This project is a part of celebrating 100 years of Polish independence
Kaleidoscope of 100 years

• The year 2018 marks the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Poland gaining independence.

• The Medical University of Gdańsk wishes to present all the changes that took place in Polish science, particularly in those fields that are close to our hearts – namely, medicine and pharmacy.

• „Kaleidoscope of 100 years” introduces key moments, significant achievements and important people in the history of the Medical University of Gdańsk.
The exhibition has been prepared as a part of celebrating 100 years of Polish independence

HEAL FROM CAPTIVITY

PORTRAITS OF SELECTED PEOPLE FIGHTING FOR INDEPENDENCE, WHO ARE INVOLVED IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF GDAŃSK
„From now on, there is no Riflemen’s Association nor Rifle Squads. All of you gathered here are Polish soldiers. (…) Your only symbol is now the white eagle.”

Source: J. Piłsudski’s speech on 3 VIII 1914.

Józef Piłsudski i Kazimierz Sosnkowski leading the column of Riflemen’s Association (1913).

Source: Józef Piłsudski’s Museum in Sulejówek
Polish Legions in World War I were the first Polish military organization in the XXth century. They included Józef Piłsudski’s riflemen, Sokol („Falcon” Polish Gymnastic Society) groups as well as other organizations active in the partitioned Poland in Austro-Hungarian Galicia and the Russian partition before World War I.
The first photograph of riflemen in front of the governor’s palace in Kielce in 1914. The beginning of the organization’s activity in the Polish Kingdom. Source: polona.pl.

The encampment of the 1st Brigade of Polish Legions. Niemirów 19.08.1915. Author: unknown. Source: Central National Archives.
Members of riflemen’s organizations and first volunteers constituted the First Cadre Company under the command of J. Piłsudski, which entered the Polish Kingdom on 06.08.1914 in order to stage an anti-Russian uprising and form Polish administration on the occupied territories.

Although the uprising did not come to fruition, a resolution on creating the Legions acting as part of Austro-Hungarian army was passed on 16.08.1914 in Cracow.

A command to form Eastern and Western Legions was issued on 27.08. Eastern Legion was not formed due to Russian onslaught as well as the opposition of right-wing nationalist politicians linked to the National Democracy movement from east Galicia.

Piłsudski’s riflemen squads were named the First Infantry Regiment of the Polish Legions. Later between 1914 and 1915 it was expanded and developed into the First Brigade.
Riflemen’s troops in Oleandry in Cracow, where the Cadre Company set out for the borders of the Polish Kingdom on 6.08.1914.

Maciejowka cap, an unmistakable cap worn by members of riflemen’s organizations and later – following J. Piłsudski’s example – by legionnaires.
Source: Józef Piłsudski’s Museum in Sulejówek

Rogatywka cap (peaked, four-pointed cap) worn by the first regiment of uhlans from the Polish Legions.
Source: Józef Piłsudski’s Museum in Sulejówek
Józef Piłsudski, the brigadier of Polish Legions.

Source: National Digital Archives
Józef Piłsudski is considered the greatest leader of the Polish independence movement. He believed freedom needed to be fought for in an armed battle, which is why he focused on building the future Polish army. He became the Commander-in-chief of Riflemen’s Association in 1912. When World War I broke out, he led well-trained troops into the Polish Kingdom. He was a keen political advocate for Polish independence and at the same time he was a distinguished commander of the Polish Legions which fought with Russia.

When in 1917 the Legions refused to pledge allegiance to Austria and Germany, he was arrested and taken to prison in Magdeburg. Following Germany’s defeat, Piłsudski was released from prison and headed for Warsaw (11.1918), where he was appointed the chief commander of the Polish army. He was also tasked with forming national government in liberated Poland.

He was granted temporary rule over the country on 14.11.1918 and a few days later (22.11) he was officially appointed provisional Chief of State.
Prof. Włodzimierz Mozołowski was born in 1895 in Sanok, died in 1975 in Gdańsk. He started his medical studies at the Faculty of Medicine, John Casimir University of Lviv, continued in Vienna, then in Lviv again and in Warsaw. He received his medical diploma in 1922 at the John Casimir University and in 1925 he took a complementary course at the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences. He received a doctor's degree in medicine in 1922 and a post-doctoral degree [veniam legendi] in 1929.

As a 19-year-old medical student of the first year he joined the Polish Legions. He established and commanded the Chief of States’ Security Platoon. He also participated in Polish – Soviet War in 1920.
He was brought up in a patriotic atmosphere of the need for independence and as a first-year medical student he was already a member of the Riflemen’s Association in Lviv. The outbreak of the World War I caused him to stop studying and he joined the Polish Legions (1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Regiment).

In October 1914 Mozołowski was wounded in the Battle of Laski and until June 1915 he was hospitalised and convalescing in Cieszyn, Frydek and Vienna.

At the beginning of August 1915 he returned to the 1st Infantry Regiment as a sergeant and the deputy commander. However, due to an illness, he was again hospitalised between September 1915 and March 1916.

After the Oath Crisis in the Legions, from 18th September to 1st February 1918 he served in the Austrian army (100th Infantry Regiment) as a doctor, fought in Italy, where he was wounded again.

During a short convalescence in Vienna he attempted to continue his medical education at the university there.
Dismissed from the Austrian army on 12th October 1918 he voluntarily joined the Polish army on 22nd November. In November 1918 (from 2nd to 21st November 1918) he took part in the Battle of Lviv (Cadet School), then he was reassigned to a frontline service in 3rd Company of 5th Infantry Regiment of the Polish Legions and on 6th December he became a warrant officer and soon a second lieutenant.

In March 1919 he received an order to form the Chief of State’s Security Platoon, which later was transformed into the Chief of State’s Security Company.
He began his professional career in 1922 in the Department of Medical Chemistry, John Casimir University of Lviv, with prof. Jakub Karol Parnas being the head of the department. Between 1934 and 1935 he was employed as an associate professor in the Department of Medical Chemistry and Pathology at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Academy of Veterinary Medicine in Lviv. Between 1935 and 1939 he was the head of the Department of Physiological Chemistry at the Faculty of Medicine, Stephen Bathory University in Vilnius.

During World War II he was engaged in secret educational activities in Vilnius, together with prof. Stanisław Hiller he prepared academic documents of students of the Medical Faculty SBU, which were brought to Gdańsk after the war. During the occupation period, he was thrown out of his flat and he lived in the attic of a coach house. He was the head of the laboratory in a Pediatric Hospital in Vilnius.

In 1945 prof. Mozołowski came to Gdańsk and was a co-founder of the Medical Academy in Gdańsk. He organised and became the head of (until he retired in 1965) the Department of Medical Chemistry [later Department of Medical and Physiological Chemistry].

Prof. Mozołowski’s scientific works include: above 100 scientific publications, 4 chapters in monographs, 4 chapters in coursebooks, 5 academic scripts and students’ books.
A photo of Włodzimierz Mozołowski, a medical sergeant in 1918.
Source: prof. W. Makarewicz’s archives

A photo of the Chief of State J. Piłsudski, with a dedication to Włodzimierz Mozołowski; Belvedere 1921.
Source: prof. W. Makarewicz’s archives
For his services in the Legions Włodzimierz Mozołowski was awarded i.a.: the Silver Cross of the Virtuti Militari, the Cross of Independence, the Silver Medal for Bravery and in Austrian army – the Bronze Medal for Bravery.

For further services he was awarded i.a.: the Officer's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta, the Knight's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta, the Cross of Valour – twice, the Gold Cross of Merit.

(VM, Latin: „for military virtue”) – Poland’s highest military decoration for heroism and courage in the face of the enemy at war. It is the oldest military decoration in the world still in use. It was created by Polish king Stanisław August Poniatowski on 22nd June 1792. Its motto is „Honour and Fatherland”.

Włodzimierz Mozołowski was awarded the War Order of Virtuti Militari V Class no 3586, according to the Chief of State’s decree no 3421 of 1921 for courage in the battle later known as the Miracle at the Vistula.

A photo from the files of prof. Włodzimierz Mozołowski (without a date). Source: MUG Archives, personal files of prof. W. Mozołowski, no. 218/24
Włodzimierz Mozołowski’ brother – Stefan was the Chief of State Józef Piłsudski’s personal physician. He was executed in Katyń in 1940. He was posthumously appointed (in 2007) Brigadier General of Polish Armed Forces.

STEFAN MOZOŁOWSKI

Senior Master Sergeant, Sanitation Officer Stefan Mozołowski, 1915. Source: from prof. Stanisław Ilnicki’s lecture „Amazing brothers: general Stefan Mozołowski, Ph.D, M.D. (1892-1940) and prof. Włodzimierz Mozołowski (1895-1975) in documents and memories”. 
Professor Stanisław Hiller was born in 1891 in Łódź, died in 1965 in Gdańsk. He passed the secondary school-leaving examination in 1911 in a private Polish gimnasium. Such a certificate did not allow entering a university so he repeated the exam before a Russian examination board and thus could start a course at the Faculty of Medicine, Jagiellonian University in Cracow.
When the World War I began Stanisław Hiller joined the Polish Legions and together with the 1st Cadre Company set off from Cracow in 1914 to fight for independence of Poland.

As soon as the 1st Brigade of the Polish Legions was established Stanisław Hiller became its sanitation commander and together with 1st Infantry Regiment of the 1st Brigade he passed the whole military route of the Legions.

When Poland regained its independence Stanisław Hiller joined a new-formed 1st Infantry Division of the Polish Armed Forces at the beginning of April 1919. With this division he passed the whole military route from the victorious battle of Vilnius on 19.04.1919, then Belarus, Volyn and Podolia.

He studied between 1912 and 1914 as well as between 1918 and 1921 a break was due to his military service. Having received a diploma and a doctor’s degree in medical sciences he participated in internships and scientific scholarship courses at Cornell University and Yale University. In 1928 he got a post-doctoral degree on the basis of a dissertation entitled „The influence of hunger on an axolotl’s regeneration” [veniam legendi].

Stanisław Hiller started working at the Jagiellonian University already as a student, at the Department of Physiology, then he worked at the Department of Biology of Embryology. Since 1929 he stayed in Vilnius, where he was appointed the head of the Clinic of History of Embryology, Faculty of Medicine at the Stephen Bathory University. He was also a dean and vice-dean of this faculty. In 1938 he was appointed a full professor in histology and embryology.

During World War II he worked in hospitals in Vilnius and was engaged in secret educational activities.
In 1945 Stanisław Hiller came to Gdańsk, where he established the Clinic of Histology and Embriology at the Medical Academy, at the same time he supervised the Department of Anatomy. He was nominated a full professor in histology and embriology in 1946.
For a period of three years (1959-1962) prof. Stanisław Hiller was a vice-rector of MAG, the curator of Students’ Brotherly Help at MAG. He participated as a MAG representative in sessions of the Provincial Committee for the Care of Student’s where he frequently expressed views contrary to opinions recommended by the state. As a consequence, the applications from the University authorities asking to award him the Officer's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta were rejected.

Stanisław Hiller retired in 1962, holding the function of the Curator of the Clinic of Histology and Embriology until he died.

Prof. Stanisław Hiller was the author of 30 scientific works and 86 chapters in coursebooks for students and doctors, popular science articles.

Professor Tadeusz Karol Pawlas was born in 1891 in Tarnobrzeg, died in 1953 in Gdańsk. Having passed the secondary school-leaving examination in 1909 he enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine at the Jagiellonian University. He received a doctor’s degree in medicine in 1915. After studies, between 1914 and 1918 he did military service in the Polish Legions as a doctor in the 2nd Uhlan Regiment of the 2nd Brigade, he was also kept in an internment camp. Tadeusz Karol Pawlas is considered a pioneer of Polish war photo reportage and a founder of the first Polish photo agency on the front line.
In September 1914 Tadeusz Pawlas joined the Polish and between 1914 and 1916 did a military campaign.

He was a battalion doctor of the 3rd Infantry Regiment (a colonel from December), and between 1916 and 1981 a regiment doctor of Uhlan Regiment of the 2nd Brigade. In February 1918 he was interned by the Austrians in the camp in Witkowice near Cracow from which he was released in April 1918.

In the middle of November 1981 he joined the Polish Army as a captain and as a regiment doctor of the 2nd Cavalry.

Doctor Tadeusz Pawlas with his staff – soldiers of military medics troops III Battalion, Polish Legions, near Kostiuchnówka, March 1916; author: Tadeusz Pawlas (?)
Source: Józef Piłsudski’s Museum in Sulejówek, nr. MJP/5785

In 1919 he was dismissed from the army and started working in the Dermatology Department at the Jagiellonian University. After training in the field of ophthalmology, he was the head of the hospital for children with trachoma. Then, he took a position at the Department of Biology and Embriology as well as at the Department of Pharmacology at the Jagiellonian University. At the same time he performed the function of the assistant of the Clinic of Dermatology at the Jagiellonian University.

In 1927 he obtained a habilitation on the basis of the work entitled: „Secretion disorders of endocrine glands and skin diseases”. He supplemented his knowledge working in R. Koch Institute in Berlin as well as the Clinic of Dermatology in Vienna.

On 18th December 1934 he was nominated to the position of an associate profesor at the Department of Dermatology and Venereology and the head of the Clinic of Dermatology at the Faculty of Medicine at the Vilnius University.

Until 1939 (the closure of the university) he was also the dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
During the Second World War he was a venereologist, a head of the inspectorate to fight off STD’s at the Municipal Health Office in Vilnius. At the same time between 1941 and 1944 he taught hygiene and dermatology at the secret Vilnius University.

In 1944 he moved to Warsaw and fulfilled the position of the head of the Department of Dermatology and Venereology at the Lazarus hospital. He also lectured at the secret Warsaw University. After the Warsaw Uprising he worked first in Milanówek and then in Zakopane.

In July 1945 he arrived in Gdańsk and participated in the establishment of the Medical Academy. He became the head of the Chair of the Dermatology and Venereology at the Clinical Hospital nr 1 in Gdańsk.

In 1946 he received the title of a full professor. He performed the following functions: vice-dean [1946-47] and dean [1947-48] of the Faculty of Medicine at Gdańsk Medical Academy.

Scientific achievements of prof. Tadeusza Pawlas includes 40 works in the field of dermatology and venereology as well as biology and social medicine.
Dr Józef Tymiński was born in Zofiówka, Palatinatus Kijoviensis in Russia oriundum, died in Zielona Góra in 1948. Father – Franciszek Tymiński, insurgent from 1863, exile to Siberia, mother – maiden name Kalinowska, awarded the Cross of Independence for her independence work.

In 1910 he graduated from I Middle School in Kiev. Between 1910 and 1915 he studied at the Faculty of Medicine at the Kiev University. In 1910 he organized the first after the 1905 revolution meeting of all revolution parties of Ukraine. In 1961 he received a diploma in medicine.

Between 1916 and 1920 he worked in the Clinic of the Medical Institute at the City senior head of the Surgical Department of the Red Cross Hospital in Kiev.
In 1918 he joined Polish Military Organization (PMO)*. In 1920 he joined Polish Army as a military doctor. In 1923 he became a senior head of the Surgical Department at the Military Hospital in Vilnius.

Between 1924 and 1933 he worked as a senior assistant and then as a lecturer at the Clinic of Surgery at the Vilnius University. In 1925 he did internships in Paris and Strassburg.

In 1926 he defended his PhD thesis whose supervisor was prof. Kornel Michejda. In the following years he was the head of the Railway Hospital in Vilnius, and in 1945 he was sent to organize a district hospital.

- **PMO-** Polish Military Organization – a secret military organization which was established in August 1914 in Warsaw and inspired J. Piłsudski in order to fight with the Russian invader. It was the first independence paramilitary organization which was the origin of the Polish Army. The experience of PMO in conducting conspiracy, intelligence service and sabotage constituted a valuable legacy of the generation fighting for the independence of Poland.

On the left: a group of four officers of the Polish Army. In the middle Józef Tymiński, a boy – Witold Tymiński (later, a profesor at Gdansk Medical Academy), Zenobia and Maria Tymińskie (a wife and a mother). ZIABKI 1922.

Source: family archives of Tyminski’s family
A scan of the diploma of medicine doctor of Józef Tymiński issued by the Vilnius University, 192
Source: from family archives

Lieutenant, Józef Tymiński MD with children: Witold and Anna.
Source: from family archives
The Cross and Medal of Independence were established by the decree of the president of Poland in order to award people who contributed to the independence of Poland in the period before the world war or during its course as well as during the fighting between 1918 and 1921, with the exception of the Polish-Russian War in the area of Poland.

After Virtuti Militari, it is the highest military award in the Second Polish Republic.
LEGION’S MEDICAL SERVICE


Group photo of the staff of legion’s hospital in Rawicz. Source: Digital collections of Józef Piłsudski’s Museum in Sulejówek
The order from Józef Piłsudski from 6th August 1914 appointing doctor Władysław Stryjeński as a leader of the military medics’ subdivision of the First Cadre Company initiated the formation of the health care of the Polish Legions.

Other companies and battalions were accompanied by military medics’ subdivisions consisting of a doctor and a patrol of stretcher-bearers. Moreover, a separate military medics’ troop was established. Its head was a doctor of surgery and medical sciences at the Jagiellonian University Stanisław „Teodor” Rouppert.

The development of the Legions caused the expansion of the accompanying health care, field structures and other institutions (hospitals, recruitment and aid boards).
Structure of Legion’s health care

In the infantry battalions, military medics’ troops were the basic unit. They consisted of four military medics under the supervision of sanitary officers. Military medics were equipped with bags with dressings and the officers with the bags with basic tools to apply a dressing. Each patrol carried a stretcher, a torch and two canteens.

Four patrols made up a sanitary troop of a battalion. All patrols were subordinated to the battalion doctor who had to sanitary officers trained in application of dressings and assisting during the procedures. They also carried bags with dressings and equipment. Besides, a battalion doctor had a set of tools and dressings allowing him to organize a first aid dressing point, so-called dressing square.

In the regiment there were three or four battalion doctors who were subordinated to the main regiment doctor who, in turn, was subordinated to the main brigade doctor.

Legions’ doctors wore white signs or red crosses on white background on their collars.

Hospital for severely wounded in the interned camp (Szczyiorno 1917), unknown author.
Source: Archive Emergency – project of Fundacja Ośrodka KARTA
Field military first aid kits were used in Legions by field doctors and military medics. Thanks to them, they saved many lives and prevented the handicap of many soldiers.

Military medics patrol’s first aid kit. Source: Digital collection Józef Piłsudski’s Museum in Sulejówek

Field set of surgical tools. Source: Digital collection Józef Piłsudski’s Museum in Sulejówek
This project is a part of celebrating 100 years of Polish independence

Authors:
prof. dr hab. Wiesław Makarewicz

Archive materials obtained in the course of a grant from MNiSW; grant NPRH, 11H 11 011180, on the basis of monographies from the Vilnius University
Marek Bukowski, Małgorzata Florianowicz, Małgorzata Gorczewska, Grzegorz Gronda, Jakub Rusakow, Sylwia Scisłowska, Joanna Śliwińska, Małgorzata Omilian-Mucharska, Elżbieta Tymińska

Archives, Main Library, MUG Museum

The exhibition is available until 30th June 2018 in MUG Main Library.