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Summary

Aim: The aim of the dissertation is a systematic presentation and evaluation of Stanisław Ostrowski's achievements in the fields of science, medicine, politics, local government, social activities and struggles in defense of the Republic of Poland, and in this perspective reconstruction of his biographies and views. **Material and methods:** In the manuscript, a diversified resources included archival materials, library sources, museum sources and, to a limited extent, in situ sources. Particularly noteworthy is the use of previously unknown archival sources from the archives of the President's Family, from the Archive of New Files and from the Military Historical Bureau and from the collections of the Leopold Foundation. The author also used materials from several other archives and dozens of libraries in Poland and abroad. The author managed to find eight scientific articles by Stanisław Ostrowski in Polish, French and German, not indexed in the catalogues of the Main Medical Library. An invaluable source of information about Stanisław Ostrowski's personal life was the information provided by the Professor's nephew and his son. Among the wide range of research methods known to the history of science, primarily the critical analysis of base of the resources, the method of historical discourse, the sociological method, the direct and indirect method, the hermeneutic and comparative methods were used. Additionally, in the discussion of Ostrowski's state and local government activities, the methodology of legal sciences and public finances was applied - including, above all, dogmatic analysis and statistical method. The order of theses and the concept of division of research material between chapters is a consequence of the division of S. Ostrowski's activity into three main trends: scientific, political and military ones. **Results:** Stanisław Ostrowski was one of the pioneer Polish specialists in dermatology and venereology, who propagated the mathematical approach in the natural sciences. He was the promoter of the achievements of the Warsaw school of dermatology on Lvov. His articles on arsene derivatives are an example of perfectly carried out scientific research. He was an excellent physician specialized in the treatment of venereal diseases, especially syphilis. In the history of Poland he signed up as the last president of Lvov in 1936-1939, a popular politician elected to the Sejm III, IV and V term of office (MP from 1930-1939) and the Polish President in exile in 1972-1979, who united the Polish independence emigration. The role of the army in mentality and professional ethos of Stanisław Ostrowski resulted from his activities in independence organizations, participation in the World War One, in the battles for Lvov, in the Polish-Ukrainian war, in the Polish-Bolshevik war, in service in the army in the interwar period, in the armed forces in the West

after his release from the labor camp, and finally from his work as a doctor of "lost winners" after the war in Great Britain. The political activity of President Ostrowski concentrated in three areas - his social and self-government activities, his parliamentary work (in which he was the most important role played by public health activities) and work for Polish emigration as the President of the Republic of Poland. The scientific activity of Stanisław Ostrowski focused on the following topics: gangrene, tuberculosis, vegetative system in the course of tuberculosis and syphilis, allergic reactions, skin reactions after neoarsenobenzoles in the course of syphilis, blood glucose studies in relation with the treatment of syphilis.

Conclusions: In his research Stanisław Ostrowski dealt mainly with the problems of tuberculosis, syphilis and various forms of therapy of skin diseases, including primarily drug-induced side effects (a series of articles about neoarsenobenzol and arsenoorganic drugs). He published in Poland and abroad, in Polish, German and French. His foreign publications were the most sound due to quotations in German textbooks of skin diseases in the seventies (naevus epitheliomatosus sebaceus Wolters-Friboes), and in European and South American literature (Fordyce'sche Krankheit ...). As a member of the Health Committee and the Health and Health Committee of Social Welfare and a Member of the Polish Parliament of the last three terms Ostrowski influenced the shape of numerous legal acts, including the Act of 21 February 1935 on Preventing Infectious Diseases and Combating them, the Act of 15 March 1934 on Chambers of Physicians, the Act of 28 March 1933 on social insurance, the Act of 21 February 1935 on nursing, the Act of 30 July 1938 amending the ordinance of the President of the Republic on the exercise of medical practice - acts that were distinguished by precise legal language and modern solutions. Stanisław Ostrowski was a spokesperson for the medical profession and an expert in the field of establishing and applying law regarding medical professions, health and social policy of the State. As a local government councilor and later the vice-president and president of Lvov, Stanisław Ostrowski paid a lot of merit in the area of healing the city's finances as at the time the city was disastrously indebted and did not provide some of the basic needs of its citizens. During the presidency of Ostrowski in Lvov, the municipal baths, a network of health care facilities and public transportation were being invested and the trade in Lvov was subjected to sanitary control in order to prevent epidemiological threats during the coming war. The usefulness, impartiality and honesty of Ostrowski in medical practice was a condition for his survival in the Soviet Union until the formation of the Anders Army and later on the combat route of the 2nd Corps of the Polish Armed Forces in the West. The peaceful nature of Ostrowski, his dignity due to his rank of associate professor at the University of Lvov, medical humanity and social sensitivity made

him a man building agreement in the city of Lvov, as well as among Polish emigration in London. Patience, prudence and openness to talk with political opponents enabled him to unite conflicted parties around working together to regain independence and end the confusing period of duality of political authorities. These achievements and, above all, his unadulterated good peaceful nature, make the State President Stanisław Ostrowski one of the greatest figures in this function in the history of the Republic of Poland.