

Lucjusz Albin Wajszczuk, M.D. (Warsaw U. – 1923)

(Military Service during September 1939 Campaign – **info. search continues**)

<http://www.wajszczuk.pl/english/drzewo/tekst/0086lucjusz.htm> -

(WJW – 6.V.2020)



1921-22



1945/46

http://www.wajszczuk.pl/polski/drzewo/tekst/0086lucjusz/0086lucjusz_zyciorys.htm - (see more)

<http://felsztyn.tripod.com/id16.html>

Born – February 9, 1895 in Siedlce, Poland

Higher Education – Medical Faculty, Kharkov University, Russia (1915 – 1918)

13.V.1919 - volunteered in Polish Army → Staff Hospital in Siedlce

Infantry training → 4 weeks in 1920 r., **22 infantry regiment (22 p.p.)**, Siedlce

15.VI.1920 – assigned to the Sanitary Battalion - Garbatka-Dęblin

1.VII.1920 – → Lwów, training course for military medics

17.VII.1920 – assigned to Sanitary Reserves of the Ujazdowski Hosp.. Warszawa

5.VIII.1920 – Surg.-Orthoped. Hosp. for military invalids, Warszawa-Praga

20.III.1921 – → reserves, Command of the I Sanitary (Med.) Company, Modlin

February 3, 1923 - Warsaw University – **Doctor of Medicine** Diploma

27.IX.1924 – nomination - **1st Lieutenant, reserves**

26.V. 1925 – approval – officer's registry – 1924, with seniority dated 1.X.1924, location 9, with simultaneous incorporation into **#9 Sanitary (Med.) Battalion**

5.XI.1930 - Cadre of the 9th Sanitary Battalion, **Request to advance** to a position of a junior regiment physician or junior hosp. service chief (**see**)

23.III.1939 – **Mobilization** record, 6:05 PM.

??VI.1939 → **Koronowo**, 9 DP, (9th Division defeated - 3.IX.1939). → **???**

???.1939 - #902 Field Hospital, **Łuków**, → **???**

End of November 1939 – returned home to **Siedlce**

15.II.1945 – Mobilization certificate – Rej. Kom. Uzup (**RKU**), Siedlce

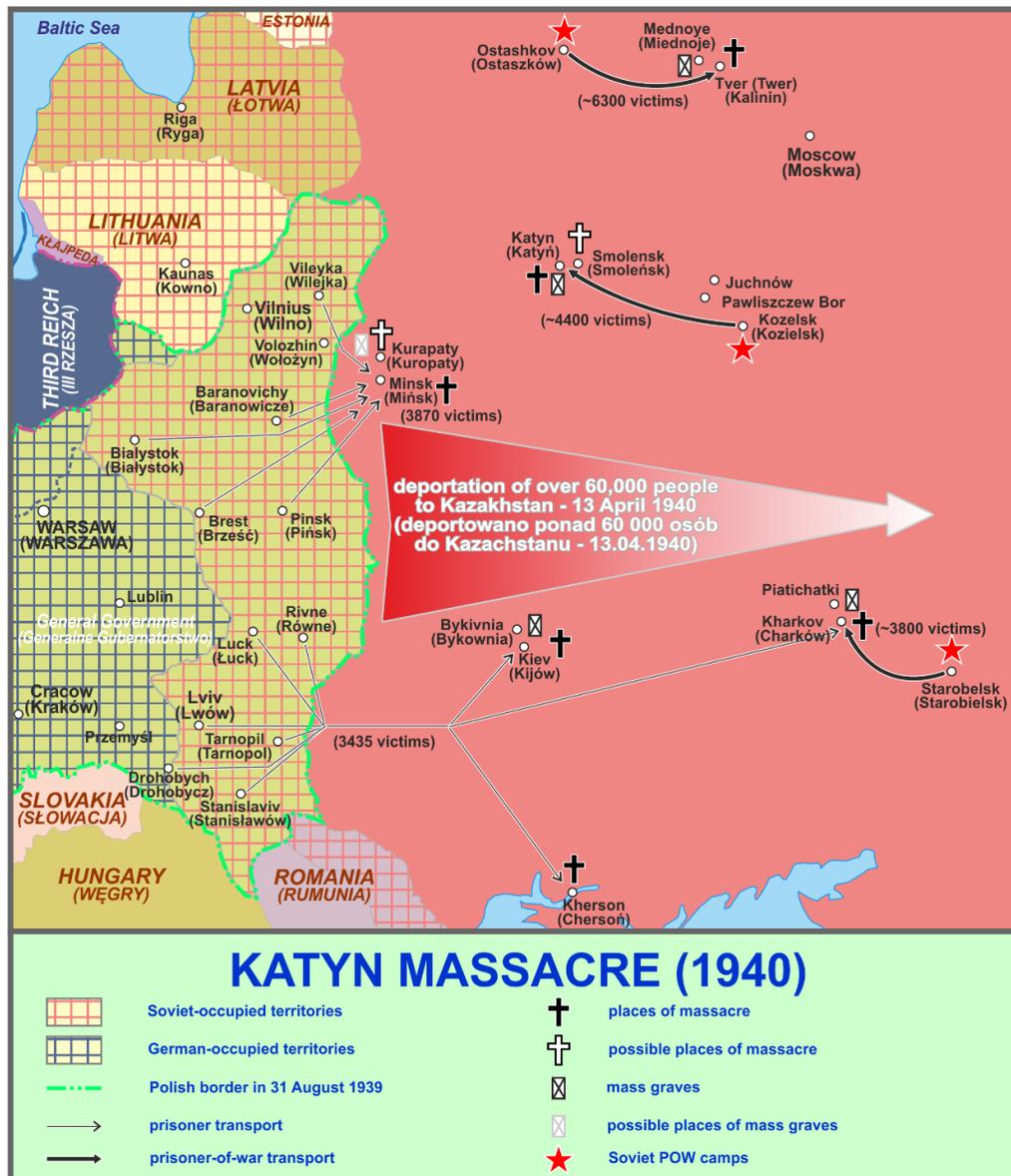
Dr Lucjusz A. Wajszczuk - (my Father) - was most probably mobilized early, already in March 1939 – in response to the German activities suspected of attempts at incorporating the “Free City of Danzig” (Gdańsk). With his medical unit, the **9th Medical Battalion**, the **22nd Infantry Regiment (22 PP)**, **9th Infantry Division (9 DP)** of the “**Pomorze Army**”, he was most probably sent to **Koronowo** already at the beginning of June 1939.

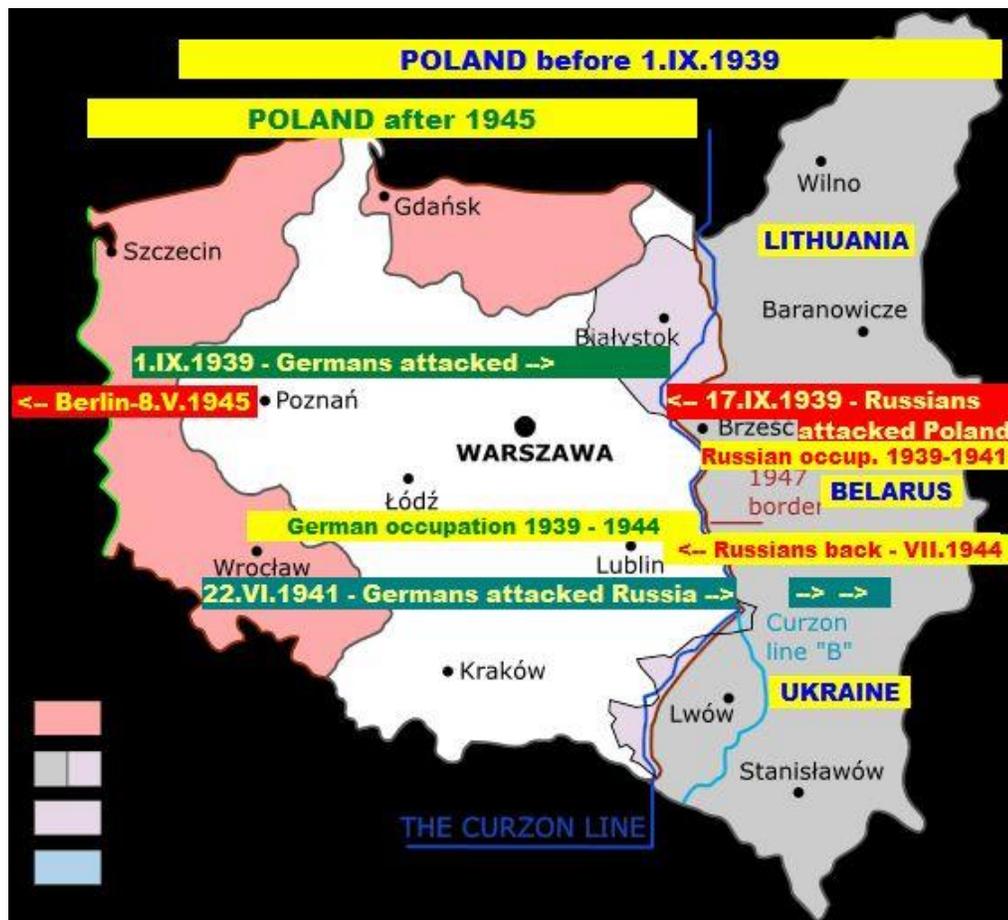
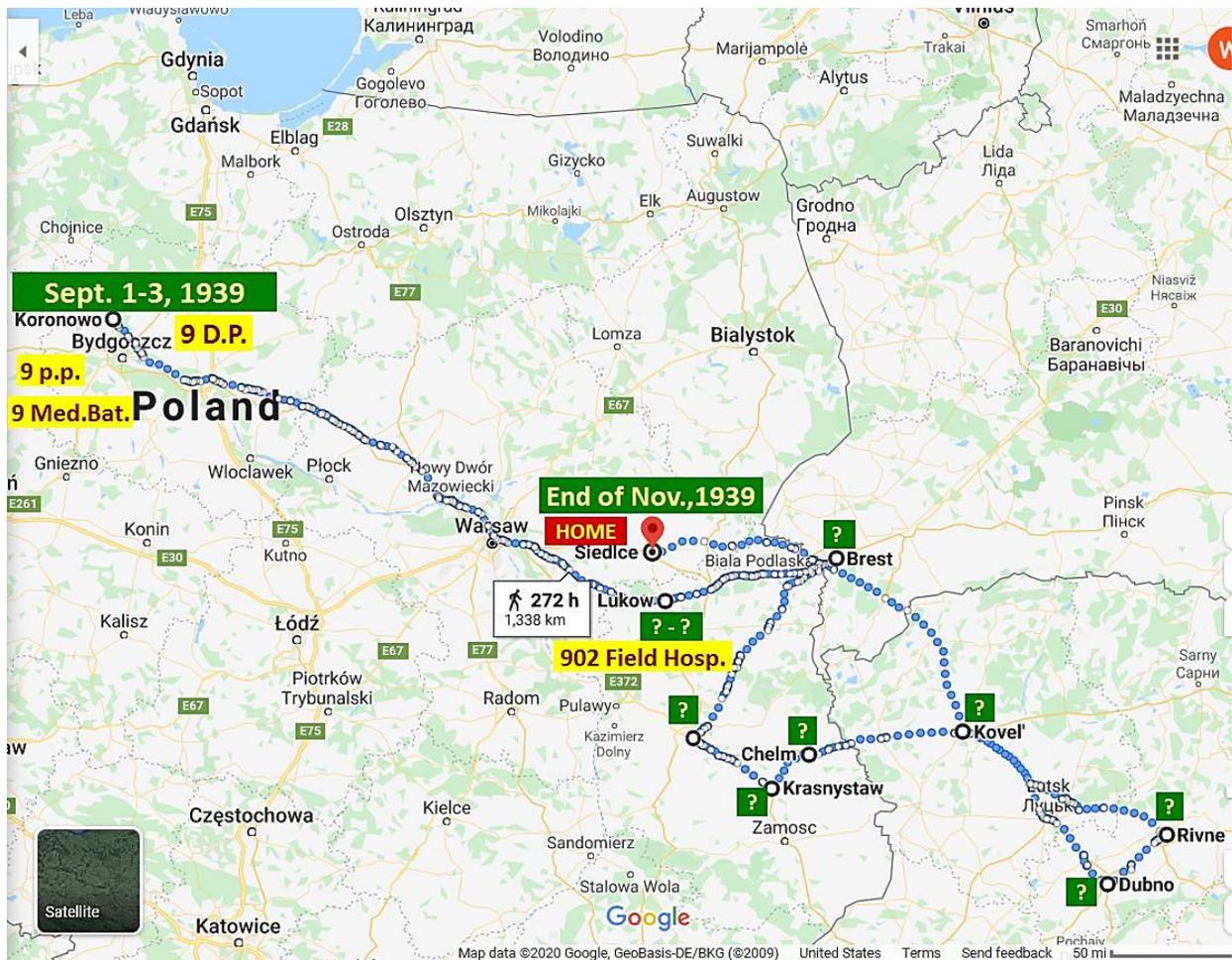
We visited him there briefly with my Mother during the summer.

War started on September 1, 1939. **Koronowo** area, near the border, was attacked early and after heavy fighting, especially on September 2 and 3, units of the 9th division were surrounded and only small detachment or groups were able to sneak through and escape in the southern direction, **We were not able so far to obtain any information about his locations or details of activity until his return home in Siedlce at the end of November**, in a heavy disguise, travelling – mostly walking – at night and hiding during the days **to avoid capture by the hostile “locals” or by the Soviets** (and later - a Katyń massacre - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katyn_massacre).

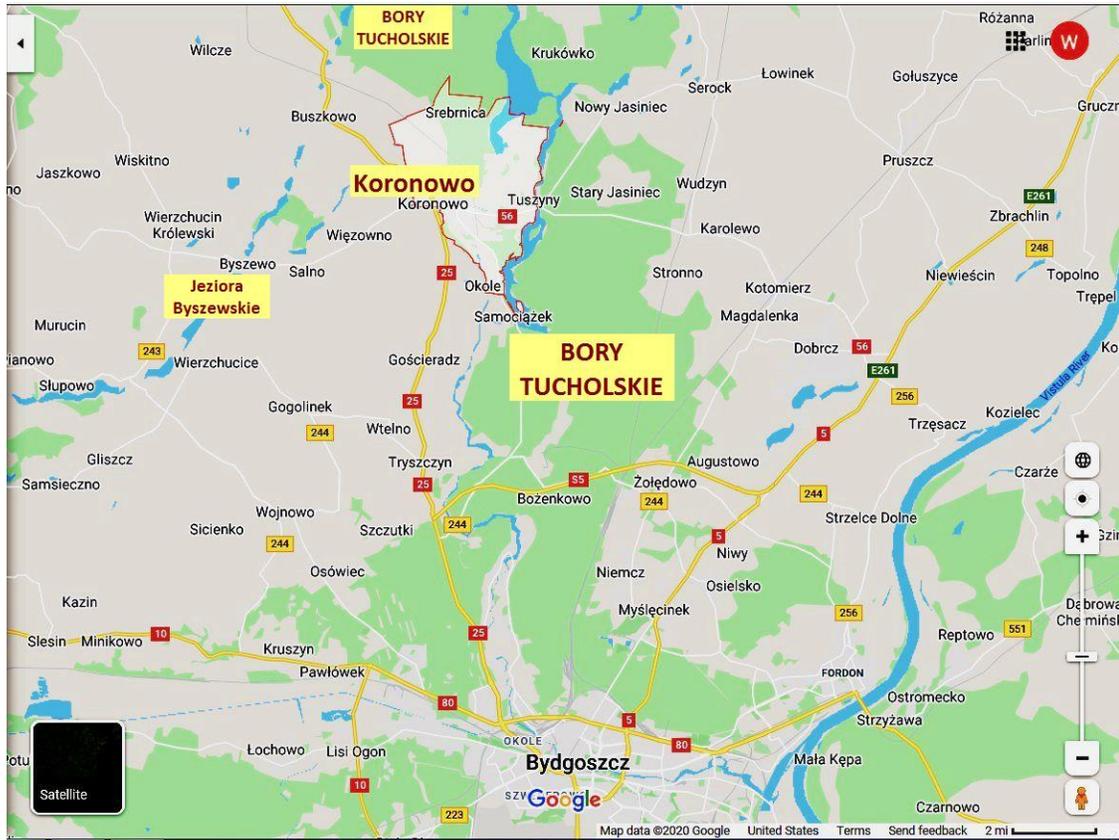
We know only that, moving away from the west, he reached somewhere the “Eastern Borderlands”, (below, green outline with red cross-hatching, south of Brest?). Along this route, he was possibly commanding a **902 Field Hospital** in Łuków (information from Wikipedia, but when and how long?)

Search was complicated by occasional **misspellings of first or last name as – LUCJAN or WASZCZUK**.





KORONOWO AND TUCHOLA FORESTS

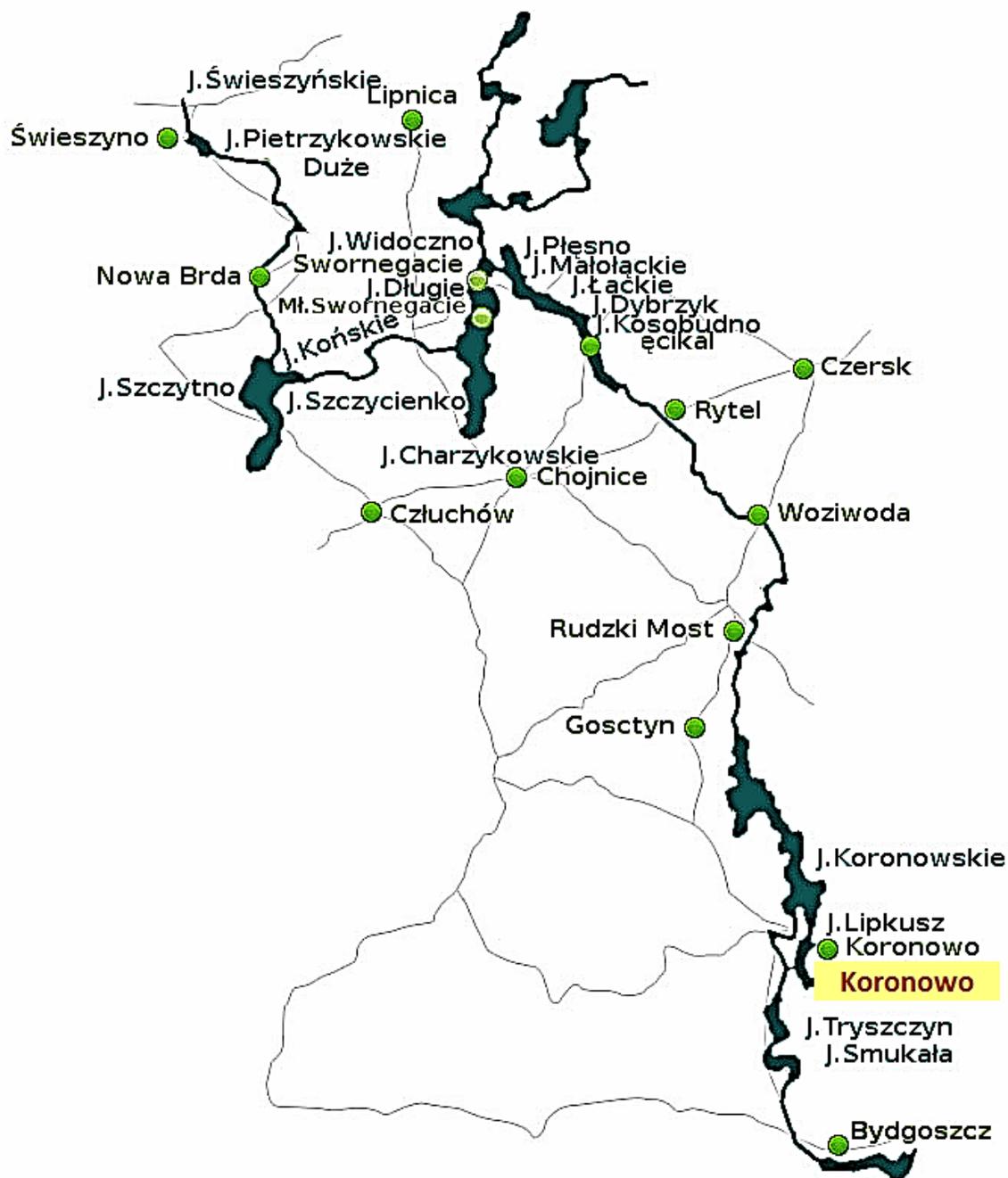


KORONOWO - <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koronowo>



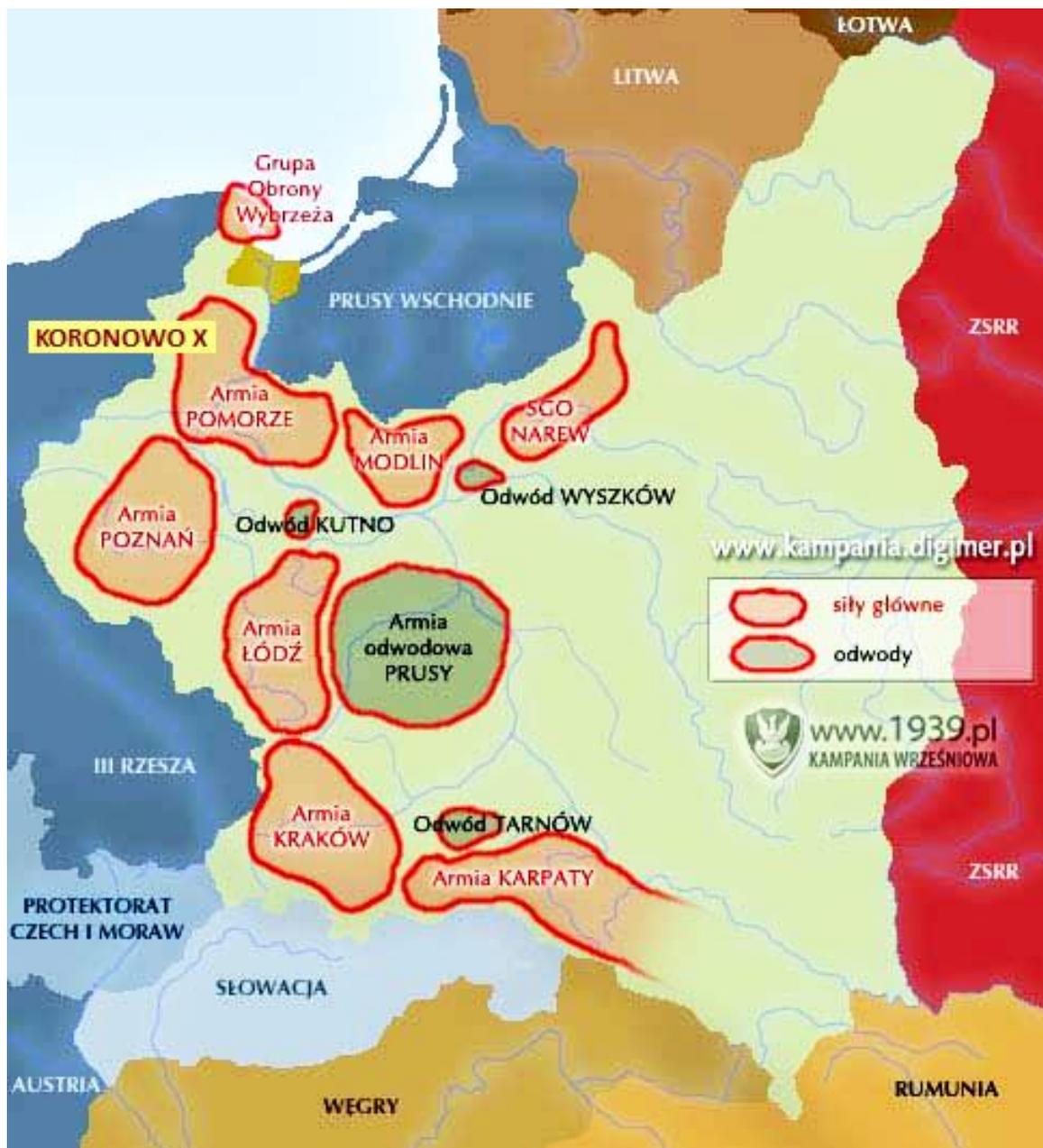
TUCHOLA FORESTS AND THE LAKES

BORY TUCHOLSKIE I JEZIORA



<https://www.koronowo.pl/koronowo-commune>

WAR PREPARATIONS - POLAND



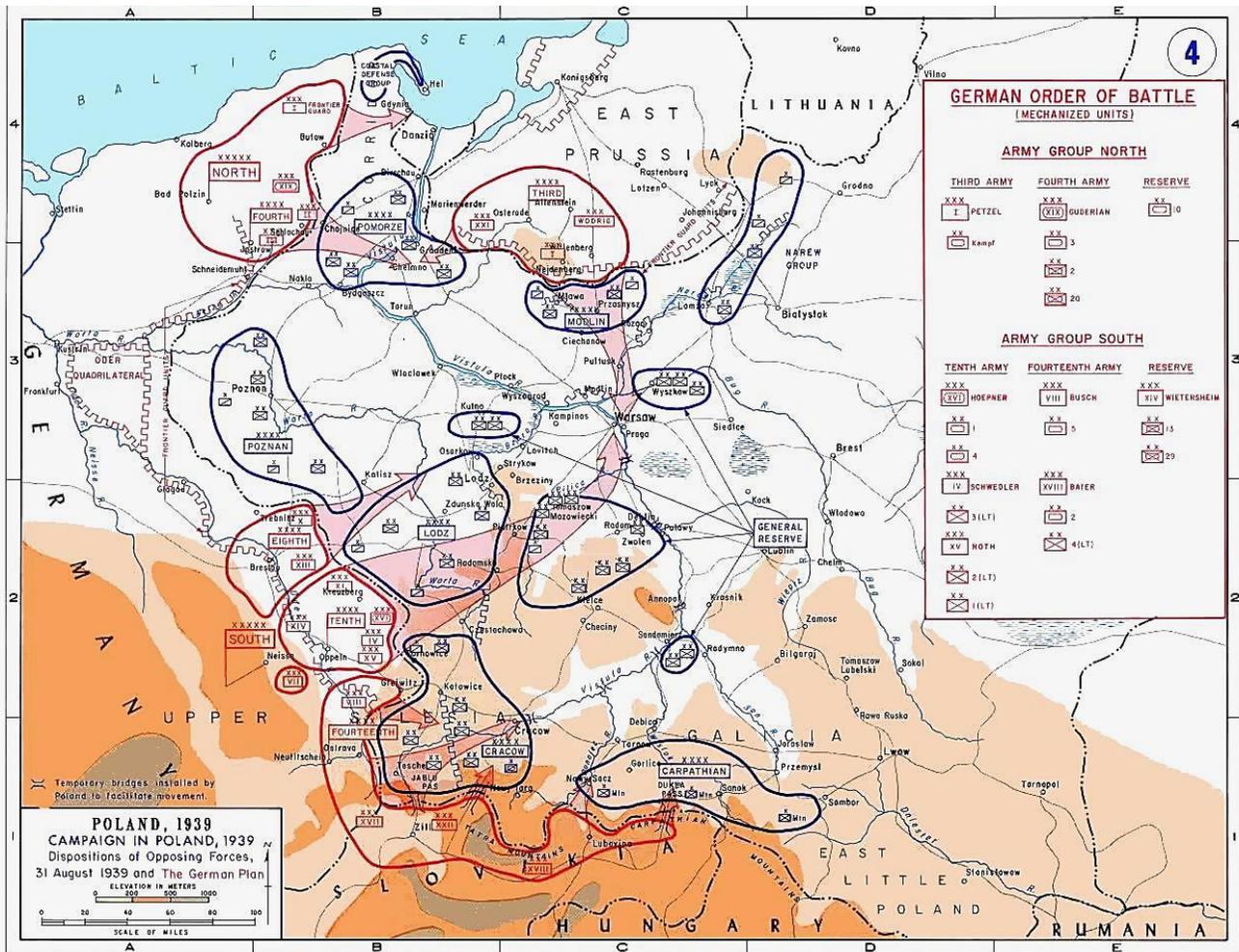
Distribution of the major Polish military units in 1939

Pomorze Army - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pomorze_Army

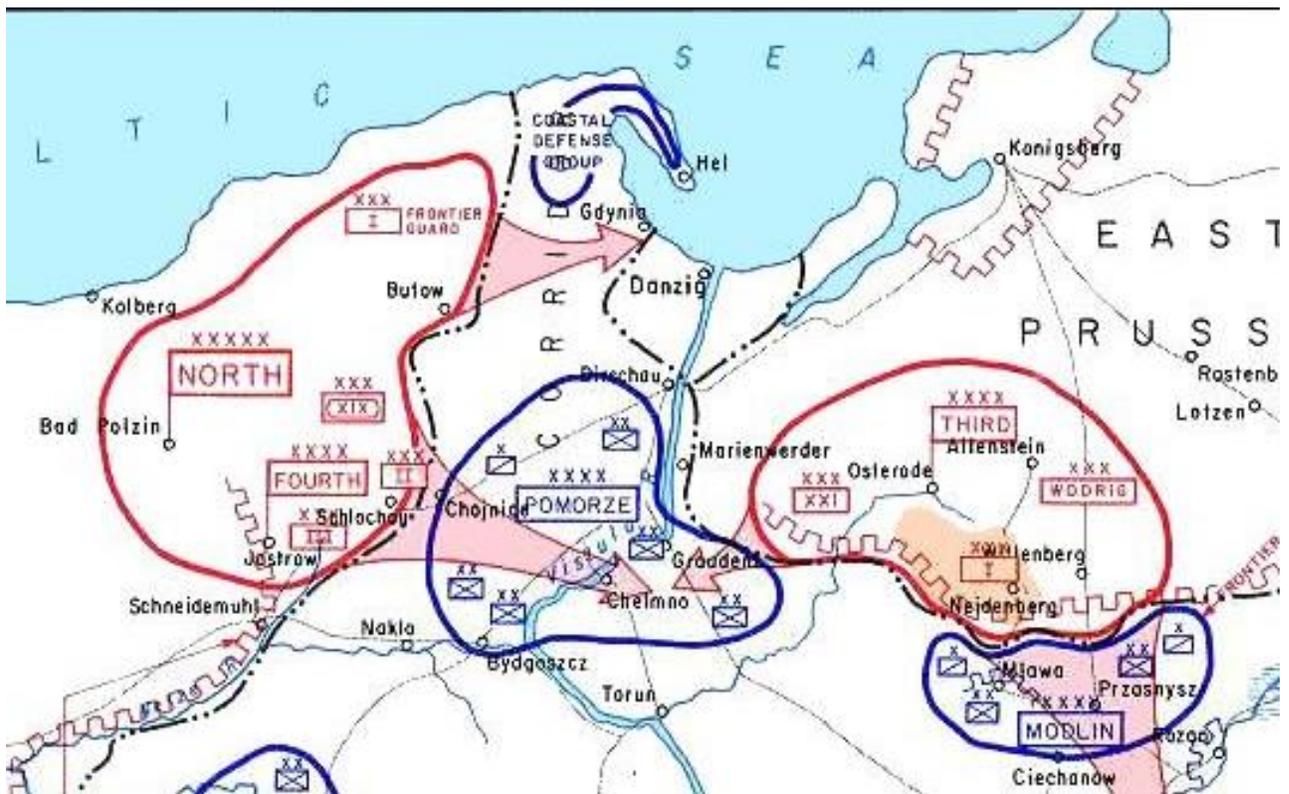
The Pomeranian Army ([Polish](#): *Armia Pomorze*) was one of the [Polish armies](#) defending against the 1939 [Invasion of Poland](#). It was officially created on March 23, 1939. Led by [General dywizji Władysław Bortnowski](#), it consisted of 5 infantry divisions, 2 [National Defence](#) brigades and 1 cavalry brigade.

The Army was tasked to defend [Toruń](#) and [Bydgoszcz](#) from a possible German attack and to carry out delaying actions in the "[Polish Corridor](#)" area.

The Pomerane Army suffered severe losses during the [Battle of Tuchola Forest](#); losing about a third of its strength. In retreat towards Warsaw from September 6, it subordinated itself to [Army Poznań](#) and took part in the [battle of Bzura](#) (September 9–20).



Forges as of 31 August and German (pink) plan of attack. (Polish defenses – blue)



9th Infantry Division (9 DP) - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/9th_Infantry_Division_\(Poland\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/9th_Infantry_Division_(Poland))

The **9th Infantry Division** ([Polish](#): *9 Dywizja Piechoty*) was a unit of the [Polish Army](#) in the [Second Polish Republic](#). The division was originally formed in 1919. Stationed in [Siedlce](#), it took part in the [Polish September Campaign](#) under Colonel [Józef Werobej](#). The history of the 9th Division dates back to early summer of 1919. It was formed on June 12 of that year, in the region of [Polesie](#), out of units of [Operational Group Polesie](#), commanded by General [Antoni Listowski](#). At that time, it was divided into two Infantry Brigades and one Artillery Brigade:

- 17th Infantry Brigade (15th and 22nd Infantry Regiments),
- 18th Infantry Brigade (34th and 35th Infantry Regiments),
- 9th Artillery Brigade (9th Field Artillery Regiment, 9th Heavy Artillery Regiment).

As part of [Pomorze Army](#)^[1] the **9th I.D.** defended the 70-kilometer line between the town of [Pruszcz](#) and the village of [Gostycyn](#) in Polish Pomerania. In the morning of [September 1, 1939](#), it was attacked by three [Wehrmacht](#) divisions – [2nd Armored-Motorized](#), [3rd Armored](#) and 32nd I.D. After heavy fighting, the Poles withdrew in the evening to the area of [Cekcyn](#). Another defense line was established there, but the Germans broke it and the **9th I.D.** retreated over the [Brda](#) and to the suburbs of [Bydgoszcz](#).

There, General [Władysław Bortnowski](#) ordered three Polish units – **9th I.D.**, the [27th Infantry Division](#), and Operational Group "Czersk" – to counterattack on the morning of [September 2](#). However, communication between 9th I.D. and 27th I.D. failed and the [offensive was a failure](#), with the German 3rd Armored Division managing to halt it.

After the defeat, the **9th I.D.** gathered in the forests north of Bydgoszcz. Soon afterwards, it was attacked by the [Luftwaffe](#). Unable to defend itself and without air support, the division scattered and ceased to exist. Only the **35th Infantry Regiment** remained as a unit and managed to break out of the German encirclement on [September 5](#).

22 Infantry Regiment (22 PP) - **Second Polish Republic**

In 1921, the headquarters and the 22nd Infantry Regiment were moved to the permanent location in the garrison of [Siedlce](#). The 34th Infantry Regiment was stationed in [Biała Podlaska](#), and the 35th Infantry Regiment in [Brzesc nad Bugiem](#).

On November 3, 1922, during a ceremony in Siedlce, the flag of the division was handed to its soldiers by [Józef Piłsudski](#). The flag was funded by the residents of the counties of [Siedlce](#), [Łuków](#) and [Janów Lubelski](#). In December 1922, after the election in which [Gabriel Narutowicz](#) became the President of Poland, the division sent two battalions to Warsaw, to prevent street fighting.

During the 1926 [May Coup](#), the 9th Division supported the rebellion and its leader, Józef Piłsudski. Its 22nd Regiment was involved in the coup from the very beginning. Commandant of the Siedlce garrison, Colonel [Franciszek Sikorski](#) sent on May 12, 1926 his soldiers to guard strategic locations in the town, including its important rail junction. Two battalions of soldiers, on the way from Siedlce to Warsaw, were halted at the station in [Minsk Mazowiecki](#), by the uhlans of the [7th Regiment of Lublin Uhlans](#). After brief negotiations, the uhlans joined the infantry from Siedlce, and the whole group reached [Rembertów](#) in the early afternoon. In the evening, soldiers of the 9th Division fought on the streets of Warsaw, and after the coup, officers of the unit were decorated by Piłsudski for their loyalty. In 1933, the 9th Light Artillery Regiment was garrisoned in Siedlce.

Localization of large Polish and German military units – September 1, 1939



22 Regiment fought as a component of the 9th Division (9 DP)

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/22_Pu%C5%82k_Piechoty_\(II_RP\)#Dzia%C5%82ania_bojowe_w_wojnie_obronnej_1939.;](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/22_Pu%C5%82k_Piechoty_(II_RP)#Dzia%C5%82ania_bojowe_w_wojnie_obronnej_1939.;)

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/ca/Armia_pomorze_1939.png/800px-Armia_pomorze_1939.png

1939 Invasion of Poland - In the [Invasion of Poland](#) the division, commanded by Colonel [Jozef Werobej](#), belonged to [Pomorze Army](#). It guarded a 70-kilometer sector of the border near [Gostycyn](#), and its positions were assaulted by the three [Wehrmacht](#) divisions since early morning of September 1, 1939.

The [2nd Motorized Infantry Division](#) advanced in the north, facing Polish 35th Infantry Regiment. The [3rd Panzer Division](#) in the middle, and the [32nd Infantry Division](#) in the south, along the [Brda river](#), where it faced Polish **22nd Infantry Regiment (22 PP)**.

In the night of September 1/2, Polish units retreated behind the Brda, concentrating near [Bysławek](#). The **22nd Regiment was transferred to the 15th Infantry Division**, and sent to [Bydgoszcz](#), while remaining subunits of the 9th Division were ordered to join forces with the [27th Infantry Division \(Poland\)](#), and to attack German panzer columns, heading towards the Brda.



BRDA river - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brda_\(river\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brda_(river)) – (contemporary map)

Koronowo [kɔrɔ'novɔ] (**German**: **Krone / Crone an der Brahe** ([help](#)·[info](#)), archaic *Polnisch Krone*) is a town on the [Brda River](#) in [Poland](#) - <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koronowo>

Since the 27th Division did not arrive on time, General [Władysław Bortnowski](#) ordered both units to attack simultaneously, with the support of [Czersk Operational Group](#). Polish attack was set to begin in the morning of **September 3**, and the objective was to push the Germans back behind the Brda. Since both Polish divisions failed to cooperate, the assault turned into a failure, and the **9th Division** was bombed by the [Luftwaffe](#). As a result, only 35th Infantry Regiment remained as a cohesive fighting unit.

Invasion of Poland - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Poland

The **invasion of Poland** (**September campaign**, **Polish**: *Kampania wrześniowa*, **1939 defensive war**, **Polish**: *Wojna obronna 1939 roku*, **Poland campaign**, **German**: *Überfall auf Polen*), marked the [beginning of World War II](#). The German invasion began on **1 September 1939**, one week after the signing of the [Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact](#) between Germany and the Soviet Union, and one day after the [Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union](#) had approved the pact.^[13] The [Soviets invaded Poland](#) on **17 September**. The campaign ended on 6 October with Germany and the Soviet Union dividing and annexing the whole of Poland under the terms of the [German–Soviet Frontier Treaty](#).

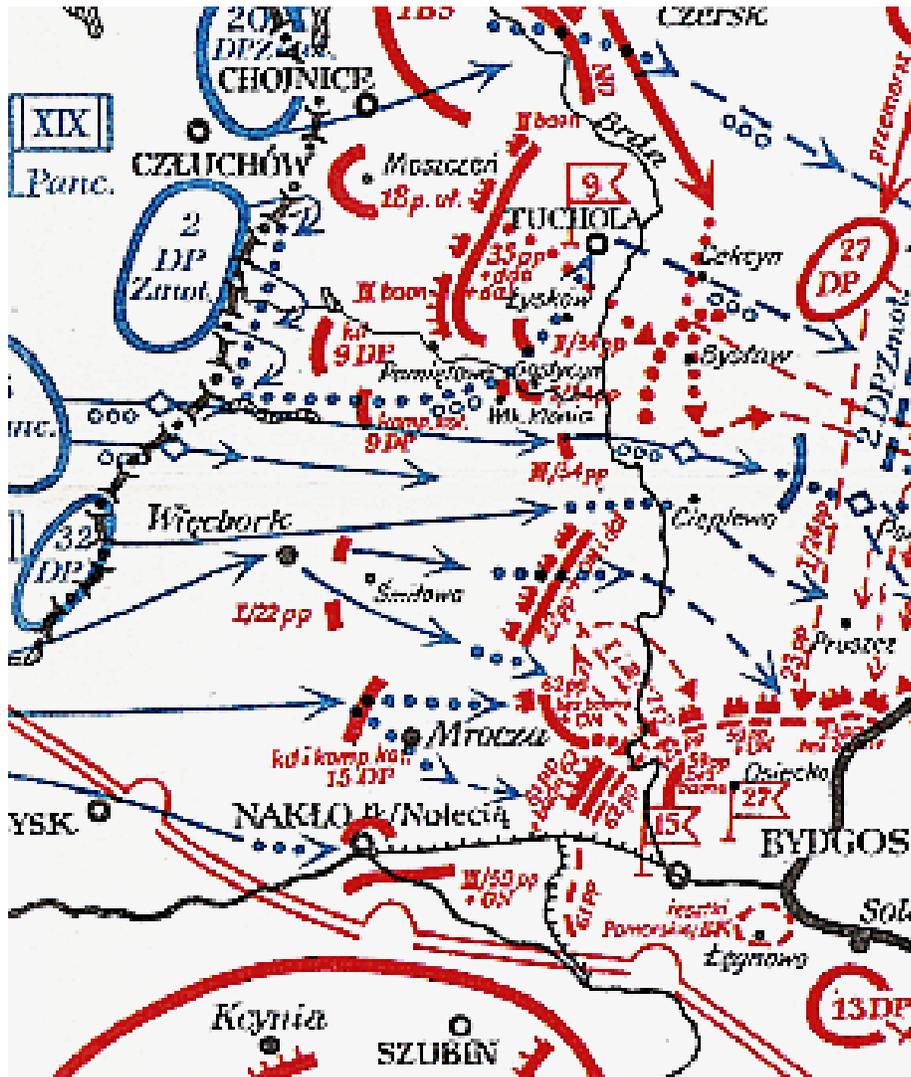
German forces invaded Poland from the north, south, and west the morning after the [Gleiwitz incident](#). [Slovak military](#) forces [advanced](#) alongside the Germans in northern Slovakia. As the Wehrmacht advanced, Polish forces withdrew from their forward bases of operation close to the [Germany–Poland border](#) to more established [defense lines](#) to the east. After the mid-September Polish defeat in the [Battle of the Bzura](#), the Germans gained an undisputed advantage. Polish forces then [withdrew to the southeast](#) where they prepared for a long defence of the [Romanian Bridgehead](#) and awaited expected support and relief from [France](#) and the [United Kingdom](#).^[14] Those two countries had pacts with Poland and had declared war on Germany on 3 September; in the end their aid to Poland was very limited, however France invaded a small part of Germany in the [Saar Offensive](#).

On 17 September, the Soviet [Red Army invaded Eastern Poland](#), the territory beyond the [Curzon Line](#) that fell into the Soviet "[sphere of influence](#)" according to the secret protocol of the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact; this rendered the Polish plan of defence obsolete.^[15] Facing a second front, the Polish government concluded the defence of the Romanian Bridgehead was no longer feasible and ordered an emergency evacuation of all troops to neutral [Romania](#).^[16] On 6 October, following the Polish defeat at the [Battle of Kock](#), German and Soviet forces gained full control over Poland. The success of the invasion marked the end of the [Second Polish Republic](#), though Poland never formally surrendered.

On 8 October, after an initial [period of military administration](#), Germany [directly annexed](#) western Poland and the former [Free City of Danzig](#) and placed the remaining block of territory under the administration of the newly established [General Government](#). The Soviet Union [incorporated its newly acquired areas](#) into its constituent [Byelorussian](#) and [Ukrainian republics](#), and immediately started a campaign of [Sovietization](#). In the aftermath of the invasion, a collective of underground [resistance organizations](#) formed the [Polish Underground State](#) within the territory of the former Polish state. Many of the military exiles that managed to escape Poland subsequently joined the [Polish Armed Forces in the West](#), an armed force loyal to the [Polish government-in-exile](#).

German Invasion from the west ([September 1](#)), Soviet invasion from the east ([September 17](#))





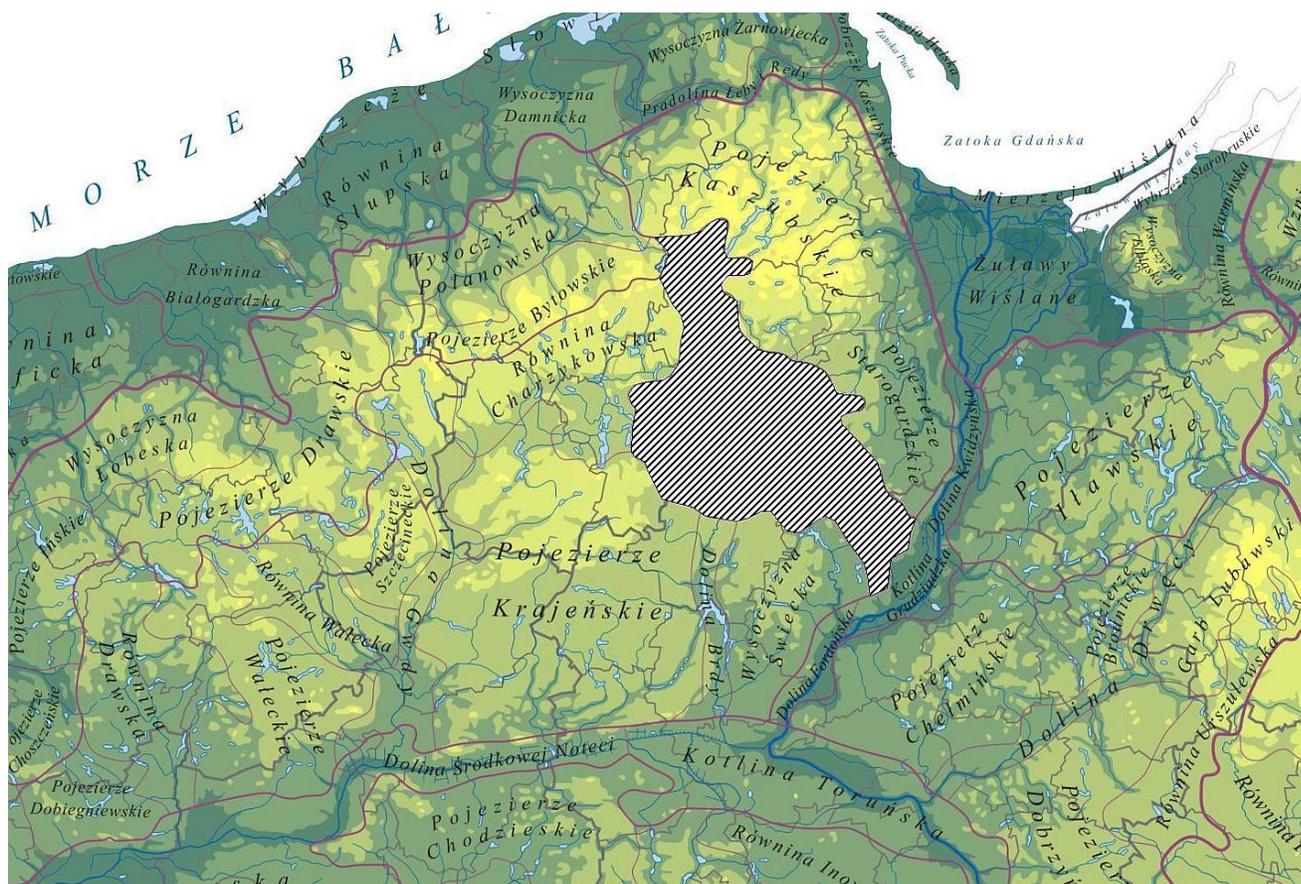
http://szlakipamieci.kujawsko-pomorskie.pl/images/stories/szlak_walki/2_boje_nadgraniczne/mapa.png

Battle of Tuchola Forest - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Tuchola_Forest

The **Battle of Tuchola Forest** ([German](#): *Schlacht in der Tucheler Heide*, [Polish](#): *Bitwa w Borach Tucholskich*) was one of [the first battles](#) of [World War II](#), during the 1939 [invasion of Poland](#). The **battle began 1 September and ended 5 September** with a major [German](#) victory. Thanks to poor [Polish command and control](#), as well as German numerical and tactical superiority, the Germans managed to cripple Poland's [Army Pomerania](#) and, by breaking through the [Polish Corridor](#), to connect mainland Germany with [East Prussia](#).^[1]

The battle was fought against the judgment of General [Wladyslaw Bortnowski](#), the commander of Army Pomerania, who believed the Corridor to be a very poor defensive position and had repeatedly asked for permission to withdraw his forces from it.^[2]

[Tuchola Forest](#) ([Polish](#): *Bory Tucholskie*, [German](#): *Tucheler Heide*) in Westprussia,^[3] since 1920 [Treaty of Versailles](#) in the [Polish Corridor](#), is a large area of mostly [forest](#). Its difficult terrain was thought by the Polish high command as a good defensive position. However, the Germans had held their *Truppenübungsplatz Gruppe* military exercises in the area until 1919, and were therefore familiar with it, and furthermore General [Heinz Guderian](#) had been born in nearby [Kulm](#).^[4]



Location within northern Poland. Contemporary map with borders moved west in 1945 – including former German territories up to the river Odra/Oder.

Landscape - The area was formed during the last [glacial age](#) and is covered with low hills and more than 900 post-glacial lakes. With 3,200 km² of dense [spruce](#) and [pine](#) forest, the area is one of the biggest [forests](#) in [Poland](#) and [Central Europe](#). Since 1996, part of the area has been designated as

the [Tuchola Forest National Park](#), covering 46.13 square kilometres (17.81 sq mi). Approximately 30% of the area is inhabited by the [Kociewiacy](#) people.

History - During the [German Empire](#) era, *Truppenübungsplatz Gruppe* (now [pl:Grupa](#)) was a military exercise area in which medical research was conducted, leading to publication of the name in scientific reports of the early 20th century. During World War I, pacifist doctor [Georg Friedrich Nicolai](#) was banished from Berlin to the remote area which had to be ceded in 1919 to Poland as a result of the [Treaty of Versailles](#) ([Polish Corridor](#)).

In 1939, during the [invasion of Poland](#) at the very beginning of [World War II](#), the major [Battle of Tuchola Forest](#) was fought in the area. Soon, the former military test area was occupied again by German troops,^[1] and called *Truppenübungsplatz Westpreußen*, or by its code name, "Heidekraut".

Between August 1944 and January 1945, [SS](#) troops under [Hans Kammler](#) and [Walter Dornberger](#) carried out extensive tests of the [A-4](#) missiles ([V-2 rockets](#)),^[2] after the test site near [Blizna](#) was discovered by the [Home Army](#) and then bombed by the Allies. Approximately 107 missiles were fired in a southbound direction for tests and training purposes. In January 1945 the site had to be evacuated before the [Red Army](#) offensive overran the area.

After World War II, the forest was a safe haven for many anti-[communist partisans](#), among them [Zygmunt Szendzielarz](#).

The largest towns in the area are [Czersk](#) and [Tuchola](#).

Polish corridor - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polish_Corridor



22 Regiment - Commemorative plaque in London and Commemorative pin

Koronowo - <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koronowo>

History - In the [Early Middle Ages](#), a [Slavic stronghold](#) was built in present-day Koronowo.^[1] It was included into the emerging Polish state in the 10th century and finally integrated with it in the 12th century.^[1] In 1288 the [Cistercians](#) from nearby [Byszewo](#) founded an [abbey](#) in Koronowo.^[1] The settlement prospered due to its location at the intersection of [trade routes](#) from [Kuyavia](#) and [Greater Poland](#) to [Gdańsk](#), and from the [Chełmno Land](#) to [Western Pomerania](#).^[1] In 1359 King [Casimir III the Great](#) vested it with [town privileges](#), which however were not implemented^[1] until 1370. The name Koronowo comes from the word *korona* ("crown"). Administratively it was located within the [Inowrocław Voivodeship](#) in the [Greater Poland Province of the Polish Crown](#).^[2] A significant [battle](#) took place nearby in 1410 during the [Polish–Lithuanian–Teutonic War](#), in which [Poland](#) defeated the [Teutonic Knights](#).

King [Casimir IV of Poland](#) by virtue of [privileges](#) of 1476 and 1484, established two annual [fairs](#) and a weekly market.^[2] Among the main activities of the population were [crafts](#), [pottery](#), [brewing](#) and agriculture.^[2] In the 17th and early 18th century Koronowo suffered due to [Swedish](#) invasions, the [Great Northern War](#) and epidemics.^[2] King [Augustus III of Poland](#) established two more annual fairs to help revive the town.^[2] The town was annexed by [Prussia](#) in the late 18th century [Partitions of Poland](#) and was restored to Poland, after the country regained independence in 1918.



Panorama of Koronowo



Brda river



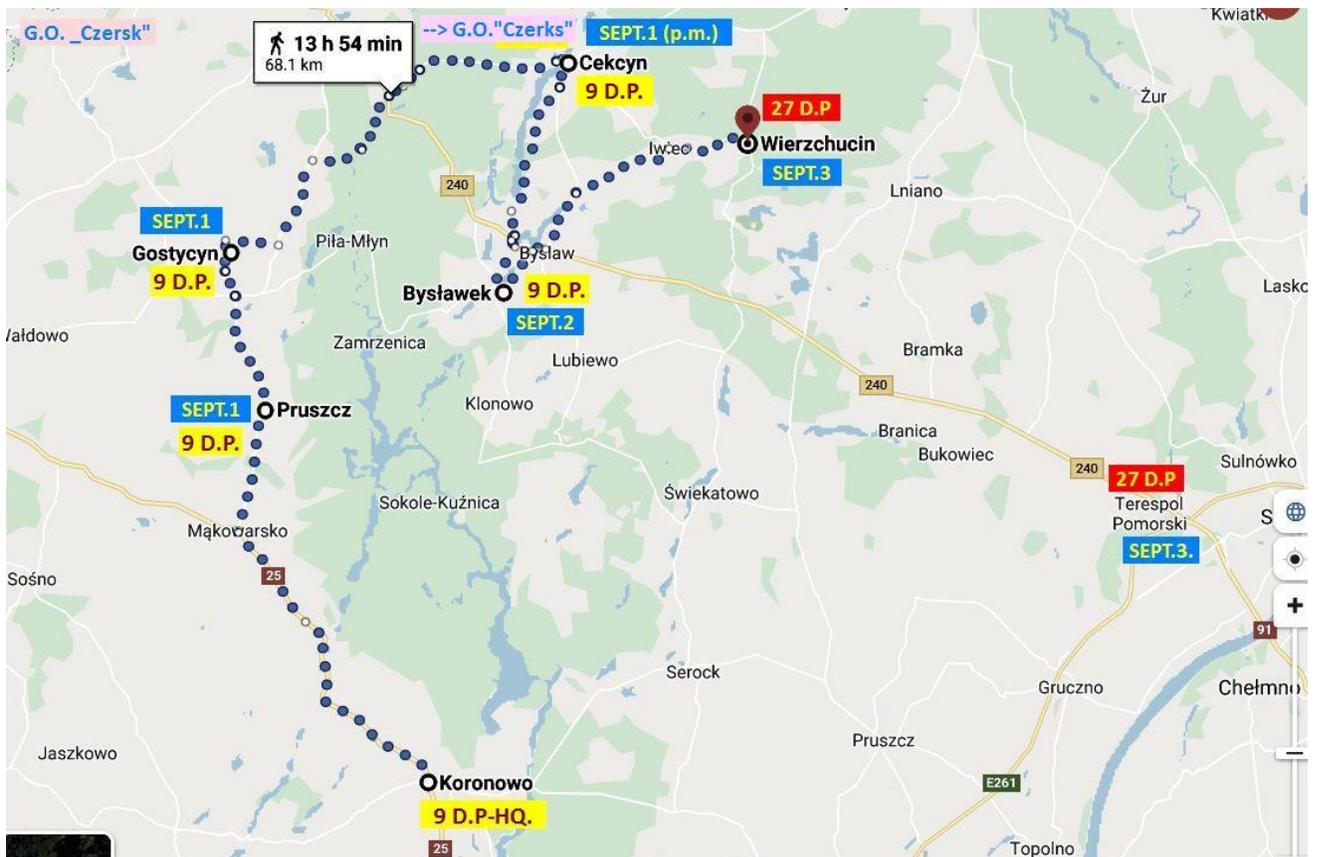
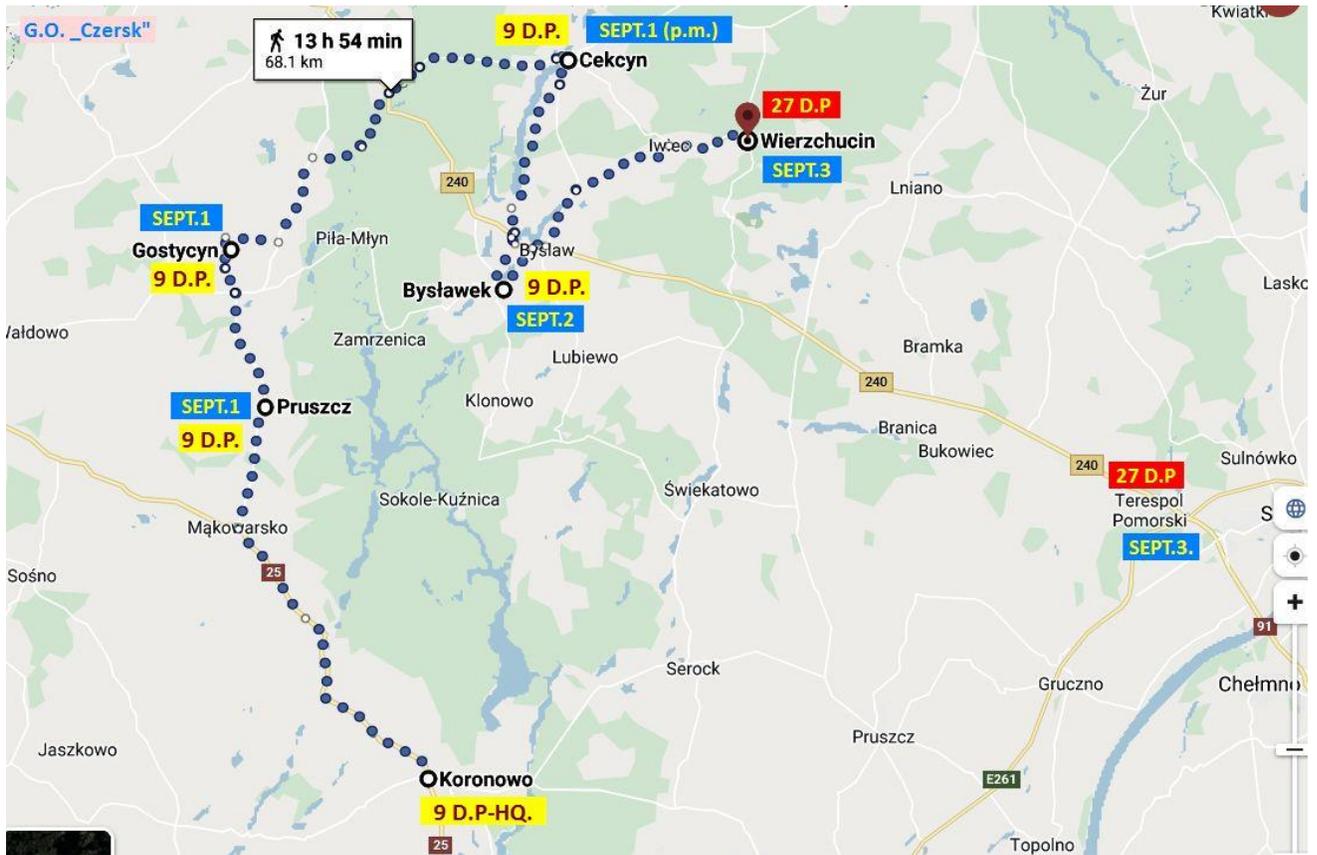
Main Town Square



Post-Cystersian Church and Abbey



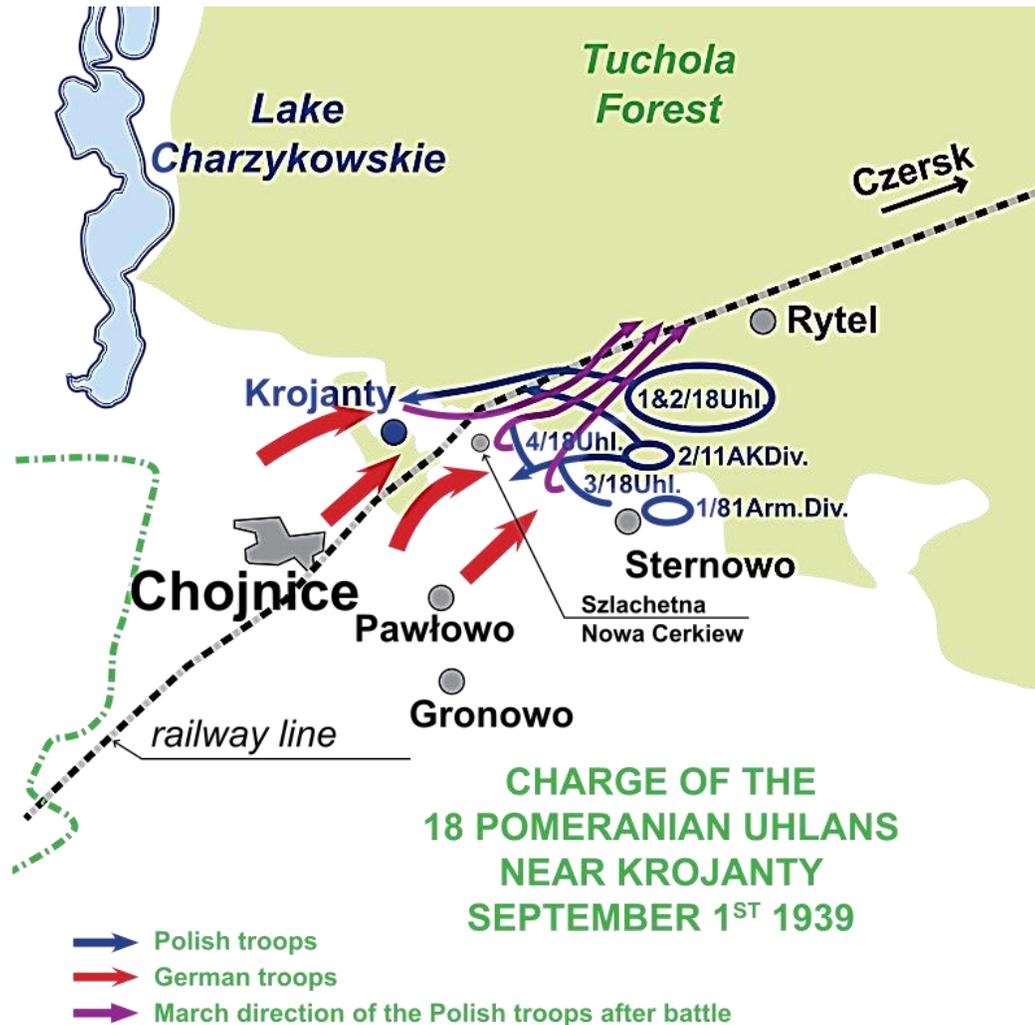
13 Polish soldiers were killed on September 2, 1939, during the German [invasion of Poland](#), which started [World War II](#).^[3] During the subsequent [German occupation](#), the [Polish](#) population was subject to mass arrests, [expulsions](#) and massacres. The Germans established a prison for Poles,^[4] in which 606 people died.^[3] Many Polish inhabitants of Koronowo and nearby villages were murdered by the Germans in nearby [Buszkowo](#) on 5-6 October 1939 and in the forest near Koronowo on 26 October 1939.^[5] Koronowo was captured by the Soviets in January 1945 and restored to Poland.

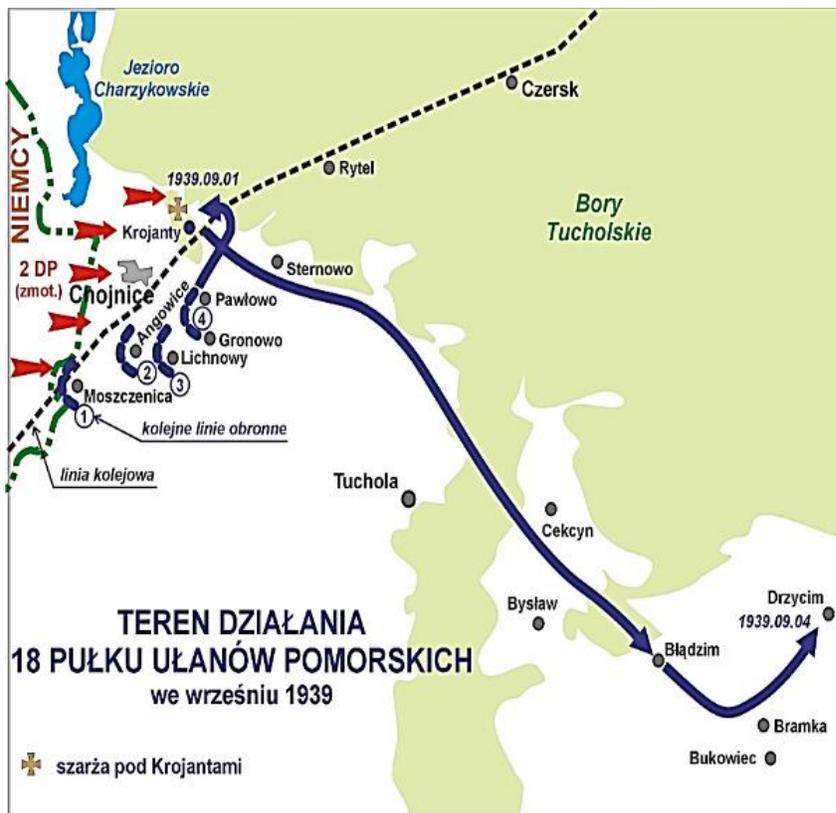


Charge at Krojanty - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charge_at_Krojanty

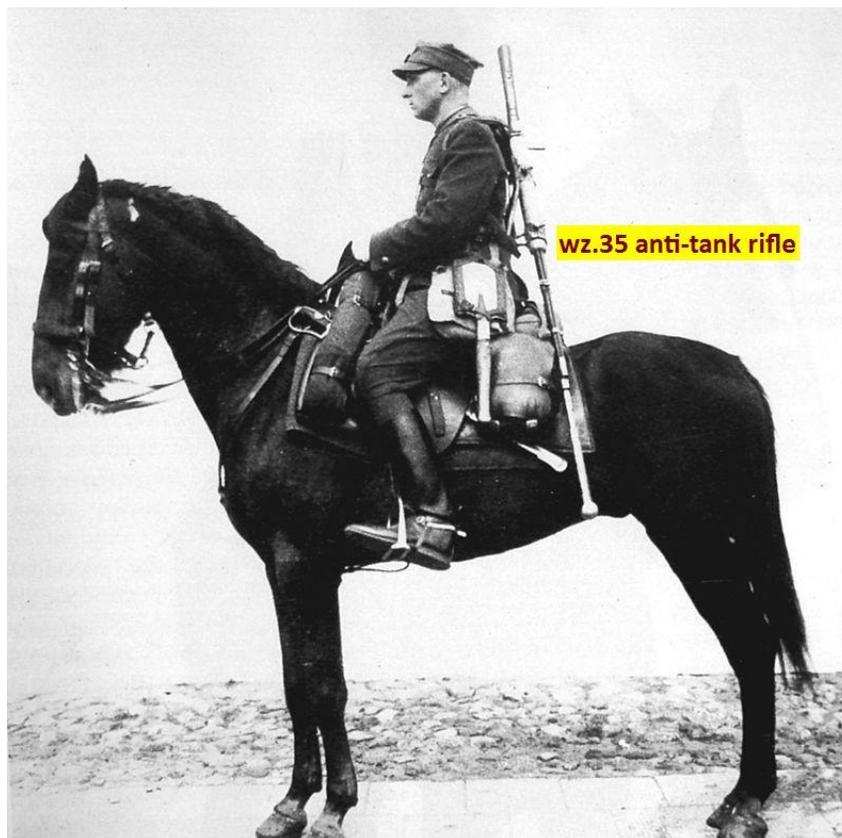
The charge at Krojanty, battle of Krojanty,^[1] the riding of Krojanty or skirmish of Krojanty^[2] was a [cavalry charge](#) that occurred during the [invasion of Poland](#) in the [Second World War](#). It took place on the evening of 1 September 1939 near the [Pomeranian](#) village of [Krojanty](#). Polish soldiers advanced east along the former [Prussian Eastern Railway](#) to railroad crossroads 7 kilometres from the town of [Chojnice](#) (Konitz) where elements of the [Polish cavalry](#) charged and dispersed a German [infantry battalion](#). [Machine gun](#) fire from German [armoured cars](#) that appeared from a nearby forest forced the Poles to retreat. However, the attack successfully delayed the German advance, allowing the [Polish 1st Rifle battalion](#) and [Czersk Operational Group](#) to withdraw safely.

The charge occurred on the first day of the war, and was part of the larger [Battle of Tuchola Forest](#). The incident prompted false reports of Polish cavalry attacking [German tanks](#), after [journalists](#) saw the bodies of [horses](#) and [cavalrymen](#). [Nazi propaganda](#)^[3] took advantage of this, suggesting that the Poles attacked intentionally, believing that the Germans still had the [dummy tanks](#) the [Versailles treaty](#) restrictions had permitted them. The scene of Polish cavalry charging the [Panzers](#) with their [lances](#) has become a modern-day myth.^[4]





Most Polish units were surrounded by 3 September. Some were destroyed, while others managed to break through towards [Bydgoszcz](#).



Polish [uhlan](#) with wz. [35 anti-tank rifle](#). Military instruction published in [Warsaw](#) in 1938.