasted for at least three years – „licentia” and the second stage (two years) – Doctorate. The overall duration of studies could not exceed six years. This durability has not changed for a long while, and only in 1933, it became a year longer for licentiates, whereas in 1937 it was cut a year shorter for doctorates.

In compliance with the Law on Secondary and Higher Education (Article 58), the Law Faculty was provided with the right to determine the academic courses, specialization and faculty sections independently.

At the beginning of the Romanian period in the history of the Law Faculty, the curriculum programs were mostly borrowed from the law faculties of the leading Romanian universities (Bucharest, Cluj, Iași). Nevertheless, with the flow of time, they were changed and improved together with the professional growth of the faculty staff.

The academic year at the Law Faculty started on October 1 and ended in late June. Such duration also included exams.

There was a tuition fee at the Faculty. Admission, exams and library were not free of charge either. The fee increased every year, so the impoverished population of Bucovina could not afford higher education. Therefore, in 1933, due to parents' insolvency to pay for their children's education at Chernivtsi University, the Romanian Parliament considered the issue of closing the institution.

Each academic year had its own curriculum. Compulsory courses for the licentiates were Encyclopedia of Law, Civil Law of Romania, Constitutional Law of Romania, Political and National Economics. In their second year, licentiates studied Roman Law, Civil Law of Romania, Administrative and Criminal Law of Romania, Criminal Procedural Law of Romania, Finance and Statistics. The third-year curriculum included Commercial Law, Public International Law, History of Romanian Law, Criminalistics and Forensic Medicine^[6].

With the introduction of a four-year term of learning in 1933, the licentiate curriculum has somewhat changed. In their first year, the students had Introduction to Private Law, Introduction to Public Law, Introduction to Roman Law, Introduction to Criminal Law, General Theory of Law, Legal Psychology and Legal Sociology. The next years included the same subjects as a three-year system of studies.

The doctorate courses were divided into two sections: legal and political-economic. The doctorate students of the legal section studied Comparative Civil Law, Comparative Constitutional Law, Comparative Criminal Law and Criminalistics in their first year. The second year of studies contained International Private Law, Comparative Commercial and Marine Law, Comparative Church Law and Church Policy, Sociology and Philosophy of Law.

At the same time, the doctorate students of the political-economic section were taught National Politics and Economics, Comparative Constitutional Law and Mass Media courses in their first year. During the second year of studies, they learned

^[6] Regulamentul Facultății de drept din Cernăuți/Anuarul Universității din Cernăuți. Anul de studii 1925–1926, Ed. Universității, Cernăuți, 1927, p. 200, art. 7.

Comparative Commercial and Marine Law, International Public Law, Comparative Administrative Law, Comparative Church Law and Church Policy.

In addition to the above-mentioned compulsory courses, both sections (upon the agreement of the Faculty Council) were allowed to introduce specialized doctorate courses in any subjects that were taught at the faculty. In this way, the doctorate students of the legal section were offered a specialized course in Roman Law, whereas those of the political-economic section – in Finance and Statistics.

The process of learning has been conducted mostly in the form of lectures. However, since 1929 seminars have been also introduced on an alternative basis. First, a seminar in Civil Law of Romania was introduced to the curriculum of the first- and second-year students and a seminar in History of Law of Romania – for the third-year students. Only in 1937, seminars in almost all academic disciplines, taught at the faculty, became a universal norm. There were 1-2 hours of seminars weekly, if the number of students was less than 30; and 1-2 hours twice a week, if the number of students exceeded 30. Later on, the students were divided into groups for seminars.

Lectures and seminars were conducted by a qualified staff. The faculty professors were set a number of requirements, in accordance with the Romanian normative-regulatory acts on higher education. For example, in compliance with the Regulations on Appointing Associate and Aggregate Professors^[7], only professors of a high academic repute (department chairs) and aggregate professors (department professors) were admitted to conduct a lecture. The courses they taught were compulsory^[8].

Seminars were conducted by assistants and the so-called „conferenciatii”. Assistants were the university graduates, who were awarded a Doctorate Diploma and managed to pass a competitive selection.

To receive a licentiate or doctorate diploma, students were to pass state exams. In compliance with Article 33 of the Faculty Regulations, the licentiate diploma was given to the students after they have passed all exams at the end of the third year of studies. The exams took place on October 6–20 and June 10–25 in each subject separately, while the protocols with their results were submitted by the Examining Board to the Dean's Office (the answers were assessed according to a 10-point scale, whereby grades from one to three were considered as „fail”).

Those who had satisfactory marks at the exams, but were not admitted to one or two of them, had to study throughout another year. The subjects that were not passed had to be retaken during the next exam session. In case exams were successfully retaken, a licentiate candidate had a right to go on with his studies at the university. If not, he had to retake the entire course.

In accordance with Article 35 of the Faculty Regulations, the candidate, who was not admitted to more than two exams, was expelled.

^[7] Aggregate Professor – from French educational terminology; a department professor of the level of Extraordinary Professor in Germany.

^[8] Regulament pentru numirea docenților, agregatilor și profesorilor Universitari, publicat în M. Of. nr. 246 din 10 februarie 1899, art. 49.

The exam registration took place on October 1-5 and 1-6 annually. To get registered, the licentiate candidates were to prove their participation in academic courses, conferences on the themes of the correspondent exams, as well as to pay a certain fee. For the licentiate exam, each attempt cost 100 lei, whereas diploma – 150 lei. The licentiate exam was regarded as „passed”, if at least one member of the Examining Board voted for it and the others abstained.

The doctorate degree was granted, provided three exams have been successfully passed. The first two exams were taken in subjects, taught during the first and the second years of studies at the Doctorate. The third one was closely related to the issue of a Doctorate Paper. Those who had previously retaken their exams, were not admitted.

The Doctorate Examining Boards were composed of professors specializing in the issue under consideration.

Both licentiates and doctorates had to pay for their education. Every doctorate exam cost 150 lei. The fee for revising a doctorate paper was 200 lei. To receive a diploma, the candidates also had to pay 200 lei.

The organizational and legal changes, introduced in 1918, had a great impact on the qualitative and quantitative composition of the faculty students. Even admission to the university was restricted by a few conditions. Above all, ethnic Romanians were given preference when entering the faculty, while the representatives of other nationalities received their chance only on condition there were vacancies. The latter legislative norm has caused a considerable reduction of non-Romanian students, whereas the number of the students of Romanian origin has increased almost twice during 1918-1940. For instance, in 1933-1934, when the number of students of the Law Faculty has reached its highest point during the Romanian period of the University history, Romanians constituted a third. Among 1012 students of the faculty, there were 487 Romanians and only 67 Ukrainians (the remaining vacancies were filled by Jews and other nationalities).

The admission restrictions, set for the non-Romanian applicants, had a range of negative consequences. One of them was the fact that everyone of Romanian nationality, willing to enter the faculty (even despite his poor preparation level) was admitted there. A vivid proof of this is the results of the 1924-1925 academic year exams: among the 139 first-year students, only 99 (or 70 %) managed to pass them.

Another qualification restriction, except the nationality, was secondary education. In compliance with the Article 63 of the Law on Secondary and Higher Education, only Romanian lyceums graduates could become students, while the applicants with the secondary education obtained abroad had a right to enter Chernivtsi University on receiving the equivalent documents (nostrifications) and passing the entrance exams.

Those who attained the age of 17 but had no certificates on graduating from secondary academic institutions, in accordance with the Law on Higher Education, had a right (upon the Faculty Council consent) to attend certain academic courses and to participate in certain seminars. Those were the so-called „audients”.

The student registration at the faculty took place from October 10 to October 25. The term could be extended to December 1 on Dean's agreement. According to Article 18 of the Faculty Regulations, only applicants who submitted birth certificates and fee receipts (in addition to the secondary education certificates) were registered.

In accordance with the Regulations, the Law Faculty students were under permanent control regarding their behavior, attendance and participation in public life. In compliance with Article 18 of the Regulations, if any student violated the behavioral requirements, avoided performing his duties or did not demonstrate a proper respect for his teachers, he/she could be subject to the following disciplinary penalties: a) oral reprimand; b) reprimand with warning; c) a loss of the right to pass exams or two consecutive exam sessions; d) exclusion from the University for good; e) exclusion from all Romanian universities for good.

The Interwar period in the history of Chernivtsi University is marked with rather drastic organizational and legal changes in terms of the world economic crisis. That is why the University authorities laid particular emphasis on the solution of students' social problems. At that time, it was very popular to quote the words of Prince Carol of Romania: „(...) students' thoughts should be directed to acquiring three elements – knowledge, fortitude and sound body that altogether form a worthy citizen of every individual”^[9].

Students' social protection during the Interwar period was administered by means of granting scholarships, providing free lodging in hostels, medical assistance and physical development. In accordance with the Law on Organizing University Learning of December 9, 1933, there was founded the so-called „body of University Management”, which started its activities on February 19, 1934.

The reorganization of a German-speaking Chernivtsi University into a Romanian-speaking one also had its negative consequences, particularly with the regard of a teaching staff (it was mostly composed of Austrians, with the only exception of C. Isopescu). As a result, they decided to give up teaching at the University and the vacancies were taken either by the professors from other Romanian universities (Bucharest and Iași), or by the local Law Faculty graduates and practitioners (judges, prosecutors, advocates with the Doctor of Law degree).

Among the Romanian scholars-educators of the Law Faculty, it is worth mentioning C. Isopescu, G. Alexianu, M. Hacman, C. Redulescu, G. Drăgănescu, E. Tarangul, A. Ștefănescu-Galați, I. Ghișescu, I. Lunguliac and others.

George Alexianu was the leading expert in Constitutional Law of the Interwar period. On October 1, 1926, he started his work at the Law Faculty of Chernivtsi University. In April 1927, G. Alexianu occupied the position of Professor of Constitutional Compa-

^[9] Anuarul Universității din Cernăuți. Anul de studii 1933/1934–1934/1935–1935/1936, Institutul de arte grafice „Glasul Bucovinei”, Cernăuți, 1937, p. 291.

ative Law; in 1930, he was awarded the title of Staff Professor^[10]. In 1937-1938, G. Alexianu was elected a member of The Law Faculty Disciplinary Commission.

The basic fields of G. Alexianu's research work aimed at fundamental analysis of the basics of Constitutional Law, whereby he tried to work out its Romanian concept, different from French and Belgian ones. In 1932-1936, G. Alexianu's teaching activities were reduced to only three hours of lectures in Constitutional Law weekly, due to his profound involvement in compiling three volumes of the course of Constitutional Law^[11].

In addition to numerous fundamental works in Constitutional Law, G. Alexianu was also engaged in research in Administrative and Taxation Law. In the above investigations, he paid particular attention to the elaboration of the legislative basics of political liabilities of the bodies of state power. The scientist has contributed about 40 works to Romanian Constitutionalism of the interwar period.

During his scientific-educational work in Chernivtsi University, G. Alexianu visited the leading law schools of France, Italy, Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia with the aim of Certification Training and experience exchange (it was one of the requirements of Romanian legislation on higher education)^[12].

The scholar cooperated with numerous Romanian and foreign scientific editions in Constitutional and Administrative Law, among which were „Romanian Pandemic Journal” and „Journal of Public Law”. G. Alexianu was also one of the compilers of the Romanian Code Collection.

In 1927-1928, due to the joined efforts of the Law Faculty staff (G. Alexianu among the others), in Bucovina was published one of the first local law journals „The Monthly Journal in Law, Sociology and Criminology” («Revistă lunară de drept, sociologie și criminologie»). It contained the articles by scholars and practitioners, as well as reviewed the activities of judges in order to promote the level of Bucovinians' legal education.

In addition to teaching, G. Alexianu was also a prominent practitioner. He was a lawyer and a consultant in the Cassation Court, as well as cooperated with Bucharest Administrative-Scientific Institute. Besides, he stood responsible for the activities of the Romanian Orthodox Church Fund in Bucovina and was Bucovinian Metropolitan's advisor on legal issues.

G. Alexianu's educational experience, related to Chernivtsi University, came to an end in August 1938, when he was appointed the Royal Resident^[13] of Bucovina (on

^[10] Anuarul Universității din Cernăuți. Anul de studii 1926/1927-1927/1928, Editura Universității, Cernăuți, 1928, p. 149.

^[11] Anuarul Universității din Cernăuți. Anul de studii 1933/1934-1934/1935-1935/1936. Institutul de arte grafice „Glasul Bucovinei”, Cernăuți, 1937, p. 72-74.

^[12] M. GRIGOROVITĂ, *Universitatea din Cernăuți în perioada interbelică*, Ed. Mușatinii, Suceava, 2005, p. 106.

^[13] Royal Resident – the Oblast Head in Romania in 1938-1940.

August, 1938, G. Alexianu took an oath of the Royal Resident^[14]. The ceremony of his presentation as the Royal Resident of Bucovina took place on August 29, 1938, in Chernivtsi. Occupying this position, G. Alexianu actively implemented the ideas on unifying the already existing legislation in the area, as well as promoted the expansion of Romanian Civil, Civil-Procedural and Commercial Codes on the territory of Bucovina. The latter commenced on October 15, 1938, with the termination of Austrian legislation in the area.

On February 1, 1939, G. Alexianu's work in Bucovina was over because of his transfer to the position of the Royal Resident in the largest Romanian oblast Bucegi^[15].

During World War II (from August 19, 1941 till January 26, 1944), G. Alexianu was appointed the Governor of Transnistria. His close cooperation with General I. Antonescu and fascist Germany was fatal for this prominent scientist. He was accused of military crimes against humanity and executed, together with other political leaders of Romania that collaborated with Hitler, on June 1, 1944. Only in 2008, after his son's numerous appeals, he was exculpated.

G. Alexianu's scientific heritage in Constitutional Law is still regarded as one of the most fundamental in this field. He is usually considered as a „pioneer” of Romanian Constitutional Law.

Another outstanding specialist in Criminal and Criminal-Procedural Law was Constantin Isopescu. He was the first Romanian in the Law Faculty staff of Chernivtsi University.

In 1907, C. Isopescu was elected a deputy of Bucovinian Seim and began playing a significant role in Bucovinian Romanians' cultural-national movement. Being at first the Head of Romanian Seim Club, later he was appointed the President of Romanian National Consilium in Wien in 1916-1919.

In the late 1919, in the process of improving diplomatic relations with Austria, the Romanian government nominated C. Isopescu the Royal Commissioner and appointed him the Ambassador in Wien.

C. Isopescu investigated the issue of unifying Romanian legislation. With this purpose, he founded a special journal in Chernivtsi, in 1921-1922. The latter published prolifically the works by A. Ștefănescu-Galați, G. Drăgănescu, I. Tsurkan, and others.

In 1925, C. Isopescu returned to Bucovina and continued his academic work in Chernivtsi University. Being elected the Rector of the University for a three-year term in 1930 enabled him to get the title of „doctor honoris causa” in 1933, for significant merits and considerable contribution to scientific, academic and political achievements.

^[14] Буковина 1918–1940 рр.: зовнішні впливи та внутрішній розвиток (Матеріали і документи). Упор. та ред. С. Д. Осачука; Резюме нім. та англ. мов. Чернівці: Зелена Буковина, 2005. 328 с, р. 88.

^[15] N. CIACHIR, *Din istoria Bucovinei (1775–1944)*, Ed. Didactică și Pedagogică, București, 1993, p. 119.

Until the end of his life, C. Isopescu was engaged in teaching, public and educational work. His merits were greatly appreciated by the Romanian government, and he was awarded the orders of „Ferdinand”, „Romanian Crown” and „Romanian Eagle”, as well as the grand cross of „Romanian Crown”^[16].

Constantin Redulescu was also an expert of criminal-legal science. Since October 1, 1920, he was a staff professor of Criminalistics in Chernivtsi University. He was elected the Faculty Dean four times in a row (1921-1925).

In 1936-1937, Professor Redulescu was invited as a visiting lecturer to the Law Faculty at the University of Iași (the inter-university professor exchange met the requirements of Romanian legislation on higher education of that time).

Till the end of his life, Professor Redulescu was engaged in scientific and teaching work. He published a course of lectures in Criminalistics, Criminal Law, Criminal Process, and Criminal Comparative Law^[17].

During his deanship, a number of new departments were opened at the faculty, reaching seven by the end of 1923. He also initiated meetings with the leading foreign scholars in order to enhance the professional skills of the faculty staff. C. Redulescu took great care of the lecture courses, as well as of improving the material base of the faculty.

George Drăgănescu was a famous Romanian Civil Law expert during the Interwar period. In 1920, he was appointed a staff professor of Public Law at the Law Faculty of Chernivtsi University. He immediately proved to be not only a bright scientist, but also an active University figure. With the aim of improving his professional qualification, G. Drăgănescu took internship at the universities of Berlin, Paris, Brussels, Prague, Wien and Munich (1937-1939).

For a long time, G. Drăgănescu had been the editor-in-chief of the „Journal of Law and Politics”, founded in 1919, in Bucharest. The journal published the articles of the Chernivtsi University scholars as well. For example, in the first issue of the journal (July – September 1919), G. Drăgănescu published his own research on Civil Law problems, in the second issue (October 1919 – March 1920) – the article „The Importance of Legal Encyclopedia and Philosophy of Law”. A significant role belongs to G. Drăgănescu in founding the periodical „Archive IV”, which was first published in Bucharest and later – in Chernivtsi.

G. Drăgănescu’s scientific heritage includes a few investigations in Civil and Civil Comparative Law. He has worked out the curriculum of the academic course „Civil Comparative Law” for the Law Faculty of Chernivtsi University, as well as certain proposals regarding the reformation of higher education^[18], etc.

^[16] Anuarul Universității din Cernăuți. Anul de studii 1937-1938, Institutul de arte grafice „Glasul Bucovinei”, Cernăuți, 1938, p. 166.

^[17] M. GRIGOROVITĂ, *Universitatea din Cernăuți în perioada interbelică*, Ed. Mușatinii, Suceava, 2005, p. 113.

^[18] G. DRĂGĂNESCU, *Propuneri pentru reorganizarea învățământului superior juridic, politic și economic*, Wiegler, Cernăuți, 1930, p. 14.

In general, G. Drăgănescu appeared a very skillful educator and scholar while teaching at the university. The period of his deanship was marked with considerable improvement of the Law Faculty students' social well-being. He initiated opening of new hostels and appropriate medical service by professional doctors, which, in its turn, stipulated the growth of the number of students at the faculty. G. Drăgănescu was awarded the order of „Romanian Star” for his achievements.

It would be expedient to mention here the name of Maximilian Hacman, a renowned expert of International Public and Private Law. M. Hacman became a staff professor of the Law Faculty of Chernivtsi University in 1919. The same year, and up to 1921, he was elected the Faculty Dean, being the last person who occupied this administrative position.

M. Hacman was the author of numerous scientific and methodological works. The basic trends of his research regarded International Private and Public Law, Commercial and Exchange Law. At the beginning of the 1930-s, M. Hacman issued a two-volume work „Comparative Trade Law” (1930, 1932), „International Public and Private Law” (1924), as well as the monograph „German Diplomacy at the Interwar Period” (1933). For his merits, he was awarded the order of „Romanian Crown”.

M. Hacman's deanship was marked with active growth of the faculty's scientific activities, as well as with the expansion of international cooperation. Like in other Romanian universities (Bucharest, Cluj, Iași), M. Hacman has divided the faculty into two sections: legal and political-economic.

Anastasiu Ștefănescu-Galați, Ion Ghițescu and Ioan Lunguliac also take a very active part in the life of Chernivtsi University. However, their scientific achievements are relatively less known.

The university career of A. Ștefănescu-Galați began in Chernivtsi, in 1922. At first, he was a professor-deputy, later, since January 1, 1924 – a staff professor at the Department of Political Studies and Mass Media. From 1927-1928 and up to 1931 he was the Faculty Dean. His basic scientific investigations were carried out in the fields of sociology and politics.

I. Ghițescu occupied the position of the Law Faculty Dean longer than others did – six years (1931-1937). He started his university career in Chernivtsi, on November 1, 1919 and became a staff professor on January 1, 1924.

I. Ghițescu is the author of two rather known scientific works: „Acquiring the Limitation Period in Roman and Romanian Law” (thesis for a Licentiate Degree), „Agrarian Issues, and Cooperatives in Romania” (thesis for a Doctorate Degree). He was awarded the order of „Romanian Star” in the rank of commander.

Doctor of Law I. Lunguliac began his university career as a professor-deputy at the Law Faculty. In 1926, he became a staff professor of Roman Law.

I. Lunguliac's scientific heritage consists of a few little-known works like „Obstacles for Higher Consecration in the Greek and the Uniate Churches”, „Depreciation of the

Good as an Issue of Law", „The Sources of Mortgage in Roman Law". The latter was a habilitation (abilitare) work for obtaining a Docent position^[19].

Every year, the Law Faculty of Chernivtsi University invited outstanding scholars from all over Europe to enrich the ideological and academic level of its staff. For instance, on March 14, 1925, a prominent representative of French science, the Dean of the Law Faculty of the University of Boudreaux Leon Duguit delivered in Chernivtsi a lecture called „The Ideas of State in the Works by Russo, Kant, and Hegel". In 1934, a Professor of the Law Faculty of Paris University Mestre visited Chernivtsi University. In 1932, the University hosted a conference, dedicated to the 300th anniversary of D. Lock's and B. Spinoza's birthday^[20].

On the whole, the transition of Chernivtsi University to the rule of Romania was marked with a comprehensive process of Romanization, which had a vivid impact on its organizational and legal fundamentals, as well as on the essence of legal education and the popularity of the Law Faculty.

The Romanian period in the history of juridical science has revealed the names of several, relatively little known in the world of jurisprudence, Romanian scholars. Nevertheless, some of them are regarded as real „pioneers" in the development of juridical science in Romania during the Interwar period.

1918-1940 were the years of both quantitative growth of the Chernivtsi Law Faculty and decay of some cultural-scientific achievements of the previous historical epochs.

^[19] M. GRIGOROVITĂ, *Universitatea din Cernăuți în perioada interbelică*, Ed. Mușatinii, Suceava, 2005, p. 112.

^[20] Георгіца А. З., Никифорак М. В. З історії юридичного факультету у 1918–1940 рр. Науковий вісник Чернівецького університету: Зб. наук. праць. Чернівці: Рута, 2006. Вип. 333: Правознавство, с. 6-7.